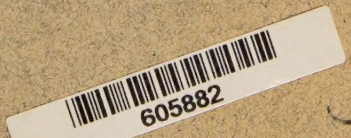
University of London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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

SEVENTEEN VOLUMES.

— *(4.)* —

CIVIL SERVICE; EDUCATION (SCIENCE AND ART); NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Session

7 *February* — 6 *July* 1865.

VOL. XVI.

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1865.

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FOURTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the ot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

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Folio bound in Vol
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TENTH REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS,

TOGETHER WITH

APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
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TENTH REPORT.

We, Your Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, humbly offer to Your Majesty this our Tenth Annual Report.

The total number of nominations notified to us (exclusive of nominations for preliminary test examination), since the commencement of our proceedings in May 1855, amounts to 29,763. The annual average* has been 3,185; those received in 1864 were 4,151. Including the nominations for preliminary test examination the total number has been 32,320; the annual average 3,468; and the number received during the last year 4,541.

We shall divide, as in a previous Report, into two classes the situations to which these nominations refer; viz., (1.) Superior Situations, Clerkships, &c.; (2.) Inferior Situations, such as that of Out-door Officer, Letter Carrier, Warder, &c.

Class I.—Superior Situations, Clerkships, &c.

Of 2,094 nominations disposed of under this class, 122 were either cancelled or, for other reasons, not proceeded with. The remaining 1,972 may be classified as follows:—

Nominations for preliminary test examination -	370
Nominations to compete - - - -	812
Absolute nominations - - - -	790

Of the candidates nominated for *preliminary test examination*, 204 passed the test, and 160 failed.

The number of *competitive examinations* has been 131, in which 784 candidates have competed for 251 places, making an average of 3·1 competitor for each vacancy. Out of these 784 candidates, 290 who contended for 98 situations had already passed a preliminary test examination; the remaining 494 competitors for 153 situations had undergone no previous test. Of this latter group 231 failed to show a qualifying knowledge of the prescribed subjects; so that in reality not more than 263 qualified candidates contended for 153 vacancies; or, on an average, 1·7 qualified competitors for each vacancy. In six cases we were compelled to withhold our certificate from candidates who had been successful in the literary competition, 1 having failed to satisfy us that he was eligible in respect of age, 2 in respect of health, 3 in respect of character. With

* Omitting the year 1855, which was a broken year.

regard to unsuccessful competitors full inquiries are not made on these points.

The number of situations belonging to this class offered for competition during the year 1864 having been, as before stated, 251, the number filled by *absolute nomination* has been 517. The whole number of such nominations dealt with (excluding 36 which were not proceeded with) was 790. Deducting from these the 517 cases in which the persons thus nominated obtained appointments, there remain 273 in which they failed so to do. In 241 of these cases the candidates fell below the standard of competence; 19 failed to satisfy the Commissioners. in respect of age, 5 in respect of health, and 8 in respect of character.

CLASS II.—INFERIOR SITUATIONS SUCH AS THAT OF OUT-DOOR OFFICER, LETTER CARRIER, WARDER, &c.

The principle of competition was not applied, during the year 1864, to any situations belonging to this class.

The whole number of nominations dealt with was 2,384; and the results were as follows:—

Candidates did not appear			144
Certificates granted			1,931
Refused on age	45		
" health	17	131	309
" character	69		
" knowledge and ability	178		
			2,384

In our Report for the year 1863 we described at some length that part of our proceedings which has reference to the age, health, and character of the candidates. The facts of the past year, as above set forth, are not calculated to diminish our sense of the importance of this portion of our duties, more especially as regards situations of the 2nd or inferior class.

The total number of cases in which candidates of both classes have failed to show competent "knowledge and ability" during the year 1864 has been 589, including 160 nominated for preliminary test examination, 419 examined on absolute nominations, and 10 competitors who, being otherwise successful, would have received appointments but for such failure. If the subjects of examination be divided into two classes, one including spelling, arithmetic, handwriting, and, in the case of each Department, the subjects specially connected with the practical work of that office, the other comprising those which are only prescribed as tests of general intelligence and cultivation, the number of failures in these two classes of subjects has been respectively 583 and 6.

Out of 771 persons who on different grounds have been pronounced disqualified during the year recently ended, only

6 can be said to owe their rejection to requirements of a "scholastic" or educational character.

The following is a list of the gentlemen who have assisted us during the past year in the conduct of our examinations:

Permanent Examiners.

E. Headlam, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.
E. Poste, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

Occasional Examiners.

For general subjects.

T. Arnold, Esq., B.A., University College, Oxford.
W. F. Edwards, Esq., B.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
C. I. Elton, Esq., B.A., late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.
F. J. Headlam, Esq., M.A., Fellow of University College, Oxford.
C. Knight Watson, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

For special subjects.

French.—M. Dupont; Rev. Dr. Abeltshauser.
German.—Rev. Dr. Walbaum, Chaplain of the Royal German Chapel.
Italian.—Count C. Arrivabene.
Portuguese.—Signor Monteiro.
Law.—M. Bernard, Esq., M.A., Chichele Professor of International Law, Oxford.
Chemistry.—A. W. Williamson, Esq., Ph. D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, University College, London.
Entomology, &c.—W. B. Carpenter Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
Natural Science.—G. D. Liveing, Esq., M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, Professor of Chemistry, Cambridge.
Practical Geometry, &c.—Lieut.-Col. Collinson, R.E.

Examinations for the Civil Service of India.

The principles on which the present system of selecting and training Civil Servants for India is based, are set forth with great clearness in the report of the Committee of 1854 which recommended its adoption. Briefly stated, they are these:—to select by competitive examination, open to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, of sound health and good character and within certain limits of age, the ablest young men who present themselves; and then to require these young men, before proceeding to India, to pass a further examination in subjects having a direct bearing on their future duties.

In the Open Competition, that every candidate, whatever may have been the place and manner of his education, may have an equal opportunity of displaying his ability, the examination embraces every subject which young Englishmen are likely to have studied; a preponderance being given in the distribution of marks to those which form the staple of an ordinary English education, viz., English, classics, and mathematics. With the view of discouraging the superficial study of many subjects, it is provided that no credit at all should be allowed for a mere

smattering in any branch; and in each subject there is a *viva voce* examination to which we attach great importance, introduced for the express purpose of fully testing the genuine character of a candidate's knowledge, in addition to calling into play those qualities which are little, if at all, elicited in an examination by written papers, viz., his readiness, self-reliance, and moral courage.

For the valuable prizes thus held out candidates of ability have presented themselves, not only from the great English universities and public schools, but from the Scottish and Irish universities, from numerous schools and colleges scattered over the three kingdoms, and even from the most distant parts of the empire; from the College of Benares and the University of Melbourne. Among others a Brahmin of high caste, though unacquainted, as might be expected, with the classical languages of Europe, passed such an examination in the classical languages of his own country, viz. Sanskrit and Arabic, together with English and other subjects, that he obtained a place among the successful competitors, and is now a covenanted servant of the Crown.

The whole number of persons who have been successful in these competitions during the 10 years from 1855 to 1864 inclusive has been 458. Of these, 101 had been educated at Oxford; 80 at Cambridge; 37 at the University of London; 27 at that of Edinburgh; 76 at Trinity College, Dublin; 58 at other universities, and 79 at various other institutions, or under private tutors.

It need hardly be pointed out how great a stimulus has been given to education in its widest sense by thus offering an opportunity of distinction to merit, both in institutions and individuals, which might otherwise have remained undeveloped or unacknowledged.

Having thus won their places by the freest competition, solely on the ground of knowledge and ability shown under examination, the selected candidates have been subjected, after an interval of a year, to a further examination in the History and Geography of India, in the elements of Political Economy, in Oriental Languages, and in Law.

Under the two first-mentioned heads they have not hitherto been expected to do more than show an acquaintance with the leading features of the several subjects.

In Oriental languages the examination has been somewhat more severe. Each candidate has been required to qualify himself either in Sanskrit, which is a key to nearly all the native dialects, or in one of the vernacular tongues current in the Presidency to which he is destined, according to as high a standard as we thought could reasonably be enforced, regard being had to the shortness of the time given for preparation, and the difficulties which at present attend the study of Eastern languages in this country. Moreover, though not obliged to pass in more than one language, the students have been permitted to obtain marks, affecting their seniority, in two; and have been

invited to try for honorary certificates of proficiency in others besides.

While thus holding out premiums for the acquisition of the vernacular tongues, we have attached even greater weight to the legal training of the candidates, believing that a knowledge of the principles and practice of law is becoming every day a more essential qualification for the discharge of .the duties of an Indian Civil Servant, whether attached to the judicial, the revenue, or even the political branch ; and that such knowledge can nowhere be so well acquired as in this country, more especially in this metropolis. We have accordingly required all selected candidates to make themselves acquainted (1) with the general principles of jurisprudence, as laid down in a few standard works; (2), with some of the chief peculiarities of Hindu and Mahomedan law; (3), with the codes, civil and criminal, recently brought into operation in India; and (4), with the forms of law as practised in our own courts. To this end they have been directed to attend at different courts, and to furnish Notes or Reports, drawn up by themselves, of cases there heard, and they have undergone an examination on these notes, intended to test how far they had mastered the various forms of procedure, and the principles which regulate the administration of justice.

The results of this method of legal training, considering the shortness of the time hitherto given for it, have been in a high degree satisfactory. Many of the young civil servants have carried out to India an acquaintance with law both in its principles and its practice, such as could not be acquired in that country without the experience of many years; and few, if any, have arrived there without such an amount of legal knowledge as would make their services at once available in the lower branches of judicial and legislative work.

Of the general results of the whole system which we have described, it is, perhaps, difficult to speak decisively ; inasmuch as a judgment upon this question involves many considerations, and a careful weighing of the advantages and disadvantages of the scheme as a whole. We are persuaded that its merits cannot be settled by a partial view of particular deficiencies. And it is, moreover, a question on which opinions are not only very various, but also peculiarly likely to be affected by prejudice on one side or on the other. It may be well, however, as bearing on the general intelligence of the candidates, to state the following facts, taken from official documents. They relate to one Presidency only, viz., the Presidency of Bengal, and to one point only, viz., the rapidity with which the young men selected on this system have acquired the native languages; but they are given as being facts within our reach which throw light on one very important element in the question at issue.

Under the regulations hitherto enforced by the Indian Government, civil servants appointed to the Bengal Presidency have been allowed 7 months, from the time of arriving in India

for passing in one language, and 13 months for passing in a second language. A donation of 800 Rupees has been given to those who passed in two languages within 5 months, and medals have been awarded for passing in one language "with marked proficiency," within the same time. Students who passed in two languages within 8 months were permitted, under certain conditions, to study for honours in one or two languages; and if successful, obtained either a certificate of high proficiency, or a degree of honour,—distinctions which carried pecuniary rewards of 800 Rupees and 1,600 Rupees respectively.

The average time in which the civil servants selected under the competitive system have succeeded in passing, is 4 months for one language, and 9 months for two. The number of prizes of all descriptions awarded to them has been 92. The number of candidates by whom these prizes have been won is 70, the whole number of candidates who have passed in two languages during the period under notice being 231.

The facts which have just been stated relate to the candidates who have proceeded to Bengal in consequence of their success in the open competitive examinations held in the years 1855 to 1862 inclusive. If the later portion of this period only were considered, the years 1861 and 1862 for instance, the results would appear still more satisfactory,—the successful candidates of those years (77 in number) having passed, on an average, in the first language within 3 months, and in the second within 7 months after their arrival in the Presidency, and having obtained, in the aggregate, 44 prizes.

The candidates who were selected in 1863 have only very recently reached their destination. On the 1st of April last the number of those who had arrived in Bengal was 21, and out of this number, 12 had passed in two languages in average periods of 4 months, and had obtained, in the aggregate, 13 prizes.

The details of the two examinations held during the year 1864, viz., the further examination of candidates selected in 1863, and the annual open competition, are set forth in the Appendix to this Report. The following lists of the examiners who conducted them will show that we were assisted on each occasion by gentlemen of the highest distinction in their several branches.

Further Examination.

Law.—M. Bernard, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Chichele Professor of International Law, Oxford; J. D. Bell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; F. Lushington, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, late Fellow of Trinity Coll., Cambridge.

History and Geography of India.—J. C. Marshman, Esq.

Political Economy.—C. Neate, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Oriel Coll., Oxford, late Professor of Political Economy, Oxford.

Hindustani.—FitzEdward Hall, Esq., late Anglo-Sanskrit Professor at Benares.

Tamil.—C. F. Chamier, Esq., Civil Service of India.

Sanskrit.—Max Müller, Esq., M.A., Taylorian Professor of Modern European Languages, Oxford, Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, &c.
Gujeratti.—Dádábhái Naoroji, Esq.
Mahratti.—Dádábhái Naoroji, Esq.
Bengali.—J. C. Marshman, Esq.
Telugu.—J. Goldingham, Esq., Civil Service of India.
Arabic.—Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley, late Professor of Oriental Languages at Haileybury.
Persian.—Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley.
Hindi.—FitzEdward Hall, Esq.

OPEN COMPETITION.

English Literature, &c.—G. W. Dasent, Esq., D.C.L.; M. Arnold, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of Oriel Coll., Oxford, Professor of Poetry, Oxford; T. C. Sandars, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of Oriel Coll., Oxford; C. Knight Watson, Esq., M.A., Trin. Coll., Cambridge.
Greek and Latin Languages, &c.—Rev. Charles Merivale, B.D., St. John's Coll. Cambridge; Rev. W. E. Jelf, B.D., late Student and Censor of Ch. Ch., Oxford.
French Language, &c.—Professor Karcher, LL.B.
German Language, &c.—Rev. Dr. Schoell, Ph. D.
Italian Language, &c.—Count Saffi.
Mathematics.—W. Hopkins, Esq., M.A., St. Peter's Coll., Cambridge, F.R.S., F.G.S.; H. J. S. Smith, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Ball. Coll., Oxford, Savilian Professor of Geometry, Oxford, F.RS.
Natural Science.—G. D. Liveing, Esq, M.A., St. John's Coll., Cambridge, Professor of Chemistry, Cambridge.
Moral Science.—Professor Bain, M.A.
Sanskrit Language, &c.—Professor Max Müller, M.A.
Arabic Language, &c.—Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley.

Before concluding this portion of our report, we desire to call attention to certain points connected with the open competition for the present year.

The regulations under which this competition is held, having been approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council, were laid before Parliament in February last, and are published in the Appendix to this Report, in which is also set forth the correspondence which has passed between the Secretary of State for India and ourselves on the subject. It will be observed that the period of probation which the selected candidates have to pass in England has been extended from one year to two. This extension was rendered necessary by the decision of the Secretary of State, arrived at after communication with the Indian Government, that the examinations at the several Presidency Towns should be abolished, and that the tests hitherto applied at those examinations should be applied henceforth in this country, before the candidates are finally admitted to the service.

The term of probation being thus lengthened, the range of study prescribed to the probationers will be enlarged in proportion. As regards the Eastern languages, it will now be our duty to ascertain, before granting a certificate, that the candidate pos-

sesses at least as much knowledge as would qualify him to pass the examination hitherto held in India,—*i.e.*, a competent knowledge of two vernacular dialects current in the Presidency to which he is assigned. The legal training will be rendered at once more complete and more systematic; and we shall require a more accurate and extended knowledge than has hitherto been exacted of political economy, and of the history and geography of India.

In considering the best method of securing these qualifications the question arose whether any and what restrictions should be imposed on the freedom which the candidates had hitherto enjoyed as to the place and manner of pursuing their studies. We were aware that it had been proposed, by persons entitled to great respect, that special arrangements should be made for the reception and training of the selected candidates at the two English Universities; but we found ourselves relieved from the necessity of discussing the merits of this proposal; the Secretary of State in Council having expressed a decided opinion, in which we entirely concurred, that "the suggestion was open to the "obvious objection that besides the inevitable jealousy of "her universities and places of education, such a plan would "not afford those opportunities for attendance at the courts "of law, which have formed so important a part of the legal "training enjoyed by the candidates under the existing system," and that it was manifestly desirable that the probationers "should "reside either in London, or in such proximity to it as would "allow of the regular attendance of the students at the principal "law courts." We had therefore to consider whether it would be better (1), that they should reside, under the usual conditions of discipline, in a college to be created for the purpose in or near London; (2), that while choosing their own residence, they should be required to receive instruction from teachers to be appointed by the Secretary of State; or (3), that they should be left free, as heretofore, in their choice alike of instructors and of residence.

We were not insensible to the advantages held out by the two courses first mentioned; but having regard to the success which has hitherto attended the freer method of training, though as yet but imperfectly developed and tried under circumstances of great disadvantage,—and considering also that it will be easy at any future time to create such an establishment as experience may suggest, whereas an establishment if now created and afterwards found unsuitable could not be abandoned without much difficulty and loss,—we thought it better, for the present at least, that no interference should be exercised in the studies of the candidates, provided the results of those studies were thoroughly tested by a rigorous system of examination.

To this end we propose to hold during the two years of probation four half-yearly examinations. A progressive course of study in each branch will be prescribed. At each examination

candidates will be expected to prove themselves qualified according to a gradually progressive standard; penalties being imposed for failure, and prizes awarded for superior proficiency. At the final examination the marks obtained at the three previous examinations will be added in, and the seniority of the civil servants in the several presidencies will be determined by the aggregate result.

When recommending that the young civil servants should be kept longer at home, in order to complete in this country their preparation for active work, the Indian Government expressed at the same time a decided opinion that they should on no account be allowed to proceed to India at a later age than heretofore. "The objection" said Sir John Lawrence "which is urged with "most force against the present system is that the men come "out too old." It followed of course that their selection should take place at an earlier age. Accordingly the superior limit, which had been originally fixed at 23 with the declared object of admitting persons who might have taken the first degree in arts at our Universities, which, in deference to the representation of the Indian authorities, was lowered by Lord Stanley when Secretary of State for India to 22, will be further lowered to 21 in the year 1866; the Secretary of State having consented to defer until that period the operation of the change, in order to obviate the disappointment which might otherwise have been caused to individual candidates.

We think it desirable to notice here an alteration of some importance, with reference to the mode of marking, which we propose to introduce at the open competition now pending. It has already been mentioned as one of the ruling principles of these examinations that no candidate should be allowed any credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer. Hitherto we have thought it enough, in conformity with this principle, to strike out all marks which indicated less than a competent knowledge of the subject selected; leaving those whose knowledge exceeded, by ever so little, the minimum of competence, to count all the marks assigned to them. We are of opinion, however, that superficial study may be more effectually discouraged by allowing no credit for slight knowledge even to those candidates who succeed in passing beyond it. We propose, therefore, that from the marks of all candidates alike a number answering to this slight knowledge shall be deducted; but that it shall be possible, nevertheless, for any candidate who may show remarkable proficiency in any subject to obtain the full number of marks allotted to that subject.

One exception we have thought it right to make to this rule of deduction,—*i.e.*, in the case of mathematics; believing that this subject is one in which, regarded from one point of view, there is, strictly speaking, no such thing as smattering: inasmuch as in it even meagre elementary knowledge is valuable, and can-

not be acquired without positive benefit to the powers of the mind.

The adoption of this plan will obviously render it impossible to accumulate marks by the display of knowledge of wide surface but small depth. By making it more advantageous, so far as marks are concerned, to continue in an old line of study than to enter upon a fresh one, it will operate as a natural check on the number of subjects taken up, and will, as we trust, effectually repress any tendency which may exist among candidates to diffuse and desultory reading; while at the same time it will be free from all the objections which may possibly be urged against any form of compulsory restriction.

All which we humbly submit to Your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

Witness our hands and seals this 12th day of June, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

EDWARD RYAN. (L.S.)
EDMUND HEAD. (L.S.)
EDWARD TWISLETON. (L.S.)

Appendix I.

STATISTICAL TABLES, &c.

Relating to the Home Civil Service.

A. Limits of Age prescribed for the various Departments.
B. Subjects of Examination.
C. Number of Nominations, &c. for each Department in the year 1864.
D. Number of Competitions held in 1864.
E. Number of Honorary Certificates granted for each subject.
F. Causes of Rejection.
G. Marks obtained in the Competitions of 1864.
List of Certificated Candidates.
List of Honorary Certificates.

TABLE A.—LIMITS of AGE prescribed for ADMISSION to the various CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

[*Corrected to January 1st, 1865. It must be understood that alterations may at any time be made.*]

For Instructions as to the Evidence of Age required by the Civil Service Commissioners, see post, p. 31.

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
ADMIRALTY :—		
Establishment Clerks	17	25(*a*)
Temporary Clerks	17	25(*a*)
Draughtsmen in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office	17	25(*a*)
Clerks, and Draughtsmen (Department of the Director of Engineering and Architectural Works)	20	30
Second Class Computers (Nautical Almanac Office)	19	26
Third Class Computers (Nautical Almanac Office)	16	19
Dockyard Schoolmasters, Schoolmasters at Naval Prison, Lewes	20	35
Foremen of Works at Dockyards	20	30(*b*)
Store Issuers	—	50
Artificers and Workmen	—	35(*c*)
Engineer Students	15	16
Dockyard Apprentices	13¾	15
Messengers	21	35(*d*)
Warders and Assistant Warders in Naval Prison, Lewes	25	45
Mounted Coast Guard Men	20	35
ADMIRALTY (Court of) :—		
Clerks in Registrar's Office	17	35
Clerks in Marshal's Office	17	30
Messengers	20	35
Superintendents of Shipkeepers, (*e*) and Shipkeepers	20	40
AUDIT OFFICE :—		
Establishment Clerks	18	25(*f*)
Temporary Clerks	18	None.
Messengers	21	35
BRITISH MUSEUM :—		
Assistants	18	30(*g*)
Transcribers	17	25
Attendants	18	40

(*a*) Except in the case of persons who are either temporarily or otherwise employed under Her Majesty's Government, who may be nominated if under 30, provided they were under 25 when first employed.

(*b*) Candidates above this age may be promoted or transferred though above the age of 30, provided they have entered the service of the Department while under 30.

(*c*) Excepting hired men, who are to be considered eligible until the age of 45, provided that when placed on the hired list their age did not exceed 35 years, and that their employment has been continuous from that date.

(*d*) In the case of seamen and marines the age of admission to be 45.

(*e*) If previously employed as shipkeeper a person may be appointed up to 45, provided he was under 40 when first employed. The permanent shipkeeper may be promoted to be superintendent of shipkeepers, even though above the age of 40.

(*f*) Except in the case of persons temporarily employed, who may be nominated if under 30, provided they were under 25 when first temporarily employed.

(*g*) Unless the candidate nominated shall be already on the establishment of the Museum in the capacity of transcriber, in which case he may be admitted up to 35 years of age.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM :—		
Clerks	18	40
Stewards	25	42
Matron	25	40
Subordinate Officers and Attendants—Male	20	40 (*a*)
Do. do. Female	20	36
Stable Boy	16	—
CENSUS OFFICE (IRELAND) (*b*) :—		
Clerks	15	39 (*c*)
CENSUS OFFICE (SCOTLAND) :—		
Clerks	15	40
CHANCERY, SCOTLAND, OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF :—		
First and Second Clerks	21	25 (*d*)
Permanent Assistant Clerks	18	30 (*e*)
Temporary Assistant Clerks	14	30
CHARITY COMMISSION :—		
First and Second Class Clerks	21	35
Junior Clerks	18	30
CHELSEA HOSPITAL :—		
Permanent Clerks	16	25 (*f*)
Temporary Clerks	16	40
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND) (*b*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*g*)
Messengers	20	35
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION :—		
Clerks	18	23
Supplementary Clerks	16	20
Messengers and Porter	21	35 (*h*)
COAL MINES INSPECTORS	25	45
COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE (*i*) :—		
Clerks and Mark Accountants	18	40
Schoolmasters	25	40
Messengers	20	40
Scripture Readers (*k*), Foremen of Works (*k*), Draughtsmen (*k*), Assistant Warders (*a*), Warders (*a*), Storekeepers' Temporary Clerks, Printers, and Gasfitters	24	40

(*a*) An exception to be made in favour of those who have served in the Army, or as attendants in hospitals, or as clerks of the works, or foremen of the works, or storekeeper in the Convict Service. Such candidates to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.

(*b*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*c*) Unless previously employed in the Public Service.

(*d*) Assistant Clerks (permanent or temporary) are to be considered eligible whatever may be their ages, provided they were under 25 when first employed, and have served continuously.

(*e*) Except in the case of those who have previously served as Temporary Clerks.

(*f*) An extension to 30 will be allowed in favour of those who having been employed as Temporary Clerks while under the age of 25 have served continuously.

(*g*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*h*) For candidates who have been previously in the Public Service the maximum limit shall be considered as extended to five years beyond the ordinary limit, provided the candidate was, when he first entered the Service, under the maximum limit fixed for the situation to which he seeks admittance, and has since served continuously.

(*i*) The limits to be extended in the case of persons who have been continuously employed in any of the Government prisons.

(*k*) Candidates who have been discharged from the Army to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
COLONIAL OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	25
Ceylon Writers	18	25
Hong Kong Cadets	20	23
Temporary Registry Clerks, Copying Clerks	18	30
Porters	21	35
COMMON PLEAS OFFICE :—Clerks	16	30
COMMONS, HOUSE OF :—		
Clerks, Temporary Clerks, Supernumerary Clerks, and Assistants to Accountant	19	25 (*a*)
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND) :—		
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE (*b*) :—Clerks	18	25 (*c*)
Messengers	20	35
RECEIVER'S OFFICE :—Clerks	18	25 (*d*)
Messengers	21	35
CADETS OF CONSTABULARY (*b*)	18	24
CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT, IRELAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTORS) (*b*) :—Clerks	18	25 (*c*)
Draughtsmen Clerks	18	35
Messengers	20	35
Clerks in Prisons	18	40
Assistant Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses	25	40
Matrons	25	36
Hatchmen, Warders, Messengers in Prisons, Night Watchmen, and Assistant Cook	24	40
CONVICT SERVICE (ENGLAND) (*b*) :—		
Secretary	30	45
Clerks	18	40
Deputy Governors	25	45
Stewards	25	42
Schoolmasters at Parkhurst and Wakefield	18	30
Do. at other places	25	40
Messengers	20	40
Assistant Messengers in Convict Prisons	14	20
Scripture Readers (*e*), Farm Bailiffs (*e*), Clerks or Foremen of Works (*e*), Engineers (*e*), Night Watchmen (*f*), and Labourers (*f*)	24	40
Assistant Gasman	18	30
Assistant Warders (*f*) and Civil Guards (*f*)	24	42
Instructing Warders	24	45
Steward's Porters, Manufacturer's Porters, and Compounders	24	45
Deputy Superintendents of Female Convict Prisons, Schoolmistresses, and Lady Scripture Readers	25	40
Matrons and Assistant Matrons	23	40

(*a*) For Temporary Clerks and other candidates who have previously been in the Public Service the maximum limit shall be extended to 30, provided the candidate was under 25 when he entered the service, and has served continuously.

(*b*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*c*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*d*) The limit may be extended to 30 in the case of persons who entered the Public Service before 25, and who have served continuously.

(*e*) Candidates who have been discharged from the Army to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous. Persons who have been continuously employed as carpenters, &c., from a period at which they were under 40 years, may be eligible for engineer and foreman of works up to 50.

(*f*) An exception to be made in favour of those who have served in the Army, or as attendants in hospitals or as clerks of the works, or foreman of the works, or storekeeper in the Convict Service. Such candidates to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under the maximum, and has been continuous.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*a*)
Architectural Surveyor	21	30
Permanent Draughtsmen, Assistant Surveyors, and Assistants in the Survey Department	—	30
Messengers	20	35 (*b*)
CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (EXAMINERS OF) :—		
Second Class and Junior Clerks	21	31
CROWN OFFICE, CHANCERY :—		
Clerks	20	26
CUSTOMS (*c*) :—(*d*)		
Clerks	17	25 (*e*) (*f*)
Extra Clerks	17	35 (*e*)
Draughtsmen in the Office of Surveyor of Tonnage	17	35
Examining Officers, Gaugers, and Out-door Officers	20	25 (*e*) (*f*)
Messengers	20	35 (*e*) (*g*)
Housekeepers	25	45
Boatmen, Watchmen and House Porters, Quarantine Mariners	20	30 (*e*) (*g*)
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND) :—		
Clerks, Transcribers	17	25 (*h*)
Porters	20	40
Housekeeper	25	45
DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF. See TRADE, BOARD OF.		
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE (*c*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*i*)
Messengers	20	35
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION :—		
Senior Clerks	21	35
Junior and Temporary Clerks	16	30
EDUCATION OFFICE :—		
Inspectors' Assistants	22	30
Accountants	23	30
Assistant Clerks	18	25
EMIGRATION OFFICE :—		
Permanent Clerks	18	25 (*k*)
Temporary Clerks and Sorting Clerks	17	45

(*a*) For Temporary Clerks and other candidates who have previously been in the Public Service the maximum limit shall be extended to 30, provided the candidate was under 25 when he first entered the service, and has served continuously.

(*b*) The limit may be extended to 40 in the case of persons who have been previously employed in the Civil Service, provided that they have served continuously from a period at which they were within the ordinary limits.

(*c*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*d*) An established Officer may be appointed to a second situation, whatever his age, provided that at the time of his first appointment to the Service he was eligible under the Regulations then in force for his second situation.

(*e*) Extra Clerks and Extra Officers promoted to the Establishment to be admitted up to the age of 40 years, provided they were first employed in the Customs before they reached the maximum age, and have been employed not less than six months in each year.

(*f*) Persons who have previously served in other Public Departments to be admitted up to the age of 30 years, provided they are appointed direct from such department, and had not attained the age of 25 when first appointed to the Public Service.

(*g*) No person will be admitted who shall have attained the maximum age, although removed from another Public Department.

(*h*) Except in the case of candidates who have been already employed in the Public Service, who may be appointed if under the age of 30.

(*i*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*k*) An extra Clerk would not be ineligible on the score of age for an appointment on the Establishment up to the age of 35 years, provided that he had been admitted as an extra clerk before the age of 25, and had since served continuously.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
EXCHEQUER :—		
Clerks	17	25 (*a*)
Mechanical Attendants, Weights and Measures Office	20	40
EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTER'S OFFICE) :—		
Clerks	16	30 (*b*)
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT :—		
Sub-inspectors of Factories	25	40
Messengers	20	40
FISHERIES BOARD (SCOTLAND) :—		
Clerks	17	25
Fishery Officers	21	35
FOREIGN OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	24 (*c*)
Attachés	21	26
Consuls	25	50
Interpreters in Japan	25	50
Assistants in Japan	20	30
Student Interpreters in China, Japan, and Siam	18	24
Foreign Service Messengers	25	35 (*d*)
Extra Clerks	17	24
Supplemental Junior Clerks in Consular Department	25	45
Home Service Messengers, Office-keepers, Office Porters, Door Porters, &c.	—	40 (*d*)
Housekeeper	—	50
FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN :—Clerks	16	30
FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA, IRELAND (same as for Convict Prisons Department, Ireland).		
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY :—		
Clerks, Temporary Clerks, and Messengers	16	25
HOME OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*e*)
Clerks in the Office of the Counsel	18	30
Extra Clerks	17	35
Secretary to Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey	25	45
Office-keepers	30	45
Door-keepers, Porters, and Messengers	20	40
INDIA OFFICE :—		
Establishment Clerks, Temporary Clerks, and Copying Clerks	18	25 (*f*)
Doorkeepers, Office Porters, and House Messengers	18	35 (*g*)

(*a*) With power, when a vacancy is filled up by transfer from another department, to extend the maximum to 30, provided the probationer had been appointed to his first office between 17 and 25.

(*b*) An extension of five years will be allowed in favour of persons who have served continuously in any Public Department from a period at which they were within the limits of age ordinarily prescribed.

(*c*) As regards those who have not a home in London or in the immediate vicinity, the age should be between 20 years complete and 24 years complete.

(*d*) Must be British subjects.

(*e*) In the case of candidates already in the Public Service the maximum is to be 30, provided they were under 25 on first entering the Service.

(*f*) In the case of persons who have been previously employed as Temporary Clerks the maximum limit will be 30 years, provided that such persons were under the age of 25 when first appointed as Temporary Clerks, and have since served continuously.

(*g*) Unless already in the Service in some other capacity.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
INDIAN AUDIT OFFICE :—		
Senior Assistants	21	35
Junior Assistants and Temporary Clerks	16	28
INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT (*a*) :—		
Clerks	16	25 (*b*)
Copying Clerks	16	30
Temporary Clerks	18	None.
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes	19	25 (*b*)
Second-class Assistants of Excise	19	25
Office-keepers, Messengers, Stampers, Packers, Warehouse Porters, Binders, and Hall Porters	20	35 (*c*)
Chief Coal Porter	30	40
Housekeepers	25	45
Watchmen	20	40
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRATION OFFICE. See TRADE, BOARD OF.		
JUDGMENTS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND) :—		
Junior Clerks, Keepers of Office Books	17	30
LANCASTER (DUCHY OF) :—Clerks	18	25
LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND)	18	35 (*d*)
LANDED ESTATES RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND) :—Clerks	18	22
LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND) (*a*) :—		
Senior Clerks	18	35
Junior Clerks	18	25 (*e*)
Messengers	20	35
LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE :—Clerks	18	26
Warehousemen	—	45
LONDON UNIVERSITY :—		
Assistant Clerk to Senate	25	35
Clerks and Temporary Clerks	18	25
LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND) :—Clerks and Extra Clerks	18	25
LUNACY COMMISSION :—Clerks	18	30
LUNATIC ASYLUMS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF) (*a*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*e*)
Messengers	20	35
Clerk and Storekeeper, Central Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum	25	40
METROPOLITAN POLICE, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE :—Clerks	17	25
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS :—		
Clerks	17	23 (*f*) (*g*)
Ushers, Office-keepers, and Gaolers	30	50
Messengers	25	39

(*a*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*b*) A person nominated to this department who has previously and up to the time of such nomination been in the continuous employment of the Government, his age being at the commencement of such employment between 16 and 25, may be admitted, though his age may exceed 25.

(*c*) Stampers selected from among the machine boys must be over 17.

(*d*) "Extended 5 years in favour of persons who have been continuously employed in the Public Service from a date at which they were within the age originally prescribed."

(*e*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*f*) Unless the nominee shall be a certificated attorney of one of the Courts of Law at Westminster, or shall have acted for at least seven years next before his application for such office as clerk to the Justices of any Petty Session.

(*g*) Unless previously in the Service, when they may be appointed, if at the time of their original appointment they were eligible as to age for the situation to which they are now nominated, and have served continuously.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
METROPOLITAN POLICE, RECEIVER'S OFFICE :—		
Clerks	17	25 (*a*)
Storekeepers and Assistant Storekeepers	25	35
MINES, INSPECTORS OF	25	45
MINT :—		
Establishment Clerks	18	30
Temporary Clerks and Officers of the Operative Department	18	45
Packers, Tellers, and Messengers	17	35
Artificers and Office-keepers	17	40
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE :—Clerks	16	25 (*b*)
Messengers	25	40
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND) :—		
Inspectors of Schools	23	38 (*c*)
Established Clerks (including Supplementary Clerks)	18	25 (*d*)
Temporary Clerks	18	35
Junior Assistants	14	18
NATIONAL GALLERY :—		
Attendants or Curators, Messengers, Porters, and Assistants	25	40
NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY :—Porter	20	35 (*e*)
PARLIAMENT OFFICE (House of Lords) :—		
Clerks	18	25
Temporary Clerks	17	30
Summoning Officers and Messengers	21	35
PATENT OFFICE :—		
Clerks, Extra Clerks, and Assistants to the Curator	18	30
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE (*f*) :—		
Clerks	18	25
Extra Clerks	18	30
Office-keepers	30	40
Messengers	20	35
POOR LAW BOARD :—		
Clerks, Supplementary Clerks, and Clerks to Inspectors	18	25
Copyists	18	40
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND) :—		
Extra Clerks	18	30
Messengers	18	35
POST OFFICE (*g*) (*h*):—		
Third Class Clerks, Solicitor's Office	18	30
Other Clerks	18	25

(*a*) For candidates who have previously been in the Public Service the higher limit of age shall be extended to 30, provided that the candidate was under 25 when he entered the service, and has served continuously.

(*b*) Candidates who have previously been in some branch of the Public Service to be eligible if under 27, if their previous service commenced before they were 25.

(*c*) An extension of age of five years to be allowed in the case of candidates who are already in the service of the Board, and have served continuously for at least five years.

(*d*) The limit should be extended to 30 in the case of those who at the time of nomination are already in the Public Service, and who having entered the Service under 25, have served continuously.

(*e*) With an extension of five years in the case of persons previously employed in the Public Service.

(*f*) Persons are to be considered eligible who have passed the superior limit of age, provided they originally entered the Public Service at an age within the prescribed limits, and have since served continuously.

(*g*) Any candidate presenting himself within two months after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*h*) "Persons already employed in the Post Office will be eligible as to age for Civil Service appointments (Post Office), provided their age, when they were first employed, did not exceed by more than two months the superior limit of age attached at that time to the situation to which they seek to be appointed, and provided also such employment has been continuous."

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
POST OFFICE :—*continued.*		
Temporary Clerks in Savings Bank	16	40
Postmasters	21	50
Packet Agents abroad, not already in Service of the Crown		
Sorters and Letter Carriers	18	25
Labourers	18	30
Boy Messengers	12	18
Provincial Messengers	18	35 (*a*)
Marine Mail Guards	21	35
PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS) (*b*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*c*)
Messengers	20	35
PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND) :—		
Assistant Clerks	18	30
Clerks in the General Prison at Perth	18	40
Stewards	25	42
Female Teachers and Scripture Readers	25	40
Male Teachers	20	40
Female Warders	24	36
Male Warders	25	40 (*d*)
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE :—		
Supplemental Clerks	18	30
Council Chamber Keepers, Messengers, and Office Porters	25	40
PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS (ENGLAND) :—		
Clerks	17	25
Messengers and Porters	17	36
PROBATE COURT (IRELAND) :—		
Clerks	20	35
Messengers, &c.	21	38
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	30
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND) :—		
Clerks	17	25
QUEEN'S BENCH—MASTERS' OFFICE :—		
Clerks and Messengers	16	30
QUEEN'S COLLEGES (IRELAND) :—		
Porters	20	35
QUEEN'S PRISON :—		
Clerks	16	20
QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND) :—		
Clerks	18	28
Doorkeepers	21	35
QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE —		
Messengers	21	35
Housekeepers	25	45

(*a*) "The superior limit of age to be extended to 40 in the case of candidates who may be in receipt of a pension from the Crown for any previous services, whether Civil or Military."

(*b*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*c*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*d*) May be extended to 45 in the case of one who while under 40 years of age entered on and continued in service in the army, or as an hospital attendant, or a prison officer.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
RECORD OFFICE :—		
Clerks	17	30
Workmen and Boys	14	25
REFORMATORIES (OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF) :—		
Chief Clerk	18	35
Clerks	18	25
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND) :—		
Clerks	17	25 (*a*)
Indexers, Transcribers, Statistical Abstractors, and Sorters	17	30 (*b*)
Office-keepers	25	35
Messengers	21	35
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE, IRELAND (INCLUDING AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OFFICE) (*c*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*d*)
Messengers	20	35
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND) :—		
Clerks, Transcribers, Sorters, and Indexers	17	25 (*e*)
ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH :—		
Assistant Astronomer	17	35
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT :—		
Ordinary Clerks	18	25 (*e*)
Supplementary Clerks, Temporary Clerks, other Parties	17	30 (*f*)
Assistant Geologists and Fossil Collectors	18	30
Assistant Curators, Museum of Practical Geology	20	35
Assistant Librarians, Museum of Practical Geology	—	35
Official Examiners	18	35
Assistant Book-keepers	—	30
STATIONERY OFFICE :—		
Ordinary Clerks	17	25
Other Parties	19	40
Persons in Second Class of subordinate Establishment	—	45
SUPERVISION, BOARD OF (SCOTLAND) :—		
Clerks	18	45
TRADE, BOARD OF (*g*) :—		
Ordinary Clerks and Clerks in the Seamen's Registry	18	25
Clerks in offices of Registry of Designs and Registry of Joint Stock Companies	17	30
Temporary Clerks in Board of Trade and Seamen's Registry Office	17	45
Office-keepers, Messengers, Porters, and Extra Messengers	—	40

(*a*) Extension to 30 in favour of candidates who have been continuously employed in the Public Service, having entered it when under 25.

(*b*) Persons admitted as indexers, transcribers, statistical abstractors, and sorters, may be transferred from one to another of these appointments, although their age may exceed 30 years at the time of such transfer.

(*c*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*d*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*e*) In the case of candidates already in the Public Service the maximum is to be 30, provided they were under 25 on first entering the Service.

(*f*) The limit to be 45 in all cases where there has been any previous Public Service extending beyond a period of five years.

(*g*) Persons may be transferred to the Board of Trade from other departments of the Public Service, or from one class of the department to another, provided they were, at the time when they first entered the Service, under the maximum age for admission into the class to which they may be transferred.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
TREASURY :—		
Establishment Clerks	18	25
Clerks in the Solicitor's Office	20	30
Supplementary Clerks	18	25 (*a*)
Messengers (including Messenger to Chancellor of the Exchequer)	21	35
WAR DEPARTMENT :—		
Permanent Clerks (Pall Mall or Out-stations), except when Non-Commissioned Officers	18	25 (*b*)(*c*)
Draughtsmen	21	30
Accountant	18	40
Junior Assistant in Chemical Department	17	25
Temporary Assistant in Chemical Department	18	40
Medical Clerks at Gambia	18	40
Temporary Clerks (except when Non-Commissioned Officers)	18	40
Non-commissioned-Officer Clerks	—	42 (*d*)(*e*)
Royal Military College Clerks	18	35 (*e*)
Messengers, Queen's Messengers, and Letter Carriers	20	35 (*f*)
Masters of Vessels	—	45
COMMISSARIAT :—		
Clerks	18	30 (*g*)(*h*)
Commissariat Storekeepers, Issuers, and Assistant Storekeepers	—	30 (*h*) (*i*) (*k*)
MILITARY STORE SERVICE :—		
Officers	18	23 (*l*)
Storeholders	25	40
Master Artificers, Foremen, Armourers, and others	—	35 (*m*)
Viewers	—	45 (*n*)
Probationary PURVEYOR'S Clerks	18	25 (*o*)(*p*)

(*a*) Unless they have been continuously in the Public Service since they were 25, in which case the maximum may be extended to 30.

(*b*) Temporary Clerks will be eligible for permanent clerkships up to 30, provided their service commenced before they were 25, and has since been continuous.

(*c*) Candidates nominated to clerkships after having held other situations (not being temporary clerkships) in the service of the War Office, will only be required to have been within the prescribed limits of age when they first entered the Service.

(*d*) Temporary Clerks may be appointed to permanent clerkships of this class up to 45, if they were under 42 when first employed, and have served continuously.

(*e*) Reduced or retired non-commissioned officers may be appointed to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, up to 45.

(*f*) The maximum to be extended to 40 for candidates who may have entered the service as temporary messengers before 35; and to 46 for pensioners.

(*g*) Except in the cases of persons who have been employed in other capacities or in other branches of the Public Service, when exceptions may be made, provided the ages of the candidates did not exceed 30 on the first commencement of their continuous Public Service.

(*h*) 35 at stations on the African coast.

(*i*) Persons already in the Public Service may be transferred to the Commissariat, provided they were when they first entered the service under the maximum age for admission to the class to which they may be transferred, and have served continuously.

(*k*) Except in the case of a pensioned soldier, where no limit has been put.

(*l*) 25, if the candidate has passed through Sandhurst.

(*m*) If pensioners from the cavalry 43 years, if pensioners from other arms of the service 42 years. An artificer or labourer may be promoted to this class up to 55, provided he were appointed to the permanent establishment in the inferior capacities before 35, 43, or 42 respectively.

(*n*) Viewers to be eligible in regard to age provided that they have been appointed and continued to serve in the Department previous to attaining the age of 45, and that their appointment as permanent Viewers takes place before they attain the age of 55.

(*o*) Unless previously employed as assistant clerks, in which case they will be eligible if under 30. For retired non-commissioned officers the limits of age will be 18 to 42.

(*p*) A candidate will be regarded as eligible for the situation of Probationary Clerk up to 30 if he has been continuously employed in the Service since he was 25.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
WAR DEPARTMENT—*continued.*		
MILITARY PRISONS :—Warders and other subordinate Officers	25	45 (*a*)
SURVEY DEPARTMENT :—Civil Assistants	18	35 (*b*)
ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT :—		
Clerk of the Works	21	30 (*c*)
Office-keepers, Foremen, Labourers, &c.	—	35 (*d*)
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE :—		
Permanent Clerks	16	25 (*e*)
Temporary Clerks	16	40
Messengers	20	35 (*f*)
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE :—		
Established Clerks	18	25 (*g*)
Temporary Clerks	16	30
Messengers	25	35 (*h*)
COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION :—Clerks	—	42
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE :—Clerks	17	25
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE :—		
Permanent Clerks	16	23
Temporary Clerks	16	40
MILITARY OFFICES (IRELAND) :—		
Permanent Clerks	16	23
Temporary Clerks	16	40
WOODS (OFFICE OF) :—		
Clerks	17	25
Writing Clerks, Quit-Rent Office, Dublin	—	35
Messengers	21	35
WORKS (OFFICE OF) :—		
Clerks	18	25
Surveyor's Clerks	18	30
Messengers	—	40
Park Constables	—	38

(*a*) For Assistant Warders at Barbadoes, 25 to 48.

(*b*) The higher limit of age is to be 55 in the case of candidates who have previously served in that portion of the corps of Royal Engineers engaged in the survey, provided the candidate commenced his service in the Engineers while below 35, and has served continuously to the time of his nomination.

(*c*) A candidate must have served as Temporary Clerk of the Works or Foreman in the Engineer Department for at least six months. The limits of age for those who entered the Service in a temporary capacity previous to 30 shall be extended to 35.

(*d*) Persons may be appointed to the Royal Engineer and Barrack Departments subsequently to their discharge to pension from the Army up to the age of 45.

(*e*) Temporary Clerks are eligible up to any age, provided that they were under 25 at the time of entering the office.

(*f*) For discharged soldiers the upper limit to be 50.

(*g*) Persons who have previously served in the Army as commissioned officers to be eligible for Established Clerkships between the ages of 18 and 32.

(*h*) An extension to 45 to be allowed in the case of discharged soldiers.

(*i*) Temporary clerks should be eligible for the permanent establishment up to the age of 30, provided that they entered before 23, and that their service has been continuous.

TABLE B.—Different STANDARDS of QUALIFICATION established by the various DEPARTMENTS.

[*Corrected to January 1st, 1865. It must be understood that alterations may at any time be made.*]

Department, and Qualifications required.

ADMIRALTY.

I. TEMPORARY CLERKS, WHITEHALL.

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
(*t*) 5. Translation from Latin or some Modern Foreign Language.

(*t*) *A certain proficiency in these subjects is necessary, and will form the test of qualification for the appointment to a temporary clerkship. Candidates will also be examined and compete in the following subjects:—*

6. Geography.
7. English and General History.
8. Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS AT SOMERSET HOUSE (DEPARTMENTS OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE NAVY, ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, STOREKEEPER-GENERAL, COMPTROLLER OF VICTUALLING, MEDICAL DIRECTOR-GENERAL, COAST GUARD OFFICE, &c.)*

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
(*t*) 5. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

(*t*) *A certain proficiency in these subjects is necessary, and will form the test of qualification for the appointment to a temporary clerkship. Candidates will also be examined and compete in the following subjects:—*

6. Geography.
7. English and General History.
8. Algebra, Euclid, or any Branch of Mathetics or Science.
9. Translation from Latin or from some Modern Foreign Language.

III. TEMPORARY CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, VICTUALLING YARDS, AND NAVAL HOSPITALS AT HOME.*

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
(*t*) 5. Précis.

(*t*) *A certain proficiency in these subjects is necessary, and will form the test of qualification for the appointment to a temporary clerkship in the above departments.*

IV. CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, &c., ABROAD.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.

V. DOCKYARD SCHOOLMASTERS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic.

Department, and Qualifications required.

ADMIRALTY—*continued.*

V. DOCKYARD SCHOOLMASTERS—*continued.*

(*t*) 3. Grammar and Analysis of Sentences.
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
(*t*) 5. Physical and Political Geography of the World, especially of England and Europe.
(*t*) 6. English History.
(*t*) 7. Euclid (first four books).
(*t*) 8. Algebra (to the end of Quadratic Equations).

(*t*) *The above will form the test of qualification. Candidates will also compete in the following subjects, to which a high value will be given:—*

9. Trigonometry (plane and spherical).
10. Differential and Integral Calculus, and the easier Differential Equations.
11. Mechanics.
12. Hydrostatics.

VI. SCHOOLMASTERS AT NAVAL PRISON, LEWES.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Grammar and English Language.
5. Religious knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Two at least of the following (at the option of the Candidates):—
   (*a*) English History;
   (*b*) Geography;
   (*c*) Elements of Geometry, or of some branch of Mathematics;
   (*d*) Latin.†

VII. DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE ADMIRALTY HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. Map and Chart Projection.
5. Practical Geometry.
6. Topographical Plan Drawing.
   Translation from French, Spanish, or some Modern Foreign Language (desirable, but not positively necessary).

VIII. SECOND CLASS COMPUTERS IN NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Centesimal Arithmetic, and Sexagesimal Arithmetic).
3. Algebra (to Simple Equations).
4. Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
5. Logarithms (The Use of Tables as applied to Numbers and Angles).

IX. THIRD CLASS COMPUTERS IN NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Logarithms (The Use of Tables as regards Numbers).

* Candidates for appointment in the Department of the Director of Engineering and Architectura Works in Somerset House or the Dockyards will be examined in the above subjects respectively, with the exception of book-keeping by double entry, for which architectural drawing will be substituted.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

ADMIRALTY—*continued.*

X. STORE ISSUERS.
1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, Simple and Compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

XI. ENGINEER STUDENTS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square and Cube Root).
3. Grammar.
4. English Composition.
5. Geography.
6. Mathematics (Euclid, first six books, and Algebra, including Quadratic Equations).
7. French translation.

XII. DOCKYARD APPRENTICES.*
(*p*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*p*) 2. Reading.
(*p*) 3. Arithmetic.
4. Grammar.
5. English Composition.
6. Geography.
7. Mathematics (Euclid, first three books, Algebra up to and inclusive of Quadratic Equations, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression).

XIII. FOREMEN OF WORKS IN A DOCKYARD.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic, Designing, Plan Drawing, and Mensuration.

XIV. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

XV. CHIEF WARDER, PRINCIPAL WARDER, WARDER, AND ASSISTANT WARDER AT LEWES NAVAL PRISON.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XVI. MOUNTED COAST GUARD MEN.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

ADMIRALTY (COURT OF).

I. CLERKS IN REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. One of the following subjects:—
(*a*) Latin or a Modern Language;†
(*b*) The leading points of English or Modern History;
(*c*) Geography;
(*d*) Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

II. CLERKS IN MARSHAL'S OFFICE.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, Practice, and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.

III. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. SUPERINTENDENT OF SHIPKEEPERS, AND SHIPKEEPER.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

Department, and Qualifications required.

AUDIT OFFICE.

I. CLERKS (COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION).
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Euclid (first three books).
7. Translation from Latin Prose.
8. Translation from either French, Italian, or German.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

BRITISH MUSEUM.

I. ASSISTANTS IN PRINCIPAL LIBRARIAN'S OFFICE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Two languages besides English, one of which must be either Greek or Latin.†

II. ASSISTANT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINERALOGY.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Mathematics (including Crystallography and Physical Optics).
3. Latin, French, and German.†
4. Mineralogy.

III. ASSISTANTS IN DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES, OR IN THAT OF PRINTED BOOKS, OR OF MANUSCRIPTS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Literary and Political History of England.
4. Literary and Political History of Greece and Rome.
5. Two Languages besides English, one of which must be either Greek or Latin.†

IV. ASSISTANTS IN A DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL HISTORY.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Literary and Political History of England.
4. Two Languages besides English, one of which must be either Greek or Latin.†
5. History of the Natural Sciences and the knowledge of the fundamental principles of the various systems of classification of Zoology, Geology, Palæontology, Mineralogy, or Botany (according to the Department of Natural History for which the candidate is nominated).

V. TRANSCRIBERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Language.
4. Two other Languages (at the option of the candidates) besides English.†
5. (If in the Department of Mineralogy), Mineralogy (elementary).

VI. ATTENDANTS AND ASSISTANT MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

* "The vacancies for these appointments are open to public competition." 200 marks as a maximum will be given for Physical Qualifications, viz., height, weight, girth of chest, and strength.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

(*p*) A competent knowledge of the first four rules of Arithmetic and of the other subjects distinguished by this mark will be required of all candidates.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM *—continued.*
II. STEWARDS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (elementary).
III. MATRON.
1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules, simple and compound, and the Arithmetical Tables).
4. Elementary Grammar.
IV. CHIEF ATTENDANT.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).
V. SUBORDINATE OFFICERS AND ATTENDANTS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
CENSUS OFFICE (IRELAND).
CLERKS.
1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Copying.
4. Arithmetic (elementary).
CENSUS OFFICE (SCOTLAND).
CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
CHANCERY, SCOTLAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF).
I. FIRST AND SECOND CLERK.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
4. English Composition.
5. Latin Translation.
6. Scotch Law and Conveyancing.
7. The power of reading and writing the Engrossing Hand used in Chancery; the power of reading the older volumes of the Records; and a general Knowledge of the Writs and Extracts issued from Chancery.
II. PERMANENT ASSISTANT CLERKS, AND TEMPORARY ASSISTANT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic.
3. English Composition.
4. Latin (slight elementary knowledge).
5. The power of reading and writing the Engrossing Hand used in Chancery, and the power of reading the older volumes of the Records.
CHARITABLE BEQUESTS COMMISSION (IRELAND).
Nothing fixed.
CHARITY COMMISSION.
CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Two at the least of the following:—
(*a*) Latin or a Modern Foreign Language;*
(*b*) English History;
(*c*) Elementary Mathematics.

Department, and Qualifications required.
CHELSEA HOSPITAL.
I. PERMANENT CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic (first four Rules Reduction, and Practice).
II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying from MSS.
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND).
I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. British History.
II. CLERKS IN FINES AND PENALTIES OFFICE.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
4. English Composition.
5. Geography.
III. SUPERINTENDENTS OF MESSENGERS, AND MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root, and the use of Logarithms).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis (involving the preparation and digest of tabular statements).
(*t*) 5. Geography.
6. History of England.
(*t*) 7. Latin.
(*t*) 8. French, or another Modern Language.
II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying into Forms and Registers.
3. Indexing.
4. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
5. English Composition.
III. OFFICE-KEEPER, MESSENGER, AND PORTER.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
COAL MINES INSPECTORS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Knowledge of Mines and Mining.
COLONIAL OFFICE.
I. CLERKS.
Preliminary Examination:—
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis or Abstract of Official Papers.
4. Geography.
5. Translation from one of the following Languages,—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate.
Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

COLONIAL OFFICE—*continued.*

I. CLERKS—*continued.*

not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

Final Examination:—

1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome.
2. Languages and Literature of France, Germany, and Italy.
3. Modern History, including that of the British Colonies and Possessions. Exercises in English Composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
4. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy.
5. Pure and mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches. Accounts and Book-keeping.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, Candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.

II. WRITERS IN CEYLON.

Preliminary Examination:—

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. The preparation of a Précis or Abstract of Official Papers.
4. Translation from one of the following Languages,—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

Final Examination:—

1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome.
2. Modern History, subsequent to 1500 A.D., including that of the British Colonies and Possessions. Exercises in English Composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
3. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy.
4. Pure and Mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches. Accounts and Book-keeping.
5. Geology, Civil Engineering, and Surveying.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, Candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.

III. HONG KONG CADETS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

The above subjects will not tell in competition, but Candidates who cannot pass in them will be rejected.

3. Latin and one other Foreign Language.
4. English Composition (including Précis writing).
5. Pure and mixed Mathematics.
6. Geography and History.
7. Constitutional and International Law.
8. Natural Science.
9. Any two of the following Languages (not having been taken up under No. 3),—French, German, Spanish, Italian.

Every candidate must undergo a competitive examination in the 3rd and 4th subjects, and in any two others which he may select. But any candidate who takes up the 9th subject may if he chooses be examined in five subjects instead of four.

Department, and Qualifications required.

COLONIAL OFFICE—*continued.*

IV. TEMPORARY REGISTRY CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Indexing.

V. PORTERS IN COLONIAL OFFICE.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four Rules).

COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE.

I. CLERKS AND MARK ACCOUNTANTS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

II. SCHOOLMASTERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Grammar and English Language.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Two, at least, of the following, at the option of the candidate:—
   (*a*) English History.
   (*b*) Geography.
   (*c*) Elements of Geometry, or some branch of Mathematics.
   (*d*) Latin.*

III. SCRIPTURE READERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating knowledge.

IV. FOREMEN OF WORKS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. (*For Draughtsmen*) Plan Drawing.

V. ASSISTANT WARDERS, WARDERS, STOREKEEPER'S TEMPORARY CLERKS, PRINTERS, GAS FITTERS, AND MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

VI. WATER POLICE CONSTABLES.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

COMMON PLEAS OFFICE.

CLERKS.

(Same as for Exchequer of Pleas.)

COMMONS, HOUSE OF.

I. CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, AND SUPERNUMERARY CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. History of England, and of the Constitution.
6. Latin or French.*
7. (For COMMITTEE CLERKS) the Elements of the Law of Evidence.

II. ASSISTANT TO ACCOUNTANT.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

CADETS OF CONSTABULARY.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Per-centages).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography (especially that of Ireland).

CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. ASSISTANT SCHOOLMASTERS AND ASSISTANT SCHOOLMISTRESSES.

1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Grammar.
3. Geography.
4. History.
5. School Management.

IV. CLERKS IN THE CONVICT PRISONS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three, Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

V. HATCHMEN, WARDERS, AND MATRONS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

VI. MESSENGERS, NIGHT WATCHMEN, AND ASSISTANT COOKS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

CONVICT SERVICE.

I. SECRETARY.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Writing Official Letters from Minutes.
3. Making Abstracts of Official Papers.

Department, and Qualifications required.

CONVICT SERVICE—*continued.*

II. DEPUTY GOVERNORS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary, and the Arithmetical Tables).
3. English Composition.

III. CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

IV. STEWARDS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

V. SCHOOLMASTERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Grammar and English Language.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Two at least of the following, at the option of the Candidate:—
   (*a*) English History;
   (*b*) Geography;
   (*c*) Elements of Geometry, or of some branch of Mathematics.
   (*d*) Latin.*

VI. DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT IN FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (first four Rules, Simple and Compound, and the Arithmetical Tables).
4. Elementary Grammar.

VII. SCHOOLMISTRESSES.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three and Practice).
4. Elementary Grammar.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Geography (elementary).

VIII. LADY SCRIPTURE READERS AND SCRIPTURE READERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating knowledge.

IX. COMPOUNDERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including the Arithmetical Tables, Reduction, Practice, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

X. FARM BAILIFFS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three, Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables)

XI. ENGINEERS, CLERKS OF WORKS, AND FOREMEN OF WORKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary)

XII. MATRONS.

1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

CONVICT SERVICE—*continued.*

XIII. INSTRUCTING WARDERS, ASSISTANT WARDERS, INFIRMARY NURSES, ASSISTANT GASMEN, STEWARD'S PORTERS AND MANUFACTURER'S PORTERS, AND MESSENGERS IN THE CONVICT PRISONS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XIV. ASSISTANT MESSENGERS IN CONVICT PRISONS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XV. CIVIL GUARDS, LABOURERS, AND NIGHT WATCHMEN.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

XVI. MESSENGERS (PRISONS OFFICE).
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.

II. ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYOR.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Designs of Structures and Preparation of Working Drawings.
5. Measurement and Estimate of Builders' Work.
6. Knowledge of Quality and Strength of Materials.

III. PERMANENT DRAUGHTSMEN, ASSISTANT SURVEYORS, AND ASSISTANTS IN THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Land Surveying.
5. Plan Drawing.

IV. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (OFFICE OF EXAMINERS OF).

SECOND CLASS CLERKS AND JUNIOR CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography of England and Wales.
5. Criminal Law (Elements).

CROWN OFFICE, CHANCERY.

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting (including German text and engrossing hand) and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.

CROWN OFFICE, QUEEN'S BENCH.

Nothing fixed.

Department, and Qualifications required.

CUSTOMS.

I. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
(*t*) 6. Latin.*

II. OTHER CLERKS; EXAMINING OFFICERS†; AND GAUGERS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.

III. EXTRA CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

IV. DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE OFFICE OF THE SURVEYORS OF TONNAGE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Algebra (to Simple Equations).
4. Euclid (first three books).
5. Practical Geometry and Mensuration.
6. Practical Ship-building, Laying-off Ships, Mechanical Drawing and Displacement.

V. OUT-DOOR OFFICERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and the different Weights and Measures).

VI. MESSENGERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules).

VII. BOATMEN, WATCHMEN, AND HOUSE PORTERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS AND TRANSCRIBERS.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Copying.
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 4. English Composition.

II. HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

DEEDS, REGISTRAR OF, IN MIDDLESEX.

Nothing fixed.

DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF.

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical Structure of Sentences of a simple character.

II. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.
(The same as in the Board of Trade.)

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
† Persons nominated to the office of Examining officers at Newhaven, Dover, and Folkestone must show some proficiency in French (which in these cases will be included in the preliminary test examination.)
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

I. CLERKS IN THE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, AND CLERKS IN RECEIVER'S OFFICE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. Précis.

II. CLERKS IN DIVISIONAL OFFICES.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.
4. French.

III. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.
7. Latin.*
8. French or one other Language.*

EDUCATION OFFICE.

I. INSPECTORS' ASSISTANTS.
1. Reading.
2 Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Proportion, Practice, and Bills of Parcels).

II. ACCOUNTANTS AND ASSISTANT CLERKS.†
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Making fair copies from rough notes.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Calculation of Per-centages.
5. English Composition.
6. Book-keeping.
7. Précis and digest of returns into summaries.

EMIGRATION OFFICE.

I. PERMANENT CLERKS.
1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Elementary Arithmetic.
3. Correspondence.

III. SORTING CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.

EXCHEQUER.

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping.
(*t*) 4. Correspondence.

Department, and Qualifications required.

EXCHEQUER—*continued.*

I. CLERKS—*continued.*
5. Précis.
(*t*) 6. (For Clerks in the Weights and Measures Office) Practical and Theoretical knowledge necessary for examination and comparison of Weights and Measures, and of Measures of Gas.

II. MECHANICAL ATTENDANT, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OFFICE.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE).

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Comparison of Copies with Originals.
4. Arithmetic (elementary).

FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT.

I. SUB-INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.
7. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language.*
8. Elements of Political Economy.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

FISHERIES BOARD, SCOTLAND.

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and Rule of Three).
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
4. Correspondence.

II. FISHERY OFFICERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (the first four rules, and Cask Mensuration).
3. Correspondence.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.‡
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Précis.
3. French.
4. German (translation and writing).§

II. ATTACHÉS.
1. Orthography and Handwriting.
2. General Intelligence, as evinced by the manner in which the Candidate acquits himself, and specifically by the quickness he may show in seizing the points in papers read to him or read over by him once or twice.

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* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† In *competitions* there is a further examination, the above being then merely preliminary. The subjects which may be taken in the second examination are—(1) Geography; (2) Modern History; (3) Mathematics; (4) Natural Science; (5) Languages.

‡ Any vacancy which may hereafter occur will be filled up by competition.

§ The marks in German to be counted as far as they go without any minimum to be necessarily obtained.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

FOREIGN OFFICE—*continued.*

II. ATTACHES—*continued.*

3. Précis.
4. Latin (Grammar and Translation).*
5. French.
6. German.
7. Geography.
8. A fair knowledge of the Political History of Europe and of North and South America, from the year 1660 to 1860 inclusive, and of the most important international transactions during that period.
9. Arithmetic (the first four rules, and Decimals—Colenso).
10. Euclid (Book I.)
11. A general knowledge of Maritime and International Law (to be acquired from "Wheaton's Elements of International Law," and the first volume of Kent's Commentary).
2. (*Optionally*) Spanish and Italian.

Candidates may, if they prefer it, undergo two examinations instead of the above. In this case the second examination may be deferred until the Candidate is prepared to undergo it.

FIRST EXAMINATION (when there are two).

1. Orthography.
2. Handwriting.
3. Précis.
4. Latin.*
5. Arithmetic.
6. Geography.
7. General Intelligence (except as regards specific tests).
8. French (Grammar, Translation, and Speaking).
9. German (Grammar)
10. Political History of Europe and of North and South America, from 1790 to 1815, comprising an acquaintance with the most important international transactions of that period.

SECOND EXAMINATION (when there are two).

Candidates who shall have elected to undergo two examinations must be prepared to satisfy the Examiners, if required to do so, as to their acquaintance with the various matters which come within the single examination (except as regards Latin, Geography, and Arithmetic, in which such Candidates are exempted from being re-examined); and they will, moreover, be required, for their second examination, to draw up a report on the general commercial and political relations of the several countries in which they may have resided: and on the internal polity and administration, the social institutions, and the character of the people of such countries.

I. CONSULS AND VICE-CONSULS.

1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Composition.
3. French (written and spoken).
4. The language of the port at which the candidate may be appointed to reside.
5. British Mercantile and Commercial Law.

IV. INTERPRETERS AND ASSISTANTS IN JAPAN.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Précis.
4. French.
5. (*For Interpreters*) Dutch.

Department, and Qualifications required.

FOREIGN OFFICE—*continued.*

V. STUDENT INTERPRETERS IN CHINA, JAPAN AND SIAM.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Précis.
4. Geography.
5. Euclid (first four books).
6. Latin (translation).
7. French (translation).

VI. FOREIGN SERVICE MESSENGERS.†

1. Arithmetic (first four rules).
2. Either French, German, or Italian (conversational knowledge).

VII. CLERKS IN MIXED COMMISSION COURT, LOANDA.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Précis.
3. French (copying and translation).

VIII. EXTRA CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. English History.

IX. SUPPLEMENTAL JUNIOR CLERKS IN CONSULAR DEPARTMENT.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

X. HOME SERVICE MESSENGERS; OFFICE-KEEPERS; OFFICE PORTERS; DOOR PORTERS; AND OTHERS EMPLOYED IN SUBORDINATE CAPACITIES.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

XI. HOUSEKEEPERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (sufficient for simple accounts).

FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. English History.

FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA (IRELAND).

(Same as for Convict Prisons Department, Ireland.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY.

CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, AND MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing and Orthography.
3. Elementary Arithmetic.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Nothing fixed.

* Candidates who have passed the first public examination in classics at one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland will be exempted from being examined in Latin.

† Candidates must be "able to ride and competent to perform journeys on horseback."

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
HOME OFFICE.
I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
6. Latin.*
7. French.*
II. SECRETARY TO THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF GUERNSEY.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. English Composition.
3. Geography.
4. English History.
5. French (translation, composition, and speaking).
III. EXTRA CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary, including the Rule of Three).
3. Grammatical construction of Sentences of a simple character.
IV. CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
V. OFFICE-KEEPERS, DOOR-KEEPERS, PORTERS, AND MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
INDIA OFFICE.†
I. ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.‡
5. Geography.
6. History of England or of India (at the option of the Nominee).
7. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language (at the option of the Nominee).*
II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
III. COPYING CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. English Composition.
IV. DOOR-KEEPERS, OFFICE PORTERS, AND MESSENGERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Department, and Qualifications required.
INDIAN AUDIT OFFICE.
ASSISTANTS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
INLAND REVENUE.
I. CLERKS IN THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE§ AND IN THE LEGACY DUTY OFFICE.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. History of the British Empire.
II. JUNIOR CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, LONDON.‖
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
III. CLERKS IN OFFICES OF RECEIPT AND ACCOUNT; AND ASSISTANT SURVEYORS OF TAXES.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. History of the British Empire.
(*t*) 6. (*For the Chief Accountant's Office.*) Book-keeping by Double Entry.
IV. EXTRA CLERKS, COPYING CLERKS, AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
V. SECOND-CLASS ASSISTANTS OF EXCISE AND CLERKS IN STAMP OFFICE, GLASGOW.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
VI. STAMPERS, PACKERS, WAREHOUSE PORTERS, BINDERS, OFFICE-KEEPERS, AND MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
VII. HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY.
I. CLERKS.
(The same as for Clerks in the Designs Registry.)
II. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.
(The same as in the Board of Trade.)

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† The Regulations respecting the Civil Service in India are printed in App. 3.

‡ For the Accountant-General's Department the "Elements of Book-keeping" is to be substituted for Précis-writing. For the Store Department, Précis or Book-keeping may be taken at the option of the candidate.

§ "The examination, as regards history, geography, correspondence, and the other heads, would extend much further than is thought necessary in the case of clerks in offices of account and receipt, and would be such as to ascertain whether or not the person had received such an education as would qualify him, after experience in the various business of the office, to be employed in duties of a superior description."

‖ For clerks in the Solicitor's offices, Dublin and Edinburgh, the examination is the same as that for the Secretary's office. Second-class clerks for the Solicitor's office, London, are examined in the general principles of Equity and Common Law and Conveyancing.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*)

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY (SCOTLAND).

I. CLERKS.

(The same as for Clerks in the Designs Registry.)

II. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.

(The same as in the Board of Trade.)

JUDGMENTS, OFFICE FOR REGISTRATION OF (IRELAND).

JUNIOR CLERKS, KEEPERS OF OFFICE BOOKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.

CLERKS.

A.—1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
5. English Composition.

B.*—6. English History.
7. Précis.
8. Latin (translation).
9. French.
10. German.

LAND REVENUE RECORD OFFICE.

Nothing fixed.

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).

CLERKS.

1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including Proportion and Decimal Fractions).

LANDED ESTATES RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Surveying.
(*t*) 4. Book-keeping.
(*t*) 5. English Composition.
6. Précis.
7. Geography.
8. Irish and English History.
(*t*) 9. Latin.†
(*t*) 10. French.†

LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. English Composition.

Department, and Qualifications required.

LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE—*continued.*

II. WAREHOUSEMEN.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

I. ASSISTANT CLERK TO THE SENATE.

1. Handwriting, and power to copy correctly in English, French, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition (especially epistolary).
5. Précis.
6. Account-keeping.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.

LORDS, HOUSE OF.

(See Parliament Office.)

LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND).

I. CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

II. EXTRA CLERKS.

1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.

LUNACY COMMISSION.

CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, calculation of Per-centages and Averages).
4. Correspondence.
5. Précis (including preparation and digest of tabular statements and of returns into summaries).
6. Latin or a Modern Language.†

LUNATIC ASYLUMS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF).

I. CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. CLERK AND STOREKEEPER, CENTRAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and Vulgar Fractions).
3. Account-keeping.

METROPOLIS ROADS COMMISSION.

Nothing fixed.

* Failure to satisfy the Commissioners in any of the subjects belonging to this division will not be considered as disqualifying the candidate.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE).

I. CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. English Composition.
5. English Geography.
6. History of the British Empire.
7. French.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

I. CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, with Reduction and Proportion).
3. English Composition.
4. Either—
   (*a*) Geography;
   (*b*) English History;
   (*c*) Latin, or a Modern Foreign Language.*
5. Criminal Law (*if the Candidate be a Certificated Attorney, or Justices' Clerk at Petty Sessions*).

II. USHERS, OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND GAOLERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

METROPOLITAN POLICE—RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. English Composition.

II. STOREKEEPERS AND ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS.

1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. A knowledge of the value and quality of Cloth, and of the practical duties of a Tailor.

MINT.

I. ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
5. Preparation of Tabular Statements.
(*t*) 6. Either of the following:—
   (*a*) History of England;
   (*b*) Political Economy, so far as it relates to Money and Coinage;
   (*c*) Elements of Mechanical Science;
   (*d*) Elements of Chemistry.

II. JUNIOR ASSAYERS, JUNIOR SUPERINTENDENTS IN THE MELTING AND COINING ROOMS, AND OTHERS BELONGING TO THE SAME CLASS.†

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.

Department, and Qualifications required.

MINT—*continued.*

III. TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.

IV. ARTIFICERS, PACKERS, TELLERS, OFFICE KEEPERS, AND MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Geography.
5. History.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).

I. INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.‡

A. *Obligatory Subjects.*

	No. of Marks for each Subject.	
1. English, consisting of—		
English Composition	600	
Spelling, grammar, and language	500	
Literature: Bacon's Essays, some of Edmund Burke's works (Thoughts on Causes of present Discontents, Speeches on Economic Reform, American Taxation, and on Conciliation with America, and Address to Electors of Bristol before going to poll, 1780); two or three plays of Shakespeare (Othello, Macbeth, Julius Cæsar); and parts of Milton (Sonnets, L'Allegro, Penseroso, and i. ii. iv. Books of Paradise Lost); and Pope (Essay on Criticism, Essay on Man, Moral Essays, and Imitations of Horace)	500	
Rhetoric and criticism, such as Blair's Lectures and Whately's Rhetoric	400	
		2,000
2. Elementary Mathematics, consisting of—		
Arithmetic	600	
Euclid, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 6th Books	400	
Algebra, including Quadratic Equations	400	
Trigonometry, to solution of plane and spherical Triangles inclusive	300	
		1,700
3. Geography		500
4. History, including Smith's Greece, Liddell's Rome		400
5. Physical Science, selections from Board's course, as Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics		600

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† These must also possess the requisite technical knowledge which will be included in the preliminary test.

‡ The successful candidate at the examination must attend at the Inspection Office and Schools in Marlborough Street to learn the details of his future duties, and he will not receive his appointment unless he shows by his conduct and the test to which he may be submitted there that he is fully competent to perform the duties of an Inspector.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND) —*continued.*

I. INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS—*continued.*

6. Logic (Lessons on Reasoning) -	300
7. Political Economy (Smith's Wealth of Nations, Books i. and ii., and Easy Lessons on Money Matters) - - -	300
8. Book-keeping - - -	200
Total - -	6,000

NOTE.—No candidate will be appointed whose marks on the whole course above mentioned do not amount to 2,000, or who shall fail in showing a competent knowledge of any one of the above subjects.

B. *Optional Subjects.*

1. Language, Literature, and History of Greece and Rome - - -	1,000
2. Ditto, ditto, France - - -	400
3. Ditto, ditto, Germany - - -	400
4. Ditto, ditto, Italy - - - -	400

NOTE.—No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than one Modern Language.

5. Logic (Whately, Mill, Books i. ii. iii. and v.) - - - - -	400
6. History and Philosophy of Education -	400
7. Political Economy.—Smith's Wealth of Nations, Books i. ii. iii. and v.; Malthus (Essay on Population); Senior; and J. S. Mill (Books i. ii. iii. and v.) - - - - - -	400
8. Higher Mathematics (Theory of Equations, Differential and Integral Calculus)	600
9. Natural Science.	
(*a*) Chemistry (1); Heat (2); Electricity (3); and Magnetism (4); as treated of in Board's course of Lectures (the maximum for any three) - - - -	500
(*b*) Animal (5), and Vegetable (6) Physiology, with principles of Classification (Carpenter) - -	500
(*c*) Geology (7); and Mineralogy (8); (Ansted, Page) - -	300

NOTE.—No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under last head,—Natural Science.

A candidate will not get credit for any subject in the Optional Course unless his marks show him to be possessed of a competent knowledge of that subject.

II. CLERKS (INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS).

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Calculation of Per-centages.
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry (for Financial Department).
5. English Grammar.
6. English Composition.
7. Précis.
8. Geography.
9. Euclid (first three books).
10. French or Latin, at the option of the candidate.*
11. History of English Literature.

Department, and Qualifications required.

NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND) —*continued.*

III. JUNIOR ASSISTANTS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (General Principles).
4. English Composition.
5. English Grammar.
6. Geography of Great Britain and Ireland.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

I. ATTENDANTS OR CURATORS, PORTERS, AND ASSISTANTS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

PORTERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

PARLIAMENT OFFICE.

(House of Lords.)

I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

Preliminary test Examination.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Hallam's Constitutional History, and May's Constitutional History.
6. Latin or French Translation.

Competitive Examination.†

(*The marks assigned in the preliminary examination will be carried on to the competitive examination.*)

A. English Language, Literature, and Composition. (An alternative opportunity will be given to the candidate of showing his ability to draw a legal instrument.)
B. Latin and Greek.
C. Mathematics (pure and mixed).
D. Modern Foreign Languages, not exceeding three.

(*The candidate is to be at liberty to select any two of the subjects A, B, C, D.*)

II. SUMMONING OFFICERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules).
3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
4. Correspondence.

III. MESSENGERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules).

PATENT OFFICE.

CLERKS, EXTRA CLERKS, AND ASSISTANTS TO CURATOR.

1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
† The character of the papers in these subjects will be similar to that of the papers in the same subjects given in examinations for the Civil Service of India (see App.), but English History is not included in Division A.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Arithmetic (Purchase of Stock, and Exchange).
(*t*) 4. Book-keeping.
(*t*) 5. English Composition.
6. Précis.
(*t*) 7. One dead or modern Language.*

II. EXTRA CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. OFFICE-KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and, in the case of Office-keepers, Proportion).

POOR LAW BOARD.

I. SUPERIOR CLERKS.†
1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Composition.

II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS AND CLERKS TO INSPECTORS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.

III. COPYISTS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Exercises designed to test ability to copy with accuracy and decipher readily Handwriting difficult to be read.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND).

I. EXTRA CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography of the British Islands.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

POST OFFICE.

I. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, LONDON (3rd Class).
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

II. OTHER CLERKS IN METROPOLITAN OFFICES, TEMPORARY CLERKS IN SAVINGS BANK, AND PACKET AGENTS ABROAD.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice).

III. POSTMASTERS (IN CERTAIN CASES), AND CLERKS IN PROVINCIAL OFFICES.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Department, and Qualifications required.

POST OFFICE—*continued.*

IV. SORTERS; LETTER CARRIERS; AND MESSENGERS.
1. Writing their own names and addresses.
2. Reading the addresses of letters.
3. Adding a few figures together.

V. BOY MESSENGERS.
1. Reading MSS.
2. Writing a few lines.
3. Adding a few figures together.

VI. MARINE MAIL GUARD.
1. Reading MS.
2. Spelling.
3. Writing an account of a voyage.

PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTORS).

(*See* Convict Prisons Department, Ireland.)

PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS).

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND).

I. ASSISTANT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

II. CLERKS IN THE GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

III. STEWARDS IN THE GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

IV. FEMALE TEACHERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three and Practice).
4. Elementary Grammar.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Geography (elementary).

V. MALE TEACHERS.
(The same as Schoolmasters in the Convict Service, England).

VI. SCRIPTURE READERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating Knowledge.

* In examinations which are not competitive, the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
† "Candidates for clerkships of the superior class should be examined with a view to ascertain that they have received a liberal education and are personally intelligent. We do not desire to lay down any minute rules as to the manner of this examination, which may, to a certain extent, be made to depend upon the nature of the candidate's previous studies."—(Viscount Courtenay to the Civil Service Commissioners.)
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND)—*continued.*

VII. FEMALE WARDERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

VIII. MALE WARDERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

I. SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Accuracy in copying French and English.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. English Composition.

II. COUNCIL CHAMBER KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND OFFICE PORTERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

Nothing fixed.

PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS (ENGLAND).

I. CLERKS.
1. Exercises to test Handwriting (including German Text) and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Copying into Forms and Registers.
4. Indexing.
5. Comparison of Copies with Originals.
6. English Composition.
7. Outlines of Geography.

II. USHERS AND MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. PORTERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

PROBATE COURT (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS.
1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Copying into Forms and Registers.
4. Indexing.
5. Comparison of Copies with Originals.
6. English Composition.

II. MESSENGERS, OFFICE KEEPERS, PORTERS, &C.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE.

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS. and MS. Accounts.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Book-keeping.

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND).

CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Copying.
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography of the British Islands.

Department, and Qualifications required.

QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
(*t*) 6. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language.*

II. DOORKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

QUEEN'S BENCH (MASTERS' OFFICE).

I. CLERKS.
(Same as for Exchequer of Pleas.)

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES (IRELAND).

PORTERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

I. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

II. HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

RECORD OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography.
7. History of England.
(*t*) 8. Latin (translation).
(*t*) 9. French (translation).

II. WORKMEN AND BOYS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

REFORMATORIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF.

I. CHIEF CLERK.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.
4. English Grammar.

II. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND).

I. CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.

II. INDEXERS; TRANSCRIBERS; STATISTICAL ABSTRACTORS; AND SORTERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. OFFICE-KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (INCLUDING THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OFFICE), IRELAND.

I. CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Geography of the British Isles.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

I. CLERKS.

1. Handwriting, Punctuation, and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Calculation of Per-centages.
4. English Grammar.
5. Correspondence.
6. Précis, and the Preparation of Schedules.

II. TRANSCRIBERS, SORTERS, AND INDEXERS; CLERKS IN THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH.

ASSISTANT PRACTICAL ASTRONOMER.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Algebra.
5. Plane Trigonometry.
6. Translation from Latin, French, or German.

SASINE OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

Nothing fixed.

Department, and Qualifications required.

SCIENCE AND ART, DEPARTMENT OF.

I. ASSISTANT GEOLOGISTS, ASSISTANT NATURALISTS, OFFICIAL EXAMINERS, AND ASSISTANT CURATORS IN THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography.
7. British History.
8. Latin, French, or German.*†
9. (*Optionally for Official Examiners*) Mathematics, as far as the Differential Calculus.

II. ORDINARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.

III. ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Book-keeping.

IV. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical structure of Sentences of a simple character.

V. ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN AT THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Correction of the Press.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Catalogue and Index Making.
6. French, Latin, and Italian (to the extent of being able to translate titles of books).

VI. FOSSIL COLLECTORS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

(The same as for "Ordinary Clerks" in the Board of Trade.)

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.

(The same as for the Board of Trade.)

III. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.

(The same as in the Board of Trade.)

STATIONERY OFFICE.

I. CLERKS AND OTHER PARTIES.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic.
(*t*) 3. English Composition.

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* In test examinations the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
† "An elementary knowledge of Latin for Assistant Naturalists."
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

STATIONERY OFFICE—*continued.*

II. SECOND CLASS OF THE SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENT.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).*

SUPERVISION (BOARD OF), SCOTLAND.

CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.

TRADE, BOARD OF.

I. ORDINARY CLERKS.†

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules and the Rule of Three).

III. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS AND EXTRA MESSENGERS).

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

TREASURY.

I. ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
(*t*) 7. First Three Books of Euclid.
(*t*) 8. Latin, French, German, or Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate, and the test examination being restricted to translation.

II. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
(*t*) 5. Conveyancing.

III. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.

IV. MESSENGERS (INCLUDING MESSENGER TO CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER).

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Department, and Qualifications required.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. PERMANENT CLERKS AT PALL MALL.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History (English and General).
(*t*) 7. Latin, or one Foreign Language.‡

[*And in addition, for the Accountant-General's Branch.*]

(*t*) 8. Compilation of Account States.
(*t*) 9. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

II. CONVEYANCING CLERKS IN SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

III. PERMANENT CLERKS AT OUT-STATIONS (COMPRISING THE MANUFACTURING BRANCHES, THE ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, AND THE BARRACK OFFICES).§

1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical correctness.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. History (English).

[*And in addition, for the Chemist's Department, Woolwich.*]

5. French and German.‡
6. Chemistry and Natural Philosophy (elementary knowledge).

IV. DRAFTSMEN AT PALL MALL.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Grammar.
4. Euclid (first three books).
5. Algebra (to Simple Equations).
6. Practical Geometry and Mensuration.

V. DRAFTSMEN TO ROYAL GUN FACTORIES AND MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Practical Mechanics and Hydraulics.
5. Drawing.

VI. ACCOUNTANT.

1. Book-keeping and the preparation of Account States.

VII. JUNIOR ASSISTANT IN THE CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. The elements of French or German.
4. Inorganic Chemistry.

VIII. TEMPORARY ASSISTANTS IN THE CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Arithmetic (elementary, involving the use of Decimals).
2. Chemistry.

* For carmen, compound addition only.

† "My Lords would also be glad to receive a report of the candidate's proficiency in any other subject or subjects, to be selected by him, in which he may desire to be examined."—(James Booth, Esq., to the Civil Service Commissioners.)

‡ In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

§ For Non-commissioned Officers nominated to manufacturing branches the subjects will be the same as for Purveyors' Clerks. (See No. XVIII.)

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*.)

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
WAR DEPARTMENT—*continued.*
IX. MEDICAL CLERKS AT GAMBIA.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
X. TEMPORARY CLERKS AT PALL MALL.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Latin, or one Foreign Language.
[*And in addition, for the Accountant-General's Department.*]
5. Compilation of Account States.
6. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
XI. MESSENGERS, QUEEN'S MESSENGERS, AND LETTER CARRIERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (four first rules).
XII. REGISTRY CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, NOT AT PALL MALL (WHETHER NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OR NOT), AND COMMISSARIAT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical Correctness.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
[*And in addition, for Temporary Surveyors' Clerks.*]
3. Arithmetic (Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Duodecimals).
4. A little Mensuration and Practical Geometry.
XIII. CLERKS IN THE MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS (WHEN NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS).
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
XIV. COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPERS, ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS, AND ISSUERS, AND CLERKS IN THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE (SANDHURST).
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
XV. OFFICERS OF THE MILITARY STORE SERVICE.
1. Handwriting.
2. Arithmetic.
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. History (elementary).
6. Algebra to Simple Equations.
7. Euclid (Books I. to VI.)
8. Latin, or one Modern Language (French or German).*
XVI. MASTER ARTIFICERS, VIEWERS, FOREMEN, ARMOURERS, AND OTHERS IN THE MILITARY STORE SERVICE; OFFICE-KEEPERS, FOREMEN, LABOURERS, &c.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Department, and Qualifications required.
WAR DEPARTMENT—*continued.*
XVII. STOREHOLDERS IN THE MILITARY STORE SERVICE.†
1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical Correctness.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
XVIII. PROBATIONARY PURVEYORS' CLERKS (WHETHER NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OR NOT).
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (up to and including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
XIX. ESTABLISHED PURVEYORS' CLERKS.
(*Candidates selected from among those who have passed the foregoing examination will compete in the following subjects.*)
1. Geography.
2. History (English).
3. Translation from one of the following languages:—French, German, Italian, or Spanish,—the selection being left to the candidate.
XX. SCHOOLMASTER WARDERS, WARDERS, AND ASSISTANT WARDERS IN MILITARY PRISONS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).
XXI. NIGHT WATCHMEN AND OTHER SUBORDINATE PRISON OFFICERS (INCLUDING COOKS, GATEKEEPERS, AND MESSENGERS).
1. Reading and Writing simple words.
XXII. CIVIL ASSISTANTS IN SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
XXIII. CLERKS OF THE WORKS, ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Mensuration.
5. Practical Geometry.
6. Designs of Structures and Preparation of Working Drawings.
7. Measurement and Estimate of Builders' Work.
8. Analysis of Prices.
9. Knowledge of Quality and Strength of Building Materials.
WAR.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.
II. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† In the case of men advanced from the class of labourers or from foremen, on account of their industry and ability, to the above appointments, the following subjects only shall be required:—1. Exercises in handwriting; 2. Arithmetic (elementary); 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

WAR.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE.

I. PERMANENT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Latin, or one Foreign Language.*

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Correspondence.

III. CLERKS TO THE COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

WAR.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

CLERKS.
1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.

WAR.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I. PERMANENT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

WAR.

MILITARY OFFICES (IRELAND).

I. PERMANENT CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

Department, and Qualifications required.

WAR—*continued.*

MILITARY OFFICES (IRELAND)—*continued.*

I. PERMANENT CLERKS—*continued.*
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Correspondence.

WOODS, OFFICE OF.

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. English History.
(*t*) 6. Translation from either French or Latin.

II. CLERKS TO SURVEYORS OF FORESTS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping.
(*t*) 4. Correspondence.
(*t*) 5. Copying Plans.
(*t*) 6. Measuring with a Chain.

III. WRITING CLERKS, QUIT-RENT OFFICE, IRELAND.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

WORKS, OFFICE OF.

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. French or Latin.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.

III. PARK CONSTABLES.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR SITUATIONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CROWN.

I.—Every Candidate born in England or Wales after the 30th June 1837, should produce a Certificate from the Registrar General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained at Somerset House, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II.—Every Candidate not producing the above Certificate must prove his age by Statutory Declaration, and should also, if possible, produce a record of Birth or Baptism from some official Register; under which term may be included the Parochial Registers of Baptisms, the non-Parochial Registers of Baptisms and Births deposited at Somerset House under Acts of Parliament, the Register kept at the India Office of persons born in India, &c., &c. This Regulation applies—

1. To all Candidates not born in England or Wales.
2. To Candidates born in England or Wales on or before the 30th June 1837.
3. To Candidates who, though born in England or Wales after the 30th June 1837, cannot produce the Registrar General's Certificate.

The Civil Service Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of deciding, in each case, upon the sufficiency of the evidence produced, but they subjoin the following general rules for the guidance of candidates:—

(*a.*) The Declaration should specify precisely the date and place of birth, and should, if possible, be made by the father or mother of the Candidate. If made by any other person, it should state the circumstances which enable the declarant to speak to the fact. If an entry in a Bible or other family record be referred to, the Bible or other record must be produced at the time of making the Declaration, and must be mentioned in the Declaration as having been so produced.

(*b.*) If the Candidate was born in England or Wales after the 30th June 1837, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no entry has been found in the books of the Registrar General; or a separate Declaration containing that statement must be made.

(*c.*) N.B.—If no extract from any Register is produced, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no such Record is believed to exist; or a separate Declaration containing that statement must be made.

(*d.*) Statutory Declarations must be exactly in the form prescribed by the Act of 5 & 6 William IV. c. 62.

N.B.—*Clergymen as such, are not qualified to take Declarations.*

TABLE C.—Showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS during the year 1864, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1864, have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).									Test Examinations.					
														Number of Nominees.				
																	Examined.	
	Made in 1864.	Made in 1863, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1863).	Who were Absent &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Passed.	Not Passed.
TOTALS OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS	4,151	288	4,439	160	69	26	81	82	355	2,702	419	545	424	24	6	30	204	160
ADMIRALTY:—																		
Clerks and Temporary Clerks, Somerset House.	66	–	66	3	–	–	–	–	2	29	1	31	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks and Temporary Clerks in Dockyards.	28	–	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks in Dockyards and Naval Establishments abroad.	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Draughtsmen in the Hydrographical Department.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computers	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Victualling Storekeepers and Accountants.	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Store Issuers	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foremen of Works	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warders, &c. in Naval Prisons	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mounted Coast Guard Men	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Artificers and Labourers, &c.	369	22	391	–	4	–	5	7	13	362	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ADMIRALTY COURT:—																		
Clerks in Registrar's Office	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
AUDIT OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	29	–	29	–	–	–	–	1	–	9	–	19	24	–	–	–	17	7

BRITISH MUSEUM:—																			
Assistants	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transcribers	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attendants and Assistant Messengers.	16	–	16	–	–	1	–	–	–	10	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM:—																			
Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bailiffs	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Matrons	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Principal Attendants	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subordinate Officers and Servants	76	13	89	4	–	2	4	13	5	58	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CHARITY COMMISSION:—																			
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CHELSEA HOSPITAL:—																			
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:—																			
Supplementary Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COAL MINES INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT:—																			
Inspectors	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COLONIAL OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	7	–	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ceylon Writers	12	–	12	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Registry Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Copyists	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE:—																			
Clerks	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Schoolmasters	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foremen of Works	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scripture Readers	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warders, &c.	44	36	80	2	–	1	–	7	13	56	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COMMON PLEAS (MASTER'S OFFICE):—																			
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COMMONS, HOUSE OF:—																			
Clerks and Supernumerary Clerks	5	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE C. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS during the year 1864, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1864, have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).									Test Examinations.					
														Number of Nominees.				
																	Examined.	
	Made in 1864.	Made in 1863, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1863).	Who were Absent &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear,	Passed.	Not Passed.
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND), INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE:—																		
Messengers	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND):—																		
Steward's Clerks	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warders, Matrons, &c.	42	5	47	5	2	-	5	3	8	17	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONVICT SERVICE:—																		
Secretary	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deputy Governors	11	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks	22	-	22	1	-	-	-	-	10	4	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deputy Superintendents	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schoolmasters	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scripture Readers	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stewards	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compounders	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, Clerks of Works, and Foremen of Works.	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Warders, Civil Guards, Messengers, and Labourers.	443	1	444	52	18	5	30	15	29	246	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Matrons	73	-	73	6	2	4	-	-	3	50	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steward's and Manufacturer's Porters.	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Messengers	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messengers in Prisons Office	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION:—																		
Clerks	6	1	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architectural Surveyors	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architectural Surveyors	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CUSTOMS:—																		
Examining Officers and Gaugers	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	5	1	–	–	2	2
Clerks	113	49	162	4	–	1	–	2	27	53	–	75	220	14	5*	29	91	81
Extra Clerks	16	1	17	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Draughtsmen in Tonnage Department.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Out-door Officers	181	18	199	6	10	1	5	2	40	119	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housekeepers and Messengers	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boatmen, Watermen, and Watchmen.	18	2	20	–	2	–	–	–	1	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND):—																		
Transcribing Clerks	12	–	12	1	1	–	1	–	–	4	–	5	18	–	–	–	9	9
DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF:—																		
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE:—																		
Clerks in the Commissioners' Office.	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks in Divisional Offices	9	–	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION:—																		
Temporary Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EDUCATION OFFICE:—																		
Assistant Clerks	38	–	38	3	–	–	–	4	–	9	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inspectors' Assistants	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EMIGRATION OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Extra Temporary Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE):—																		
Clerks	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT:—																		
Sub-Inspectors	6	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FISHERIES BOARD (SCOTLAND):—																		
Fishery Officers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FOREIGN OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attachés	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Consuls	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* One of these was reported as ineligible in respect of character also.

TABLE C. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS during the year 1864, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1864, have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).									Test Examinations.					
														Number of Nominees.				
																	Examined.	
	Made in 1864.	Made in 1863, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1863).	Who were Absent &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Passed.	Not Passed.
FOREIGN OFFICE—*continued.*																		
Queen's Foreign Service Messengers.	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supernumerary Interpreters and Assistants in China and Japan.	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Student Interpreters	15	-	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office-keepers.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY:—																		
Messengers	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOME OFFICE:—																		
Extra Clerks	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDIA OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	13	-	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	9	-	1	-	7	1
Temporary Clerks	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDIAN AUDIT OFFICE:—																		
Temporary Clerks	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INLAND REVENUE:—																		
Clerks	49	15	64	3	-	-	-	3	6	17	1	34	72	5	-	-	40	27
Clerks in Solicitor's Office	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4						
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes	28	-	28	1	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	16	39	1	-	1	24	13
Extra Clerks and Temporary Clerks.	4	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistants of Excise	408	22	430	5	11	5	7	8	62	212	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messengers, Stampers, Packers, &c.	23	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

GISTRY:—																		
Messengers	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JUDGMENTS, OFFICE FOR REGISTRATION OF (IRELAND):—																		
Keepers of Books	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND):—																		
Clerks	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND):—																		
Clerks	9	-	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE:—																		
Warehousemen	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND):—																		
Clerks	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extra Clerks	1	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE):—																		
Clerks	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS:—																		
Clerks	7	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messengers and Gaolers	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN POLICE (RECEIVER'S OFFICE):—																		
Clerks	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINT:—																		
Packers and Tellers	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	8	-	-	-	4	4
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—																		
Sub-Inspectors of Schools	19	7	26	10	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks	19	-	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY:—																		
Porters	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE C. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS during the year 1864, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1864, have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).									Test Examinations.					
														Number of Nominees.				
																	Examined.	
	Made in 1864.	Made in 1863, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1863).	Who were Absent &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Passed.	Not passed.
PARLIAMENT OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	6	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	10	1	–	–	3	6
PATENT OFFICE:—																		
Assistant to Curator	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Extra Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	8	–	–	–	4	4
POOR LAW BOARD:—																		
Supplementary Clerks and Inspectors' Clerks.	8	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND):—																		
Extra Clerks	–	5	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
POST OFFICE:—																		
Clerks in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, Surveyors' Stationary Clerks, and Clerks in Travelling Branch of Mail Office.	12	–	12	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Extra Clerks and Temporary Clerks.	253	13	266	2	–	2	1	–	40	95	15	111	–	–	–	–	–	–
Postmasters	14	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provincial Clerks	122	4	126	1	–	–	1	1	5	72	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Letter-carriers, &c.	367	12	379	4	3	–	3	–	11	344	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural and other Messengers, Mail and Station Porters.	612	20	632	6	1	1	14	4	30	515	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boy Messengers	18	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	1	16	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Labourers and Bagmen	4	1	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND):—																		
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Teachers	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warders	13	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE:—																		
Messengers	4	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS:—																		
Clerks, &c.	13	2	15	–	1	–	–	–	1	6	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Porters	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PROBATE COURT (IRELAND):—																		
Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND):—																		
Clerks	9	–	9	1	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	1
QUEEN'S BENCH (MASTERS' OFFICE):—																		
Clerks	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RECORD OFFICE:—																		
Workmen	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND):—																		
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sorters, Indexers, and Statistical Abstractors.	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND):—																		
Clerks	50	–	50	1	1	–	–	–	6	11	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND):—																		
Clerks	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:—																		
Clerks	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant Geologists and Assistant Naturalists.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant Book-keepers	9	–	9	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Clerks	15	1	16	1	–	–	–	–	–	10	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE C. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS during the year 1864, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1864, have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).									Test Examinations.				
														Number of Nominees.			
																Examined.	
	Made in 1864.	Made in 1863, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1863).	Who were Absent &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Passed.	Not Passed.
STATIONERY OFFICE:—																	
Clerks	7	–	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Warehousemen	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SUPERVISION, BOARD OF (SCOTLAND):—																	
Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TRADE, BOARD OF:—																	
Clerks	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Clerks	18	–	18	3	–	–	–	–	2	10	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers and Extra Messengers	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TREASURY:—																	
Supplementary Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WAR DEPARTMENTS:—																	
Clerks, Pall Mall	11	–	11	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	6	8	2	–	–	2	4
Clerks (Royal Engineer Departments and Manufacturing Departments).	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistants and Temporary Assistants in the Chemical Department.	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Clerks at Pall Mall	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Registry Clerks, Temporary Clerks, not at Pall Mall, and Commissariat Clerks.	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	1	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Commissariat Issuers and Assistant Storekeepers.	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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TABLE D.—Showing the NUMBER and PARTICULARS of the COMPETITIONS disposed of in 1864, together with the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS to CLERKSHIPS and similar Positions without Competition, disposed of during the same Time.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions disposed of.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees					No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.				
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.	
						Not competent.	Competent.		
TOTAL - -	131	251	859	75	784	296	249	239	713
ADMIRALTY:—									
Clerks and Temporary Clerks, Somerset House.	6	19	52	3	49	19	12	*18	
Clerks and Temporary Clerks in Dockyards.	6	10	26	–	26	9	7	10	1
Clerks in Dockyards and Naval Establishments abroad.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Draughtsmen in the Hydrographical Department.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Second-class Computers in the Nautical Almanac Office.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Third-class Computers in the Nautical Almanac Office.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
ADMIRALTY COURT:—									
Clerks in Registrar's Office -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
AUDIT OFFICE:—									
Clerks - - - -	2	9	29	1	28	–	19	9	–
BRITISH MUSEUM:—									
Assistants - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Transcribers - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM:—									
Clerks - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
CHARITY COMMISSION:—									
Clerks - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
CHELSEA HOSPITAL:—									
Clerks - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND):—									
Clerks - - -	2	2	10	–	10	6	2	2	–
COAL MINES INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT:—									
Inspectors - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
COLONIAL OFFICE:—									
Clerks - - - -	1	1	7	2	5	2	2	1	–
Ceylon Writers - -	2	2	12	2	10	2	6	2	–
Temporary Registry Clerks -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Copyists - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE:—									
Clerks - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Schoolmasters - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Scripture Readers - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
COMMON PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE):—									
Clerks - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

* For one of these a certificate had not been issued on December 31.

TABLE D.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions disposed of.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees.					No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.				
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.	
						Not competent.	Competent.		
COMMONS, HOUSE OF:—									
Clerks and Supernumerary Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND):—									
Steward's Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
CONVICT SERVICE:—									
Secretary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Deputy Governors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
Clerks	2	2	6	–	6	1	3	2	6
Deputy Superintendents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Schoolmasters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Scripture Readers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Compounders	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION:—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
CUSTOMS:—									
Examining Officers and Gaugers	2	2	6	–	6	2	2	2	–
Clerks	12	38	118	6	112	29	46	37	–
Extra Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND):—									
Transcribing Clerks	3	4	12	3	9	–	5	4	–
DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF:—									
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	2	–	1	–
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE:—									
Clerks in the Commissioner's Office	1	1	5	–	5	4	–	1	–
Clerks in Divisional Offices	2	2	9	1	8	6	–	2	–
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION:—									
Temporary Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
EDUCATION OFFICE:—									
Assistant Clerks	2	9	38	7	31	12	10	9	–
Inspectors' Assistants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
EMIGRATION OFFICE:—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE):—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT:—									
Sub-Inspectors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
FOREIGN OFFICE:—									
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	3	–	–	–
Attachés	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Consuls	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Queen's Foreign Service Messengers.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Supernumerary Interpreters and Assistants in China and Japan.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Student Interpreters	1	5	15	2	13	8	–	5	–

TABLE D.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions disposed of.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees.					No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.				
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.	
						Not competent.	Competent.		
HOME OFFICE:—									
Extra Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	2	–	1	–
INDIA OFFICE:—									
Clerks	4	4	13	1	12	1	7	4	–
INLAND REVENUE:—									
Clerks	7	20	63	6	57	16	22	16	–
Clerks in Solicitor's Office								3	
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes	5	8	25	1	24	10	6	8	–
Assistants of Excise	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	368
JUDGMENTS, OFFICE FOR REGISTRATION OF (IRELAND):—									
Keepers of Books	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND):—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND):—									
Clerks	2	2	8	1	7	5	1	1	–
LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND):—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE):—									
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	2	–	1	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS:—									
Clerks	2	2	6	1	5	1	2	2	1
METROPOLITAN POLICE (RECEIVER'S OFFICE):—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE:—									
Clerks	3	3	9	–	9	2	4	3	–
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—									
Sub-Inspectors of Schools	4	4	25	11	14	11	–	3	–
Clerks	1	2	19	3	16	11	3	2	–
PARLIAMENT OFFICE:—									
Clerks	1	1	6	1	5	3	1	1	–
PATENT OFFICE:—									
Assistant to Curator	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Extra Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE:—									
Clerks	2	2	6	–	6	–	4	2	–
POOR LAW BOARD:—									
Supplementary Clerks	1	1	8	1	7	3	3	1	–
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND):—									
Extra Clerks	1	1	5	1	4	3	–	1	–

TABLE D.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions disposed of.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees.				No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.			
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.
						Not competent.	Competent.	
POST OFFICE:—								
Clerks in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, Surveyors' Stationary Clerks, and Clerks in Travelling Branch of Mail Office.	4	4	12	1	11	1	7	3	-
Temporary Extra Clerks and Temporary Clerks.	28	56	169	4	165	68	43	54	44
Provincial Clerks - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121
PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND):—									
Clerks - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Teachers - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS:—									
Clerks, &c. - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
PROBATE COURT (DUBLIN):—									
Clerks - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE:—									
Clerks - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND):—									
Clerks - - - -	2	2	6	1	5	-	3	2	-
QUEEN'S BENCH (MASTERS' OFFICE):—									
Clerks - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND):—									
Clerks - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sorters, Indexers, and Statistical Abstractors.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND):—									
Clerks - - - -	1	8	41	2	39	24	7	8	-
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND):—									
Clerks - - - -	1	1	5	-	5	2	2	1	-
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:—									
Clerks - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Assistant Geologists and Assistant Naturalists.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Assistant Book-keepers - -	1	2	9	2	7	2	3	2	9
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE:—									
Clerks - - - -	1	1	5	-	5	3	1	1	-
STATIONERY OFFICE:—									
Clerks - - - -	2	2	7	1	6	-	4	2	-
SUPERVISION, BOARD OF (SCOTLAND):—									
Clerks - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

TABLE D.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions disposed of.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees.				No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.			
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.
						Not competent.	Competent.	
TRADE, BOARD OF:—								
Clerks	1	3	5	–	5	2	–	3	–
TREASURY:—								
Supplementary Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	–	2	1	–
WAR DEPARTMENTS:—								
Clerks, Pall Mall	1	2	11	3	8	–	6	2	–
Clerks in Royal Engineer Department, and Manufacturing Departments.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Commissariat Clerks	1	1	4	–	4	3	–	1	3
Purveyors' Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Probationary Purveyors' Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Clerks of Works	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE:—									
Temporary Clerks	4	6	26	6	20	14	3	3	–
MILITARY OFFICES (IRELAND):—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
WOODS, OFFICE OF:—									
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	1	1	1	–
Clerk to Deputy Surveyor	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
WORKS, OFFICE OF:—									
Clerks	1	1	3	1	2	1	–	1	–

Note.—The following competitions had been announced but not dealt with up to December 31, 1864.

DEPARTMENT.	Number of Competitions.	Number of Situations to be competed for.	Number of Nominees.
CONVICT SERVICE:—			
Clerks	1	5	10
CUSTOMS:—			
Clerks	4	9	27
FOREIGN OFFICE:—			
Clerks	1	1	3
INLAND REVENUE:—			
Clerks	1	2	6
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes	1	1	3
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND):—			
Clerks	1	1	3
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND):—			
Clerks	1	1	6

TABLE E.—Showing the SUBJECTS for which HONORARY ADDITIONS have been made to the CERTIFICATES of CANDIDATES during the year 1864.

*** The number of candidates by whom these honorary additions were obtained was 83.

Subjects for which Honorary Additions have been made.	Clerks and Superior Officers.				Assistants of Excise, Provincial Clerks, and Convict Service Clerks.	Temporary Clerks.*	Total.
	Customs and Inland Revenue.	Post Office.	Treasury, Offices of Secretaries of State, Parliament Office, House of Commons, Admiralty (Whitehall).	Other Departments.			
LANGUAGES :—							
Latin	5	—	3	6	—	1	15
Greek	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
French	16	—	1	15	—	8	40
German	3	—	1	6	—	1	11
Italian	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Portuguese	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
MATHEMATICS :—							
Arithmetic (higher)	—	—	—	3	—	4	7
Euclid	9	—	2	7	—	—	18
Algebra	9	—	4	10	—	1	24
Mensuration	4	—	—	2	—	—	6
Trigonometry	3	—	1	3	—	—	7
Mixed Mathematics	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
English Grammar	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
„ Language	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
„ Composition	—	—	—	1	—	3	4
„ Literature	2	—	1	1	—	—	4
Précis-writing	4	—	1	3	—	3	11
Book-keeping	2	—	—	3	—	1	6
Geography	1	—	—	3	—	2	6
History	1	—	—	8	—	3	12
Inorganic Chemistry	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Short-hand	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Law of Evidence	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
	62	—	18	82	—	27	189

* Temporary clerks in the Admiralty, Whitehall, are placed in the third column; those in the Somerset House branch of the Admiralty, in the dockyards and in the Adjutant-General's Office in the fourth column.

Table F.—(Causes of Rejection.)

Showing the Particular Deficiencies on account of which Certificates of Qualification have been refused by the Civil Service Commissioners during the year 1864.

Causes of Rejection.	Rejections.				Failures in Preliminary Test Examinations.
	Superior Officers, viz., Establishment Clerks, and others.	Temporary Clerks, Provincial Clerks, Assistants of Excise, &c.	Out-door Officers, Letter-carriers, &c.	Total.	
Deficiencies in					
Spelling alone	3	62	10	75	16
Arithmetic alone	10	41	75	126	35
Handwriting alone	–	4	–	4	4
Reading MSS. alone	–	–	66	66	–
Spelling and Arithmetic	6	82	9	97	24
Spelling and Handwriting	–	3	2	5	3
Arithmetic and Reading MSS.	–	–	2	2	–
Arithmetic and Handwriting	–	–	3	3	6
Arithmetic and Reading	–	–	2	2	–
Handwriting and Reading MSS.	–	–	1	1	–
Handwriting and Reading	–	–	4	4	–
Other failures, involving Spelling, Arithmetic, Handwriting, or Reading MSS.	11	8	3	22	58
Failures not involving Spelling, Arithmetic, Handwriting, or Reading MSS.	12	–	–	12	14
Viz.: English Composition	–	–	–	–	11
Book-keeping	1	–	–	1	2
Précis	1	–	–	1	1
French	1	–	–	1	–
Literary History of England	1	–	–	1	–
Special Subject	3	–	–	3	–
English Composition, Latin, and French	1	–	–	1	–
Copying into Forms, Indexing, and Comparison of Copies	1	–	–	1	–
Copying into Forms, Indexing, Comparison of Copies, and English Composition	1	–	–	1	–
Political Economy, Précis, Geography, and History	1	–	–	1	–
Special Subject and Literary History of England	1	–	–	1	–

NOTE.—The names of the successful Candidates are given, and the unsuccessful are designated by numbers. When all the competitors are designated by numbers, the case is one in which none of them passed a sufficiently good examination in each of the prescribed subjects to entitle them to certificates of qualification. Where one of the unsuccessful competitors is shown to have obtained more marks than the successful candidate, he had forfeited his claim to a certificate by failure in one or more of the prescribed subjects.

* Successful competitors whose names are preceded by this mark have obtained honorary additions to their certificates.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
ADMIRALTY.																
January 12. **Maximum** -		**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**150**	**(200)**	**(200)**	**200**	**1950**
Freeburn ; J. F. -	4 Temporary Clerkships (Somerset House).	240	30	87	62	100	—	90	160	126	92	80	70	—	89	1226
*Hookey ; G. W. -		154	20	75	67	90	—	100	110	85	94	89	90	—	60	1034
Brand ; J. - -		140	14	95	64	90	—	113	70	90	55	63	—	170	57	1021
Ninnis ; H. - -		227	34	80	50	75	—	81	110	89	129	69	30	—	6	980
No. 5 - - -		130	27	77	60	70	—	75	130	80	74	79	80	—	—	882
No. 6 - - -		126	18	75	62	85	—	81	100	27	—	75	—	55	7	711
No. 7 - - -		41	23	35	47	70	—	60	40	28	9	0	30	—	1	384
No. 8 - - -		35	6	0	50	70	—	60	65	32	7	27	10	—	—	362
March 29.																
Spratt ; A. - -	A Temporary Clerkship (Somerset House).	220	30	86	60	90	—	105	130	115	82	103	110	—	—	1131
No. 2 - - -		202	18	84	60	95	—	87	130	76	—	107	—	80	37	976
No. 3 - - -		94	12	40	63	80	—	54	60	25	14	9	30	—	26	507

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
ADMIRALTY—*cont.*																
July 19.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**150**	**(200)**	**(200)**	**200**	**1950**
*Buchannan; C. -	5 Temporary Clerkships (Somerset House).	239	18	97	62	100	—	122	140	104	116	96	184	—	105	1383
Mainprise; W. T. -		232	11	83	64	100	—	113	130	77	92	80	184	—	155	1321
*Scott; T. A. S. -		231	30	71	63	100	—	113	160	133	150	94	104	—	63	1312
Ruegg; E. W. -		263	32	86	63	95	—	108	95	83	52	87	90	—	145	1199
Miller; G. W. -		246	45	80	62	95	—	101	150	115	45	106	66	—	73	1184
No. 6 - -		193	49	75	62	95	—	111	100	125	80	71	50	—	71	1082
No. 7 - -		214	35	63	69	100	—	125	100	79	70	80	110	—	6	1051
No. 8 - -		171	16	60	55	90	—	120	50	87	50	34	156	—	88	977
No. 9 - -		213	30	38	64	70	—	98	110	107	55	48	64	—	65	962
No. 10 - -		198	49	50	68	95	—	113	80	49	39	75	140	—	3	959
No. 11 - -		176	19	74	76	100	—	107	130	84	60	81	10	—	39	956
No. 12 - -		144	8	60	63	97	—	111	125	96	—	123	40	—	79	946
No. 13 - -		153	11	68	65	95	—	89	115	71	—	79	75	—	85	906
No. 14 - -		56	4	64	65	95	—	111	120	44	32	47	130	—	8	776
No. 15 - -		152	5	18	55	95	—	85	80	65	50	46	50	—	3	704
August 16.																
Williams; J. S. -		186	45	65	70	94	—	118	160	130	113	131	40	—	0	1152
Hinde; A. - -		194	47	80	64	98	—	82	125	124	84	114	50	—	40	1102
Dyer; A. F. -		182	21	95	80	95	—	93	125	96	84	114	40	—	35	1060
*Foster; T. - -		160	44	75	76	100	—	93	115	80	51	123	100	—	5	1022

No. 5 - -	4 Temporary Clerkships (Somerset House).	167	15	85	65	85	—	108	170	103	5	118	30	—	56	1007
No. 6 - -		160	4	20	70	75	—	84	115	153	110	71	80	—	50	992
No. 7 - -		131	38	85	65	95	—	90	170	93	51	40	110	—	0	968
No. 8 - -		158	20	80	68	97	—	88	135	91	16	116	—	50	42	961
No. 9 - -		100	6	50	60	75	—	80	90	79	27	107	120	—	0	794
No. 10 - -		54	11	60	60	85	—	90	50	84	50	22	20	—	30	616
No. 11 - -		57	6	60	56	60	—	60	65	16	8	38	—	—	0	426
October 18.																
Brown; F. - -	2 Temporary Clerkships (Somerset House).	270	50	82	70	90	—	68	70	115	52	116	70	—	94	1147
Nash; C. E. S. -		228	23	66	64	100	—	98	90	132	13	85	20	—	82	1001
No. 3 - - -		198	6	70	48	95	—	75	100	163	147	47	100	—	89	1138
No. 4 - - -		213	15	75	70	100	—	68	150	72	11	97	—	50	53	974
No. 5 - - -		242	6	45	45	50	—	75	70	80	87	29	20	—	26	775
December 13.																
Yorke; R. B. -	3 Temporary Clerkships (Somerset House).	185	29	71	70	90	—	70	175	70	0	86	—	85	80	1011
Cutfield; A. K. -		192	30	70	65	90	—	70	80	72	25	114	50	—	49	907
No. 3 - - -		136	27	82	70	90	—	120	150	86	77	46	100	—	0	984
No. 4 - - -		119	18	65	48	90	—	60	70	85	32	61	65	—	33	746
No. 5 - - -		1	0	48	48	85	—	120	70	136	117	20	50	—	0	695
No. 6 - - -		135	4	0	54	85	—	105	45	19	43	61	30	—	28	609
No. 7 - - -		11	0	0	48	85	—	90	90	50	24	18	10	—	3	429
April 26.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	**150**	—	—	—	**800**
Helby; J. T. -	A Dockyard Clerkship.	241	48	90	68	85	—	—	—	—	—	96	—	—	—	628
No. 2 - - -		192	49	85	70	95	—	—	—	—	—	110	—	—	—	601
No. 3 - - -		201	36	75	60	85	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	537
July 26.																
*May; J. A. -	A Dockyard Clerkship.	198	40	92	64	90	—	—	—	—	—	139	—	—	—	623
No. 2 - - -		168	43	96	75	96	—	—	—	—	—	77	—	—	—	555
No. 3 - - -		183	12	95	60	86	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	514

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
ADMIRALTY—*cont.*																
August 23.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	**150**	—	—	—	**800**
Harwood; E. H. -	A Dockyard Clerkship.	243	38	83	78	98	—	—	—	—	—	133	—	—	—	673
No. 2 - - -		259	30	93	65	90	—	—	—	—	—	115	—	—	—	652
No. 3 - - -		76	33	90	75	97	—	—	—	—	—	101	—	—	—	472
January 26.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	**150**	—	—	—	**1150**
Adams; H. B. -	A Temporary Dockyard Clerkship.	196	25	68	73	95	—	63	140	—	—	75	—	—	—	735
No. 2 - - -		169	13	62	61	85	—	63	120	—	—	75	—	—	—	648
August 16.																
Knowles; W. -	4 Temporary Dockyard Clerkships.	200	30	90	70	95	—	104	150	—	—	117	—	—	—	856
*Rickard; G. P. -		198	34	80	55	90	—	105	140	—	—	141	—	—	—	843
Roughton; R. H. -		182	36	90	65	90	—	118	130	—	—	111	—	—	—	822
*Drake; G. B. K. H.		167	27	86	70	90	—	100	130	—	—	113	—	—	—	783
No. 5 - - -		131	11	80	64	97	—	125	80	—	—	121	—	—	—	709
No. 6 - - -		89	18	45	80	60	—	80	40	—	—	62	—	—	—	474
No. 7 - - -		94	6	10	56	40	—	80	40	—	—	100	—	—	—	426
No. 8 - - -		73	18	15	56	50	—	68	55	—	—	45	—	—	—	380
No. 9 - - -		128	6	0	60	40	—	68	25	—	—	42	—	—	—	369
No. 10 - -		32	7	45	45	30	—	68	35	—	—	11	—	—	—	273

October 18.																
Marshall; W. -	2 Temporary Dockyard Clerkships. (See Table G 7, p. 90, for the marks assigned in competitions for the situations of Engineer Student and Dockyard Apprentice).	223	10	80	60	90	—	85	70	—	—	94	—	—	—	712
Stevenson; P. A. -		201	33	70	65	70	—	85	70	—	—	82	—	—	—	676
No. 3 - - -		143	32	70	72	80	—	75	100	—	—	82	—	—	—	654
No. 4 - - -		146	2	95	70	80	—	60	100	—	—	83	—	—	—	636
No. 5 - - -		160	25	49	67	65	—	65	90	—	—	61	—	—	—	582
AUDIT OFFICE.																
February 16.	**Maximum -**	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	**150**	**150**	**200**	**1950**
*King; J. C. -	5 Clerkships.	220	18	300	155	100	—	108	80	73	—	—	120	132	94	1400
Purkis; H. C. -		213	21	294	145	100	—	104	100	105	—	—	102	120	79	1383
Hughes; H. -		187	25	297	165	100	—	105	90	75	—	—	84	105	78	1311
Hill; H. H. - -		171	18	273	155	97	—	100	100	130	—	—	98	90	78	1310
Mackinlay; J. -		224	21	279	142	95	—	102	115	82	—	—	98	69	74	1301
No. 6 - - -		182	10	246	134	90	—	108	70	100	—	—	93	117	111	1261
No. 7 - - -		123	10	252	120	95	—	104	150	85	—	—	69	96	62	1166
No. 8 - - -		96	8	288	130	85	—	117	90	97	—	—	98	75	79	1163
No. 9 - - -		156	23	255	128	85	—	104	90	42	—	—	98	9	73	1063
No. 10 - - -		93	12	261	144	90	—	120	80	26	—	—	117	27	48	1018
No. 11 - - -		194	6	210	120	90	—	108	85	66	—	—	38	24	57	998
No. 12 - - -		146	14	210	140	95	—	92	85	48	—	—	98	51	14	993
No. 13 - - -		150	18	246	128	90	—	76	120	26	—	—	45	15	76	990
No. 14 - - -		82	12	237	120	97	—	88	90	28	—	—	38	60	23	875
No. 15 - - -		91	8	165	120	90	—	100	70	35	—	—	35	15	74	803
March 29.																
Wilkinson; H. F.		262	23	216	136	96	—	132	150	92	—	—	83	113	174	1477
Worsley; C. S. -		224	32	276	120	98	—	114	110	93	—	—	98	113	159	1437
Bacon; H. V. -		199	35	273	132	95	—	126	150	127	—	—	75	113	107	1432
Impey; W. A. -		218	16	264	128	95	—	113	125	67	—	—	113	102	175	1416

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
AUDIT OFFICE—*cont.*																
March 29—cont.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	**150**	**150**	**200**	**1950**
No. 5 - - -	4 Clerkships.	177	12	282	150	96	—	129	110	96	—	—	83	120	130	1385
No. 6 - - -		192	10	288	124	98	—	126	90	122	—	—	105	75	130	1360
No. 7 - - -		128	18	291	136	95	—	120	130	104	—	—	128	72	128	1350
No. 8 - - -		137	14	249	100	94	—	120	110	84	—	—	75	105	128	1216
No. 9 - - -		223	17	201	130	88	—	126	150	51	—	—	45	68	106	1205
No. 10 - -		83	8	288	124	98	—	136	40	117	—	—	98	83	102	1177
No. 11 - -		105	31	270	134	100	—	108	150	36	—	—	90	83	59	1166
No. 12 - -		107	24	264	130	95	—	96	110	50	—	—	115	30	100	1121
No. 13 - -		236	42	171	116	95	—	117	125	51	—	—	45	60	62	1120
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND).																
March 15.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	—	**200**	—	—	—	**1150**
Browning ; T. -	A Clerkship in the Fines and Penalties Department.	225	46	60	75	97	—	105	—	94	—	119	—	—	—	821
No. 2 - - -		275	34	65	63	97	—	75	—	103	—	78	—	—	—	790
No. 3 - - -		230	47	90	50	95	—	75	—	123	—	61	—	—	—	771
No. 4 - - -		158	25	70	60	90	—	53	—	85	—	33	—	—	—	574
No. 5 - - -		96	41	90	55	85	—	96	—	46	—	19	—	—	—	528
October 18.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1300**
Cullinan ; F. F. -		221	42	75	65	95	—	98	95	115	125	—	—	—	—	931
No. 2 - - -		95	8	98	65	100	—	112	130	104	121	—	—	—	—	833

No. 3 - - -	A Clerkship.	89	10	60	49	85	—	85	85	71	60	—	—	—	—	594
No. 4 - - -		94	25	40	55	70	—	44	60	61	38	—	—	—	—	487
No. 5 - - -		23	3	30	55	75	—	60	90	73	46	—	—	—	—	455
COLONIAL OFFICE. *See* Table G 2, p. 85.																
CONSTABULARY OF IRELAND. *See* Table G 6, p. 89.																
CONVICT SERVICE.																
March 29. **Maximum** -		**200**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
Hopping ; C. J. -	A Clerkship.	200	32	95	60	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	485
No. 2 - - -		150	15	60	55	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360
No. 3 - - -		100	12	68	48	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	318
December 9.																
Cole ; J. N. - -	A Clerkship.	163	29	100	68	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	440
No. 2 - - -		182	2	100	63	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427
No. 3 - - -		167	20	70	70	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	387
CUSTOMS.																
January 5. **Maximum** -		**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
*Braginton ; W. -		259	48	300	146	98	—	111	—	133	104	—	—	—	—	1199
*Arnold ; J. - -		244	16	276	134	92	—	107	—	104	100	—	—	—	—	1073
White ; W. J. -		195	42	294	124	94	—	104	—	97	92	—	—	—	—	1042
*Tope ; W. C. -		210	21	273	180	100	—	99	—	63	90	—	—	—	—	1036
*Sisley ; T. A. -		209	38	294	122	100	—	126	—	61	83	—	—	—	—	1033
†No. 6 - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jones ; J. T. -		178	30	285	124	90	—	113	—	105	80	—	—	—	—	1005
Calder ; A. T. -		171	40	258	164	98	—	107	—	66	67	—	—	—	—	971
Cray ; S. D. -		163	36	282	130	96	—	116	—	50	61	—	—	—	—	934
McLean ; J. O. -		194	44	265	120	86	—	84	—	81	50	—	—	—	—	924
Ross ; J. A. -		164	14	237	145	97	—	66	—	105	90	—	—	—	—	918
No. 12 - -		167	36	234	118	95	—	90	—	75	94	—	—	—	—	909
No. 13 - -		155	25	264	120	100	—	108	—	71	65	—	—	—	—	908
No. 14 - -		195	37	228	90	90	—	86	—	70	105	—	—	—	—	901

† This candidate passed, but declined to accept an appointment.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CUSTOMS—*cont.*																
January 5—cont.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
No. 15 - -	11 Clerkships.	164	10	273	128	94	—	96	—	74	56	—	—	—	—	895
No. 16 - -		155	44	225	107	90	—	104	—	75	86	—	—	—	—	886
No. 17 - -		187	43	228	150	85	—	93	—	39	56	—	—	—	—	881
No. 18 - -		119	0	270	140	95	—	102	—	84	70	—	—	—	—	880
No. 19 - -		137	12	264	119	95	—	104	—	66	80	—	—	—	—	877
No. 20 - -		189	21	276	128	90	—	75	—	51	34	—	—	—	—	864
No. 21 - -		143	26	258	123	90	—	72	—	71	67	—	—	—	—	850
No. 22 - -		122	21	288	122	100	—	73	—	57	63	—	—	—	—	846
No. 23 - -		185	6	204	120	80	—	89	—	83	69	—	—	—	—	836
No. 24 - -		166	16	182	140	85	—	80	—	84	68	—	—	—	—	821
No. 25 - -		114	22	288	112	93	—	90	—	37	40	—	—	—	—	796
No. 26 - -		153	12	195	105	90	—	75	—	75	46	—	—	—	—	751
No. 27 - -		179	30	144	100	80	—	90	—	67	38	—	—	—	—	728
No. 28 - -		138	4	162	120	85	—	83	—	50	60	—	—	—	—	702
No. 29 - -		113	6	180	128	94	—	95	—	29	21	—	—	—	—	666
No. 30 - -		67	21	156	140	85	—	92	—	50	51	—	—	—	—	662
No. 31 - -		59	9	120	126	95	—	85	—	55	56	—	—	—	—	605
No. 32 - -		97	0	75	120	65	—	81	—	34	20	—	—	—	—	492
March 1.																
Somerville; J. -	An Examining Officership (Greenock).	166	45	228	120	85	—	98	—	60	50	—	—	—	—	852
No. 2 - - -		143	34	276	126	90	—	60	—	40	20	—	—	—	—	789
No. 3 - - -		131	29	210	124	80	—	60	—	59	56	—	—	—	—	749

March 1.																
Hinks; R. - -	8 Clerkships.	184	39	291	138	100	—	99	—	105	109	—	—	—	—	1065
*McLean; W. -		154	18	294	127	100	—	113	—	105	93	—	—	—	—	1004
*Deverell; F. H. -		215	32	231	110	95	—	120	—	104	74	—	—	—	—	981
*Nixon; T. - -		184	28	219	134	90	—	111	—	96	117	—	—	—	—	979
Thorne; J. - -		120	40	237	116	90	—	100	—	103	143	—	—	—	—	949
*Tuck; W. H. E. -		161	43	294	140	100	—	75	—	75	50	—	—	—	—	938
Collins; W. -		188	33	261	93	80	—	108	—	79	82	—	—	—	—	924
Hall; L. H. -		114	34	255	124	95	—	117	—	94	80	—	—	—	—	913
No. 9 - - -		139	6	249	140	93	—	102	—	89	78	—	—	—	—	896
No. 10 - -		136	19	246	129	95	—	95	—	74	90	—	—	—	—	884
No. 11 - -		124	14	240	140	90	—	110	—	79	61	—	—	—	—	858
No. 12 - -		148	14	273	118	85		60	—	72	77	—	—	—	—	847
No. 13 - -		142	21	207	140	70	—	93	—	100	61	—	—	—	—	834
No. 14 - -		155	8	228	100	85	—	125	—	50	70	—	—	—	—	821
No. 15 - -		130	16	234	124	86	—	102	—	60	53	—	—	—	—	805
No. 16 - -		109	21	234	135	90	—	83	—	67	57	—	—	—	—	796
No. 17 - -		97	34	219	120	94	—	105	—	51	68	—	—	—	—	788
No. 18 - -		157	27	219	114	85	—	75	—	55	50	—	—	—	—	782
No. 19 - -		138	38	264	136	80	—	53	—	50	17	—	—	—	—	776
No. 20 - -		168	20	264	120	90	—	53	—	31	22	—	—	—	—	768
No. 21 - -		140	40	198	124	80	—	67	—	50	40	—	—	—	—	739
No. 22 - -		96	41	219	124	70	—	96	—	45	30	—	—	—	—	721
No. 23 - -		68	14	264	120	90	—	60	—	64	20	—	—	—	—	700
No. 24 - -		105	16	174	126	55	—	72	—	62	36	—	—	—	—	646
April 12.																
*Cheetham; W. -	5 Clerkships.	229	46	300	170	100	—	105	—	61	96	—	—	—	—	1107
*Batley; H. G. -		219	50	255	140	90	—	105	—	64	99	—	—	—	—	1022
Lorrain; A. -		220	46	273	131	95	—	98	—	98	60	—	—	—	—	1021
Harrald; W. -		192	46	237	127	85	—	75	—	72	74	—	—	—	—	908
Mace; W. H. -		172	23	243	134	95	—	98	—	61	58	—	—	—	—	884
No. 6 - - -		146	6	273	140	95	—	93	—	44	52	—	—	—	—	849
No. 7 - - -		157	29	243	104	80	—	93	—	81	58	—	—	—	—	845
No. 8 - - -		141	25	276	136	90	—	98	—	37	41	—	—	—	—	844
No. 9 - - -		187	38	216	115	80	—	75	—	78	51	—	—	—	—	840
No. 10 - -		115	5	240	120	75	—	113	—	96	68	—	—	—	—	832
No. 11 - -		165	11	201	120	70	—	68	—	50	41	—	—	—	—	726

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CUSTOMS—*cont.*																
April 12—cont..	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
No. 12 - -		153	4	237	104	60	—	93	—	26	34	—	—	—	—	711
No. 13 - -		157	26	138	100	65	—	96	—	53	37	—	—	—	—	672
No. 14 - -		139	14	150	128	70	—	75	—	71	22	—	—	—	—	669
No. 15 - -		97	9	120	120	85	—	96	—	73	39	—	—	—	—	639
April 26.																
*Murray; M. -	A Clerkship (Leith).	217	49	246	150	100	—	120	—	80	99	—	—	—	—	1061
No. 2 - - -		185	38	225	148	100	—	100	—	50	94	—	—	—	—	940
No. 3 - - -		176	46	174	125	95	—	90	—	50	78	—	—	—	—	834
June 21.																
*Ferguson; J. -	A Clerkship (Grangemouth).	279	40	290	165	100	—	116	—	115	120	—	—	—	—	1225
No. 2 - - -		237	33	280	145	90	—	102	—	110	80	—	—	—	—	1077
No. 3 - - -		181	2	280	145	98	—	96	—	98	100	—	—	—	—	1000
June 21.																
Edwards; J. A. -	A Clerkship (Harwich).	221	45	198	129	90	—	125	—	99	100	—	—	—	—	1007
No. 2 - - -		201	18	273	148	90	—	105	—	79	75	—	—	—	—	989
No. 3 - - -		225	38	177	130	85	—	80	—	29	50	—	—	—	—	814

June 22.																
Barter; H. J. E.	An Examining Officership (Plymouth).	254	32	220	150	94	—	105	—	98	140	—	—	—	—	1093
No. 2		159	8	270	135	90	—	96	—	95	95	—	—	—	—	948
No. 3		172	17	282	150	97	—	90	—	65	20	—	—	—	—	893
July 19.																
*Wood; J.	5 Clerkships.	287	21	296	148	95	—	131	—	100	132	—	—	—	—	1210
Mudge; W.		215	42	291	153	97	—	117	—	120	82	—	—	—	—	1117
*Reid; W. J.		203	32	288	130	95	—	117	—	95	94	—	—	—	—	1054
Thompson; J. C.		229	42	237	130	80	—	107	—	75	104	—	—	—	—	1004
Pittar; T. J.		186	4	270	136	96	—	109	—	105	96	—	—	—	—	1002
No. 6		172	29	279	116	92	—	99	—	100	108	—	—	—	—	995
No. 7		200	27	252	131	100	—	105	—	75	68	—	—	—	—	958
No. 8		183	30	228	102	90	—	96	—	86	102	—	—	—	—	917
No. 9		149	20	273	133	95	—	90	—	68	81	—	—	—	—	909
No. 10		188	8	228	116	85	—	92	—	65	59	—	—	—	—	841
No. 11		178	25	201	148	85	—	108	—	63	25	—	—	—	—	833
No. 12		100	31	285	135	75	—	87	—	50	52	—	—	—	—	815
No. 13		96	4	288	134	100	—	96	—	40	50	—	—	—	—	808
No. 14		165	15	174	121	70	—	77	—	63	87	—	—	—	—	772
No. 15		131	25	198	120	100	—	99	—	31	28	—	—	—	—	732
July																
Morgan; D. H.	A Clerkship (Swansea).	164	25	288	136	92	—	75	—	75	90	—	—	—	—	945
No. 2		160	24	291	133	100	—	70	—	75	55	—	—	—	—	908
No. 3		120	14	261	114	100	—	105	—	83	80	—	—	—	—	877
No. 4		174	21	255	128	100	—	75	—	33	60	—	—	—	—	846
August 2.																
*Brett; W. J.	A Clerkship (Dundee).	150	12	290	145	100	—	102	—	95	115	—	—	—	—	1009
No. 2		115	14	140	130	90	—	120	—	72	82	—	—	—	—	763
No. 3		146	18	210	115	90	—	90	—	13	19	—	—	—	—	701
August 2.																
O'Doherty; J.	A Clerkship (Londonderry).	197	27	290	125	97	—	111	—	75	75	—	—	—	—	997
No. 2		191	30	264	145	97	—	102	—	54	64	—	—	—	—	947
No. 3		149	46	225	125	85	—	90	—	59	50	—	—	—	—	829

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CUSTOMS—*cont.*																
August 16.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
O'Loghlen ; T. -	2 Clerkships.	160	11	200	155	94	—	87	—	115	100	—	—	—	—	922
*Corby ; E. - -		118	27	270	130	90	—	107	—	60	75	—	—	—	—	877
No. 3 - - -		156	9	285	135	90	—	70	—	39	37	—	—	—	—	821
No. 4 - - -		100	27	240	130	92	—	87	—	50	60	—	—	—	—	786
No. 5 - - -		155	21	150	110	50	—	60	—	72	55	—	—	—	—	673
September .																
Mortimer ; H. -	A Clerkship (Cardiff).	148	22	258	120	95	—	125	—	81	94	—	—	—	—	943
No. 2 - - -		227	45	204	160	100	—	100	—	55	41	—	—	—	—	932
No. 3 - - -		182	49	240	132	85	—	110	—	38	56	—	—	—	—	892
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND).																
March 1.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1100**
†No. 1 - -	A Transcribing Clerkship.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crowe ; T. J. -		141	38	291	120	100	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	786
No. 3 - - -		76	12	273	100	95	—	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	649
April 26.																
Dowling ; P. -	2 Transcribing Clerkships.	216	48	294	150	100	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	904
Sheeran ; J. H. -		258	35	195	120	94	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	785
No. 3 - -		184	36	250	135	95	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	775
No. 4 - -		137	30	261	114	85	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	702
No. 5 - -		151	18	205	125	75	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	657

June 7.																
‡No. 1 - -	A Transcribing Clerkship.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cashel ; D. - -		187	8	135	122	80	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	630
No. 3 - -		118	15	231	120	80	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	604
DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF.																
May 25.	**Maximum** -	**200**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**700**
*Pearson ; A. E. -	A Clerkship.	177	27	75	70	90	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	559
No. 2 - -		90	21	80	76	95	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	467
No. 3 - -		84	0	0	50	70	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	279
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.																
February 16.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	—	—	**150**	—	—	—	**1000**
*Hanlon ; G. O. -	A Clerkship in the Commissioner's Office.	245	45	100	70	95	—	—	160	—	—	95	—	—	—	810
No. 2 - -		171	23	100	70	90	—	—	80	—	—	54	—	—	—	588
No. 3 - -		76	5	55	60	85	—	—	130	—	—	92	—	—	—	503
No. 4 - -		22	15	30	50	70	—	—	60	—	—	22	—	—	—	269
No. 5 - -		59	15	0	60	60	—	—	40	—	—	18	—	—	—	252
March 1.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	**200**	—	—	**1050**
Kelly ; C. R. L. -	A Clerkship in a Divisional Office.	200	42	95	57	100	—	—	110	—	—	—	100	—	—	704
No. 2 - -		210	18	96	62	85	—	—	125	—	—	—	50	—	—	646
No. 3 - -		184	13	90	68	90	—	—	70	—	—	—	40	—	—	555
No. 4 - -		149	14	30	55	70	—	—	150	—	—	—	15	—	—	483
No. 5 - -		131	2	85	50	80	—	—	80	—	—	—	15	—	—	443
April 26.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	**300**	—	—	**1150**
Daly ; E. D. -	A Clerkship in a Divisional Office.	238	42	80	75	100	—	—	135	—	—	—	140	—	—	810
No. 2 - -		161	42	87	65	85	—	—	115	—	—	—	50	—	—	605
No. 3 - -		57	13	58	62	95	—	—	60	—	—	—	230	—	—	575
EDUCATION OFFICE. *See* Table G 3, p. 86.																

† This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that he was within the prescribed limits of age.
‡ This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his character was such as to fit him for public employment.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
FOREIGN OFFICE.																
November 1.	**Maximum** -	—	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	**300**	German **130**	—	**930**
No. 1 - -	A Clerkship.	—	—	100	71	100	—	—	100	—	—	—	185	57	—	613
No. 2 - -		—	—	75	83	100	—	—	100	—	—	—	160	20	—	538
No. 3 - -		—	—	73	52	90	—	—	65	—	—	—	175	80	—	535
July 5.	**Maximum** -	**100**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	**150**	—	—	**150**	Latin **200**	**200**	**1350**
*Aston; W. G. -	5 Student Interpreterships.	94	13	90	70	100	—	—	130	105	—	—	128	190	184	1104
Mowat; R. A. -		100	19	95	62	95	—	—	120	125	—	—	113	160	116	1005
*Wilkinson; H. S. -		70	30	77	65	85	—	—	100	80	—	—	98	170	151	926
Jamieson; G. -		70	8	52	58	80	—	—	125	74	—	—	70	140	187	864
Edwardes; D. J. -		96	8	68	52	90	—	—	130	79	—	—	75	100	113	811
No. 6 - -		100	18	95	60	80	—	—	120	87	—	—	53	40	94	747
No. 7 - -		65	7	80	75	98	—	—	140	50	—	—	23	100	47	685
No. 8 - -		70	3	10	55	80	—	—	80	65	—	—	23	136	161	683
No. 9 - -		35	6	50	80	90	—	—	100	42	—	—	45	124	83	655
No. 10 - -		88	26	76	65	85	—	—	70	24	—	—	90	60	60	644
No. 11 - -		92	32	46	76	90	—	—	110	87	—	—	45	30	22	630
No. 12 - -		88	24	100	60	93	—	—	60	13	—	—	60	60	42	600
No. 13 - -		51	4	50	67	80	—	—	95	39	—	—	30	50	117	583

HOME OFFICE.																
November 4.	**Maximum** -	**200**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**700**
Cranston; R. -	An Extra Clerkship.	160	19	88	64	90	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	531
No. 2 - -		113	8	20	60	80	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	391
No. 3 - -		80	12	10	54	50	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	251
INDIA OFFICE.																
March 1.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	**150**	**300**	—	—	**1850**
Deedes; J. G. -	A Clerkship in the Accountant General's Branch.	140	47	300	130	100	—	110	—	75	65	89	130	—	—	1186
No. 2 - -		100	8	243	135	100	—	125	—	76	111	83	110	—	—	1091
No. 3 - -		136	4	165	122	85	—	100	—	59	95	71	125	—	—	962
April 26.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	**200**	**(300)**	**(300)**	—	**1900**
*Groves; F.W. -	A Clerkship in the Accountant General's Branch.	255	44	285	170	98	—	135	—	116	109	179	—	188	—	1579
No. 2 - -		218	29	288	110	100	—	120	—	58	80	140	230	—	—	1373
No. 3 - -		257	32	264	145	95	—	100	—	76	50	169	—	142	—	1330
May 10.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	—	—	**1900**
*Grey; C. -	A Clerkship in the Correspondence Department.	248	29	300	156	100	—	102	110	142	140	—	220	—	—	1547
No. 2 - -		215	50	273	140	100	—	87	135	114	120	—	90	—	—	1324
No. 3 - -		103	19	216	130	90	—	90	145	64	60	—	100	—	—	1017
August 2.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	**200**	**(300)**	**(300)**	—	**1900**
Colvin; C. S. -	A Clerkship in the Accountant General's Branch.	132	10	264	150	95	—	103	—	118	105	122	120	—	—	1219
No. 2 - -		139	40	240	125	85	—	70	—	79	68	104	90	—	—	1040
No. 3 - -		100	4	264	145	95	—	87	—	87	70	67	—	110	—	1029

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
INLAND REVENUE.																
June 7.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1100**
*Mudie; J. - -	2 Clerkships in the Solicitor's Office.	221	50	300	149	100	—	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	921
Wells; B. - -		215	21	291	140	95	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	887
No. 3 - - -		239	44	267	156	90	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	867
No. 4 - - -		222	14	294	115	95	—	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	841
No. 5 - - -		220	34	192	113	90	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	724
No. 6 - - -		150	46	240	125	95	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	716
January 5.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
*†Messervy; G. T.	4 Clerkships.	275	35	290	164	100	—	113	—	127	130	—	—	—	—	1234
†Stair; A. - -		242	17	291	154	96	—	95	—	118	120	—	—	—	—	1133
Maunder; W. H. -		271	34	251	127	90	—	84	—	120	100	—	—	—	—	1077
*Highmore; N. J. -		222	25	278	140	94	—	104	—	73	70	—	—	—	—	1006
No. 5 - - -		197	38	228	100	100	—	113	—	96	100	—	—	—	—	972
No. 6 - - -		220	28	188	140	92	—	95	—	78	125	—	—	—	—	966
No. 7 - - -		259	36	114	144	95	—	90	—	122	90	—	—	—	—	950
No. 8 - - -		88	32	246	110	98	—	100	—	134	120	—	—	—	—	928
No. 9 - - -		151	45	224	125	100	—	107	—	65	100	—	—	—	—	917
No. 10 - -		185	46	242	127	93	—	70	—	93	40	—	—	—	—	896
No. 11 - -		112	27	248	113	90	—	84	—	103	62	—	—	—	—	839
No. 12 - -		126	8	203	118	100	—	110	—	67	105	—	—	—	—	837

January 12.																
Donaghy ; R. T. -	A Clerkship (Dublin).	184	36	45	126	97	—	83	—	115	55	—	—	—	—	741
No. 2 - - -		64	26	225	133	95	—	60	—	66	42	—	—	—	—	711
February 2.																
Jackson ; W. -	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes (England).	197	29	231	127	95	—	105	—	87	90	—	—	—	—	961
No. 2 - - -		196	28	237	140	85	—	94	—	86	80	—	—	—	—	946
No. 3 - - -		143	21	213	100	85	—	84	—	53	57	—	—	—	—	756
April 12.																
‡No. 1 - - -	5 Clerkships.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Young ; G. H. -		153	36	294	122	85	—	128	—	96	111	—	—	—	—	1025
§Clarke ; H. F. -		218	36	198	140	100	—	120	—	97	89	—	—	—	—	998
§Gribble ; A. H. -		172	32	276	130	85	—	120	—	69	91	—	—	—	—	975
*Freeth ; E. - -		171	37	280	150	95	—	90	—	60	88	—	—	—	—	971
No. 6 - -		201	17	294	135	93	—	105	—	50	51	—	—	—	—	946
No. 7 - -		178	20	228	141	80	—	102	—	95	96	—	—	—	—	940
No. 8 - - -		154	20	300	125	95	—	90	—	80	69	—	—	—	—	933
No. 9 - - -		156	20	294	95	90	—	135	—	53	74	—	—	—	—	917
No. 10 - -		153	0	234	110	85	—	98	—	82	109	—	—	—	—	871
No. 11 - -		146	27	261	145	55	—	98	—	76	62	—	—	—	—	870
No. 12 - -		124	37	249	160	90	—	60	—	65	60	—	—	—	—	845
No. 13 - -		166	21	219	100	85	—	53	—	80	75	—	—	—	—	799
No. 14 - -		150	6	267	126	85	—	68	—	34	12	—	—	—	—	748
No. 15 - -		120	27	238	80	70	—	60	—	65	71	—	—	—	—	731
April 12.																
Sugden ; J. - -	2 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes (England).	212	32	240	136	90	—	110	—	87	97	—	—	—	—	1004
Bishop ; G. H. -		193	48	294	140	90	—	100	—	66	65	—	—	—	—	996
No. 3 - - -		211	41	195	138	90	—	110	—	104	90	—	—	—	—	979
No. 4 - - -		212	40	240	136	94	—	120	—	87	36	—	—	—	—	965
No. 5 - - -		171	30	186	120	50	—	105	—	132	110	—	—	—	—	904
No. 6 - - -		144	0	174	140	50	—	90	—	88	95	—	—	—	—	781

† These candidates having subsequently passed in Book-keeping, were appointed to the Chief Accountant's office.
‡ This candidate passed, but was not appointed.
§ These candidates having subsequently passed in Book-keeping, were appointed to the Chief Accountant's office.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
INLAND REVENUE—*cont.*																
June 7.	**Maximum -**	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**—**	**150**	**—**	**150**	**150**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1400**
Bell; T. E. -	2 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes (England).	227	30	270	123	100	—	95	—	100	98	—	—	—	—	1043
Fisher; T. S. -		221	14	207	130	90	—	113	—	110	124	—	—	—	—	1009
No. 3 - - -		251	49	273	122	94	—	105	—	31	78	—	—	—	—	1003
No. 4 - - -		201	42	255	126	85	—	45	—	50	78	—	—	—	—	882
No. 5 - - -		139	17	264	100	85	—	113	—	45	56	—	—	—	—	819
No. 6 - - -		146	23	255	130	95	—	30	—	33	36	—	—	—	—	748
July 5.																
Brady; C. E. -	2 Clerkships in the Secretaries' Office.	210	23	300	145	85	—	80	—	102	93	—	—	—	—	1038
Trevor; A. O. -		161	5	195	140	90	—	120	—	72	110	—	—	—	—	893
No. 3 - - -		147	40	150	100	100	—	110	—	98	110	—	—	—	—	855
No. 4 - - -		133	6	255	100	90	—	80	—	50	80	—	—	—	—	794
No. 5 - - -		196	33	195	135	75	—	40	—	40	69	—	—	—	—	783
July 5.																
Alpe; E. N. -	3 Clerkships in the Legacy Duty Office,	233	27	291	135	80	—	83	—	126	125	—	—	—	—	1100
George; W. -		243	38	285	130	100	—	75	—	91	83	—	—	—	—	1045
*Wallace; R. J. -		212	42	282	125	95	—	90	—	100	90	—	—	—	—	1036
*Davey; W. H. -		173	32	300	130	95	—	60	—	72	108	—	—	—	—	970
Roberts; T. W. -		208	14	231	155	95	—	96	—	78	75	—	—	—	—	952
No. 6 - - -		178	34	282	130	90	—	105	—	50	75	—	—	—	—	944

No. 7	1 Clerkship in the Solicitor's Office, and 1 Clerkship in the Income Tax Office.	168	8	273	115	84	—	90	—	80	85	—	—	—	—	903
No. 8		174	13	186	140	90	—	60	—	101	115	—	—	—	—	879
No. 9		144	32	279	125	87	—	75	—	60	65	—	—	—	—	867
No. 10		191	27	252	134	80	—	68	—	45	62	—	—	—	—	859
No. 11		207	23	270	120	75	—	60	—	40	40	—	—	—	—	835
No. 12		106	10	216	110	75	—	115	—	81	112	—	—	—	—	825
No. 13		82	17	255	128	85	—	60	—	29	56	—	—	—	—	712
No. 14		91	5	180	90	85	—	105	—	26	62	—	—	—	—	644
No. 15		174	19	60	136	70	—	60	—	72	45	—	—	—	—	636
August 16.																
Hare; E.	A Clerkship in the Legacy Duty Office.	114	4	270	130	85	—	100	—	104	115	—	—	—	—	922
No. 2		140	9	210	120	90	—	80	—	110	120	—	—	—	—	879
No. 3		77	25	100	105	50	—	35	—	42	21	—	—	—	—	455
November 1.																
*Davies; R.	Two Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes (England).	271	33	291	148	95	—	101	—	140	120	—	—	—	—	1199
Mordy; C.		261	36	279	140	96	—	96	—	115	106	—	—	—	—	1129
No. 3		266	50	234	105	93	—	97	—	44	76	—	—	—	—	965
No. 4		106	22	255	160	90	—	115	—	55	58	—	—	—	—	861
No. 5		183	38	198	153	95	—	73	—	50	50	—	—	—	—	840
No. 6		139	10	225	102	95	—	95	—	68	78	—	—	—	—	812
November 22.																
Lalor; J. T.	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes (Ireland).	211	48	288	140	100	—	75	—	120	75	—	—	—	—	1057
No. 2		82	39	282	115	100	—	120	—	90	60	—	—	—	—	888
No. 3		150	14	255	105	70	—	90	—	54	25	—	—	—	—	763
LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND).																
May 25.	**Maximum**	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**850**
No. 1	A Clerkship.	69	49	78	65	97	—	—	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	513
No. 2		173	39	68	60	90	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	490
No. 3		0	2	0	45	50	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	97
August 2.																
MacGarvey; D.	A Clerkship.	163	46	76	74	92	—	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	546
No. 2		170	34	94	66	100	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	539
No. 3		140	36	85	73	92	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	486
No. 4		11	40	60	55	45	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	211

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE).																
January 12.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	**150**	**300**	—	—	**1550**
Staples; W. F. M.	A Clerkship.	138	4	63	55	85	—	101	—	90	82	50	165	—	—	833
No. 2 - - -		19	6	20	48	90	—	105	—	40	82	61	180	—	—	651
No. 3 - - -		152	2	50	64	70	—	99	—	55	32	36	40	—	—	600
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.																
March 29.	**Maximum** -	**200**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	**(300)**	**(300)**	—	**1000**
Cavendish; H. -	A Clerkship.	134	5	95	63	94	—	98	—	—	—	—	185	—	—	674
No. 2 - - -		112	4	100	66	85	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	160	—	632
No. 3 - - -		120	0	60	55	100	—	113	—	—	—	—	160	—	—	608
July 5.																
Lyell; J. R. -	A Clerkship.	118	23	89	65	90	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	185	—	670
No. 2 - - -		183	14	70	60	70	—	70	—	—	—	—	65	—	—	532
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.																
January 15.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1350**
Dynham; E. -	A Clerkship.	221	20	270	126	80	65	—	—	109	112	—	—	—	—	1003
No. 2 - - -		186	40	246	120	90	85	—	—	66	123	—	—	—	—	956
No. 3 - - -		104	29	300	130	95	70	—	—	36	32	—	—	—	—	796

May 10.																
Robinson ; J. -	A Clerkship.	249	34	246	128	95	69	—	—	67	100	—	—	—	—	988
No. 2 - - -		179	14	273	140	95	63	—	—	66	85	—	—	—	—	915
No. 3 - - -		167	10	264	140	95	72	—	—	42	100	—	—	—	—	890
November 29.																
*King ; A. T. -	A Clerkship.	203	27	300	160	100	80	—	—	77	110	—	—	—	—	1057
No. 2 - - -		254	34	285	150	85	70	—	—	56	51	—	—	—	—	985
No. 3 - - -		138	46	276	145	95	90	—	—	101	80	—	—	—	—	971
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).							English Grammar				English Literature.					
November 29.	**Maximum -**	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**(200)**	**(200)**	**200**	**1850**
Adams ; W. H. -	2 Clerkships.	263	48	100	85	97	84	125	140	106	110	—	80	—	108	1346
Hand ; J. J. -		232	44	96	73	90	96	125	125	112	75	—	80	—	114	1262
No. 3 - - -		254	46	59	80	100	80	95	150	98	80	—	60	—	114	1216
No. 4 - - -		244	40	96	73	90	78	90	140	90	80	—	75	—	117	1213
No. 5 - - -		188	14	100	75	97	99	95	130	104	125	—	75	—	82	1184
No. 6 - - -		210	37	92	70	100	42	70	110	33	25	—	—	110	112	1011
No. 7 - - -		220	19	78	60	90	80	105	100	60	30	—	40	—	122	1004
No. 8 - - -		189	16	71	67	95	51	70	110	102	50	—	75	—	100	996
No. 9 - - -		212	44	95	60	97	44	95	110	58	30	—	35	—	106	986
No. 10 - -		69	8	100	70	95	62	105	100	75	70	—	—	130	80	964
No. 11 - -		83	14	65	68	80	68	115	110	50	60	—	—	105	85	903
No. 12 - -		133	11	48	65	100	53	95	120	55	60	—	5	—	96	841
No. 13 - -	(For the marks assigned in	109	5	77	48	90	68	95	70	54	20	—	120	—	78	834
No. 14 - -	competitions for Sub-	164	44	70	65	95	56	105	60	7	20	—	30	—	108	824
No. 15 - -	Inspectorships of Schools,	76	12	35	68	95	27	125	100	35	40	—	40	—	53	706
No. 16 - -	see Table G 4, p. 87.)	124	24	46	56	90	18	105	85	51	20	—	0	—	48	667
PARLIAMENT OFFICE. *See* Table G 5, p. 88.																
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.																
April 12.	**Maximum -**	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	**200**	**300**	—	—	**1800**
Andoe ; W. A. -	A Clerkship.	161	12	273	130	80	—	96	120	—	—	111	150	—	—	1133
No. 2 - - -		141	22	273	140	70	—	83	120	—	—	95	125	—	—	1069
No. 3 - - -		173	0	174	105	60	—	117	100	—	—	98	88	—	—	915

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE—*cont.*																
June 7.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	**200**	**300**	—	—	**1800**
Aubourg ; J. C. -	A Clerkship.	243	21	282	117	95	—	102	60	—	—	104	200	—	—	1224
No. 2 - - -		223	19	291	145	95	—	87	130	—	—	93	115	—	—	1198
No. 3 - - -		192	14	282	120	90	—	122	20	—	—	74	175	—	—	1089
POOR LAW BOARD.																
July 19.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1000**
Rowse ; E. - -	A Supplementary Clerkship.	213	27	97	60	95	—	113	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	740
No. 2 - - -		211	42	85	59	90	—	114	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	721
No. 3 - - -		197	23	74	62	90	—	109	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	655
No. 4 - - -		172	16	68	65	90	—	99	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	620
No. 5 - - -		125	41	40	65	90	—	90	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	561
No. 6 - - -		68	0	30	75	70	—	68	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	391
No. 7 - - -		26	19	40	50	70	—	86	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	381
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND).																
January 12.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	**1150**
Betham ; W. S. -	An Extra Clerkship.	217	35	56	73	100	—	105	130	128	—	—	—	—	—	844
No. 2 - - -		218	32	53	55	95	—	93	65	102	—	—	—	—	—	713
No. 3 - - -		0	45	83	45	100	—	126	110	94	—	—	—	—	—	603
No. 4 - - -		129	4	0	60	95	—	70	80	130	—	—	—	—	—	568

POST OFFICE.

January 5.	**Maximum** -	**200**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
Drought; A. T. -	A Temporary Clerkship.	175	43	85	75	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	473
No. 2 - - -		193	45	72	61	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	456
No. 3 - - -		185	32	90	62	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	439
January 7.																
Read; M. - -	A Temporary Clerkship.	180	46	58	62	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	426
No. 2 - - -		127	5	40	48	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	290
No. 3 - - -		118	40	30	40	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	258
No. 4 - - -		120	6	10	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	236
January 12.																
*Hyde; J. W. -	4 Temporary Clerkships.	195	50	95	70	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	505
Milton; J. - -		162	29	100	84	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	470
Stevens; P. B. -		173	41	90	58	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	447
Cox; F. C. - -		160	18	83	67	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	413
No. 5 - - -		185	38	37	60	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	410
No. 6 - - -		142	12	80	65	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	374
No. 7 - - -		136	2	79	57	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	359
No. 8 - - -		162	33	10	65	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350
No. 9 - - -		115	44	33	56	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	335
January 14.																
Crane; T. - -	2 Temporary Clerkships.	140	16	100	68	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	419
†No. 2 - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3 - - -		191	23	48	71	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	413
No. 4 - - -		146	25	48	70	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	329
No. 5 - - -		88	10	79	70	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	327
No. 6 - - -		90	23	10	55	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208

† This candidate passed on the examination, but subsequently declined to accept an appointment.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
POST OFFICE—*cont.*																
January 15.	**Maximum** -	**200**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
Archer; F. B. -	3 Temporary Clerkships.	180	40	90	65	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	475
Allen; A. M. -		188	48	93	65	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	474
Ferrier; A. D. -		182	46	87	63	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	473
No. 4 - - -		169	32	85	77	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	456
No. 5 - - -		148	23	85	65	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	401
No. 6 - - -		146	13	73	60	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	387
No. 7 - - -		75	22	95	70	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	342
No. 8 - - -		106	16	47	47	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	301
No. 9 - - -		80	24	44	50	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	273
February 2.																
*Challice; W. B. -	2 Temporary Clerkships.	185	22	98	60	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	457
†No. 2 - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bovay; A. J. -		171	15	70	67	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	415
No. 4 - - -		120	16	65	64	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	342
No. 5 - - -		100	14	60	63	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	320
No. 6 - - -		24	2	55	56	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	217
February 2.																
Beales; J. T. -	A Temporary Clerkship.	185	34	90	62	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	459
No. 2 - - -		142	32	48	70	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	377
No. 3 - - -		92	19	82	62	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	340

February 2.																	
‡No. 1 - - -	2 Temporary Clerkships.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Ardron ; J. - -		165	30	95	78	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	466
§No. 3 - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 4 - - -		177	33	94	62	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	456
No. 5 - - -		119	36	95	72	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	415
No. 6 - - -		163	30	58	62	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383
February 9.																	
Irons ; D. - -	A Temporary Clerkship.	175	18	95	65	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	448
No. 2 - - -		110	27	40	70	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	322
No. 3 - - -		70	0	20	55	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170
February 12.																	
Phillipps ; R. -	A Temporary Clerkship.	167	37	81	63	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	444
No. 2 - - -		125	6	55	57	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	318
No. 3 - - -		84	12	55	50	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	286
February 26.																	
Irvine ; M. J. -	2 Temporary Clerkships.	192	42	73	70	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	447
Annesley ; H. A. -		141	16	84	63	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	394
No. 3 - - -		122	22	75	74	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383
No. 4 - - -		42	12	47	57	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	353
No. 5 - - -		119	6	55	59	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	334
No. 6 - - -		143	32	28	45	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	318
February 26.																	
Williamson ; J. -	2 Temporary Clerkships.	193	45	80	65	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	463
Peel ; H. - -		178	28	83	64	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	448
No. 3 - - -		144	16	90	75	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	422
No. 4 - - -		148	9	89	69	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	410
No. 5 - - -		155	39	62	63	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	399
No. 6 - - -		94	12	65	65	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	328

† This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his character was such as to fit him for public employment.
‡ This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his health was such as to fit him for public employment.
§ This candidate would have received an appointment if he had succeeded in satisfying the Commissioners that his health was such as to fit him for public employment.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
POST OFFICE—*cont.*																
February 26.	**Maximum -**	**200**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
Potchett ; B. W. R.	A Temporary Clerkship.	137	6	60	65	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	348
No. 2 - - -		60	6	60	60	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	276
No. 3 - - -		94	23	20	50	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	252
March 11.																
Northey ; M. D.	2 Temporary Clerkships.	197	36	100	70	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	483
O'Molony ; H. A. -		177	30	90	70	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	464
No. 3 - - -		156	36	77	65	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	409
No. 4 - - -		127	34	80	60	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	376
No. 5 - - -		100	32	25	66	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	303
No. 6 - - -		38	2	20	55	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190
March 15.																
Blake ; X. H. -	2 Temporary Clerkships.	175	12	100	70	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	447
Sanderson ; H. A.		148	42	85	75	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	446
No. 3 - - -		170	42	84	56	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	442
No. 4 - - -		118	13	48	65	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	314
No. 5 - - -		110	8	50	64	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	302
No. 6 - - -		95	4	63	45	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	297

April 12.																
Loughran ; H. -	A Temporary Clerkship.	184	23	75	65	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	432
No. 2 - - -		76	36	35	55	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	267
No. 3 - - -		90	7	0	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	197
No. 4 - - -		64	0	0	40	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169
April 19.																
Barrows ; T. -	5 Temporary Clerkships.	177	41	90	60	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	463
Foale ; W. - -		184	40	75	63	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	442
Sadler ; J. - -		176	37	58	64	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	405
Campbell ; L. W. -		135	22	100	59	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	396
Prebble ; C. E. -		146	16	93	65	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	390
No. 6 - - -		115	6	88	68	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	367
No. 7 - - -		118	0	100	62	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	365
No. 8 - - -		156	7	60	70	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	353
No. 9 - - -		128	42	50	68	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	348
No. 10 - -		130	21	65	54	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	340
No. 11 - -		140	4	55	63	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	332
No. 12 - -		136	23	45	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	304
No. 13 - -		102	32	0	48	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	252
No. 14 - -		100	0	0	48	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198
No. 15 - -		84	3	0	40	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177
April 26.																
Scott ; J. - -	A Temporary Clerkship.	180	20	80	65	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	435
No. 2 - - -		82	10	0	64	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246
No. 3 - - -		66	9	0	60	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	195
May 25.																
Brassington ; F.W.	A Surveyor's Stationary Clerkship.	138	49	70	75	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	417
No. 2 - - -		128	33	97	56	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	399
May 25.																
Powell ; A. H. -	A Clerkship in the Travelling Department of the Mail Office.	134	22	79	68	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	397
No. 2 - - -		130	6	93	63	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	390
No. 3 - - -		108	16	60	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	284
No. 4 - - -		105	8	0	65	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	248

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
POST OFFICE—*cont.*																
May 25.	**Maximum** -	**200**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
Fuller ; E. C. -	5 Temporary Clerkships.	190	34	83	60	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	462
*Hooper ; J. -		148	39	100	68	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	453
Coleman ; J. -		173	43	65	58	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	429
Smith ; E. A. -		150	10	84	63	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	407
Swainson ; J. -		135	10	91	72	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	403
No. 6 - - -		148	44	48	60	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	385
No. 7 - - -		152	28	48	60	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	375
No. 8 - - -		150	16	46	65	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	367
No. 9 - - -		120	8	80	63	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	363
No. 10 - -		130	8	70	59	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	362
No. 11 - -		128	48	30	55	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	351
No. 12 - -		85	4	87	75	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	346
No. 13 - -		93	0	20	65	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	273
No. 14 - -		68	22	10	50	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230
		136	14	0	30	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230
June 7.																
Stocks ; H. W. -	A Temporary Clerkship.	195	47	86	68	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	486
No. 2 - - -		178	49	91	65	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	473
No. 3 - - -		165	25	82	77	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	444
No. 4 - - -		165	46	0	50	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	331

June 17.																
*Powell; E. -	2 Temporary Clerkships.	186	30	85	67	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	458
Triscott; J. H. R.		178	43	87	70	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	458
No. 3 - - -		132	19	96	85	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	432
No. 4 - - -		146	44	53	69	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	382
No. 5 - - -		154	44	28	57	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	373
No. 6 - - -		143	15	58	67	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	368
June 24.																
Hamlyn; W. H. -	A Travelling Clerkship in the Mail Office.	176	48	73	73	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	460
No. 2 - - -		175	31	85	68	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	455
No. 3 - - -		164	41	73	64	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	437
No. 4 - - -		167	8	95	70	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	430
July 19.																
†No. 1 - - -	A Surveyor's Stationary Clerkship.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2 - - -		160	14	65	55	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	359
July 29.																
Bonney; F. T. -	A Temporary Clerkship.	178	30	88	64	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	458
No. 2 - - -		192	23	83	60	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	451
No. 3 - - -		143	18	59	66	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383
August 2.																
Gibb; J. A. T. -	A Temporary Clerkship.	171	6	90	64	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	431
No. 2 - - -		126	30	35	60	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	331
No. 3 - - -		118	2	20	56	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	266
No. 4 - - -		146	8	0	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	254
August 16.																
Batty; W. - -	2 Temporary Clerkships.	148	50	100	70	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	458
Lamb; J. C. -		138	29	95	80	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	442
No. 3 - - -		138	43	95	60	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	416
No. 4 - - -		168	23	65	62	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	408
No. 5 - - -		135	17	95	55	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	392
No. 6 - - -		100	26	40	50	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	276

† This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his character was such as to fit him for public employment.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
POST OFFICE—*cont.*																
October 7.	**Maximum** -	**200**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
Forester; C. T. W.	2 Temporary Clerkships.	192	20	95	65	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	467
Witherington; H.		166	49	73	60	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	445
No. 3 - - -		142	18	100	80	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	437
No. 4 - - -		171	23	77	50	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	391
No. 5 - - -		144	27	49	54	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	366
No. 6 - - -		77	3	75	54	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	279
November 15.																
*O'Dwyer; J. J. -	3 Temporary Clerkships.	172	40	92	85	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	464
Couche; W. -		178	48	86	65	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	452
O'Neill; F. J. -		142	36	97	71	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	443
No. 4 - - -		185	49	65	63	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	437
No. 5 - - -		170	42	62	60	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	434
No. 6 - - -		145	30	83	57	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	395
No. 7 - - -		126	30	25	70	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	346
No. 8 - - -		60	20	40	55	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250
No. 9 - - -		100	27	0	60	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	237
November 29.																
Puller; C. C. -		180	20	100	90	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	490
Adams; W. -		158	30	88	80	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	451

No. 3 - - -	2 Temporary Clerkships.	150	36	65	55	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	391
No. 4 - - -		155	26	48	48	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	357
No. 5 - - -		85	32	0	80	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	277
No. 6 - - -		92	20	25	60	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	257
December 9.																
Badcock ; H. -	3 Temporary Clerkships.	169	46	55	80	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	445
*Roche ; W. - -		127	15	96	90	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	428
Long ; J. H. -		153	12	80	56	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	391
No. 4 - - -		161	30	90	48	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	409
No. 5 - - -		120	29	84	62	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	385
No. 6 - - -		117	35	84	45	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	361
No. 7 - -		123	46	0	70	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	319
		160	17	0	62	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	319
No. 9 - - -		148	26	0	65	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	309
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND).																
August 2.	**Maximum -**	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	**1450**
*O'Sullivan ; E. -	A Clerkship.	196	12	222	123	95	—	127	110	101	—	—	—	—	—	986
No. 2 - - -		209	50	162	142	95	—	101	60	126	—	—	—	—	—	945
No. 3 - - -		175	4	219	131	95	—	97	70	87	—	—	—	—	—	878
November 15.																
Twohy ; P. J. -	A Clerkship.	182	2	255	140	100	—	105	125	84	—	—	—	—	—	993
No. 2 - - -		183	23	240	140	80	—	75	110	102	—	—	—	—	—	953
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND).																
January 26.	**Maximum -**	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	**1150**
*McMurray ; T. -		288	30	100	78	100	—	90	100	106	—	—	—	—	—	892
Brew ; R. J. -		210	46	78	67	95	—	128	140	108	—	—	—	—	—	872
*Taylor ; T. F. -		257	50	78	75	94	—	110	100	103	—	—	—	—	—	867
*De Glanville ; J. -		259	3	87	73	97	—	123	115	100	—	—	—	—	—	857
*Hill ; A. C. E. -		132	12	100	77	100	—	135	180	104	—	—	—	—	—	840
Beveridge ; J. F. -		229	36	84	64	90	—	93	100	139	—	—	—	—	—	835
Bayly ; W. - -		219	24	90	68	100	—	111	100	120	—	—	—	—	—	832

TABLE G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND)—*cont.*																
January 26—cont.	**Maximum -**	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	**1150**
Teeling; C. H. - -	8 Clerkships.	177	28	97	50	90	—	126	100	127	—	—	—	—	—	795
*No. 9 - -		247	41	98	70	94	—	70	65	71	—	—	—	—	—	756
No. 10 - -		196	40	77	72	87	—	88	80	114	—	—	—	—	—	754
No. 11 - -		212	6	74	48	95	—	107	85	126	—	—	—	—	—	753
No. 12 - -		228	14	85	62	95	—	86	60	116	—	—	—	—	—	746
No. 13 - -		180	42	63	70	90	—	81	85	132	—	—	—	—	—	743
No. 14 - -		199	16	97	66	98	—	70	90	98	—	—	—	—	—	734
No. 15 - -		194	22	93	70	100	—	87	90	64	—	—	—	—	—	720
No. 16 - -		152	49	84	75	100	—	109	80	68	—	—	—	—	—	717
No. 17 - -		92	48	90	63	95	—	123	110	5	—	—	—	—	—	626
No. 18 - -		54	0	100	70	90	—	108	110	90	—	—	—	—	—	622
No. 18 - -		142	48	79	67	85	—	81	70	50	—	—	—	—	—	622
No. 20 - -		124	12	68	75	94	—	72	70	102	—	—	—	—	—	617
No. 21 - -		138	40	45	78	100	—	62	80	68	—	—	—	—	—	611
No. 22 - -		230	22	55	58	75	—	36	50	72	—	—	—	—	—	598
No. 23 - -		136	0	55	62	97	—	96	70	69	—	—	—	—	—	585
No. 24 - -		157	18	35	50	90	—	85	50	81	—	—	—	—	—	566
No. 25 - -		105	10	52	60	90	—	81	65	102	—	—	—	—	—	565
No. 26 - -		115	20	83	60	94	—	80	40	54	—	—	—	—	—	546
No. 27 - -		92	6	70	64	70	—	86	80	70	—	—	—	—	—	538
No. 28 - -		114	14	0	62	85	—	120	70	52	—	—	—	—	—	517
No. 29 - -		113	0	45	55	80	—	54	50	92	—	—	—	—	—	489

No. 30			69	12	77	66	85	—	74	80	15	—	—	—	—	478
No. 31			59	1	65	62	80	—	90	70	50	—	—	—	—	477
No. 32			30	14	48	55	95	—	90	80	44	—	—	—	—	456
No. 33			110	28	52	60	60	—	10	60	73	—	—	—	—	453
No. 34			51	0	63	50	83	—	54	70	72	—	—	—	—	443
No. 35			47	38	60	62	70	—	70	20	33	—	—	—	—	400
No. 36			47	6	40	40	70	—	45	60	84	—	—	—	—	392
No. 37			47	6	35	40	85	—	36	80	52	—	—	—	—	381
No. 38			0	32	65	50	75	—	72	50	33	—	—	—	—	377
No. 39			30	0	30	55	85	—	36	60	39	—	—	—	—	335
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).																
May 25.		**Maximum**	—	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**450**
Simpson; A.			—	—	87	76	95	—	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	351
No. 2			—	—	58	66	90	—	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	313
No. 3		A Clerkship in the Indexing Department.	—	—	60	56	70	—	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	294
No. 4			—	—	45	45	90	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	248
No. 5			—	—	0	56	80	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	166
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.																
May 25.		**Maximum**	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	**200**	—	—	**850**
*Kearns; H.			261	34	97	73	100	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	685
Bailey; W. H.			225	32	100	66	100	—	—	—	—	—	122	—	—	645
No. 3			179	48	80	78	98	—	—	—	—	—	148	—	—	631
No. 4		2 Asssistant Book-keeperships.	150	48	50	66	95	—	—	—	—	—	129	—	—	538
No. 5			200	13	35	62	80	—	—	—	—	—	135	—	—	525
No. 6			132	14	73	60	97	—	—	—	—	—	111	—	—	487
No. 7			22	21	20	50	70	—	—	—	—	—	97	—	—	280
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.																
November 15.		**Maximum**	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	**150**	—	—	**150**	—	—	**1150**
*Price; T. E.			185	42	100	72	95	—	—	180	100	—	—	102	—	—	876
No. 2			197	46	88	74	100	—	—	140	86	—	—	75	—	—	806
No. 3		A Clerkship.	196	23	71	80	95	—	—	150	76	—	—	53	—	—	744
No. 4			167	27	60	82	90	—	—	140	72	—	—	38	—	—	676
No. 5			64	19	67	50	95	—	—	65	34	—	—	98	—	—	492

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
STATIONERY OFFICE.																
May 10.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1100**
Rigden; H. H. -	A Clerkship.	199	28	276	100	96	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	797
No. 2 - - -		166	28	246	120	94	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	761
No. 3 - - -		106	28	264	150	94	—	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	741
May 25.																
Pender; L. S. -	A Clerkship.	258	47	210	140	86	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	791
No. 2 - - -		182	43	210	132	100	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	772
No. 3 - - -		167	8	240	125	85	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	720
TRADE, BOARD OF.																
February 16.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	**150**	—	—	**150**	—	—	**1150**
Reed; J. M. -	3 Clerkships.	102	4	78	64	95	—	—	120	95	—	—	90	—	—	648
Pettet; C. - -		86	34	78	70	87	—	—	140	79	—	—	60	—	—	634
Leaker; W. W. -		62	30	70	55	80	—	—	90	135	—	—	68	—	—	590
No. 4 - -		102	46	90	58	95	—	—	130	84	—	—	45	—	—	650
No. 5 - -		78	42	100	56	95	—	—	70	77	—	—	45	—	—	563
TREASURY.																
November 15.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1100**
*Stephenson; F. C.	A Supplementary Clerkship.	197	25	300	130	100	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	892
No. 2 - -		189	21	273	166	100	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	864
No. 3 - -		227	36	255	150	90	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	858

WAR OFFICE.

March 1.	**Maximum**	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	**300**	**300**	—	—	**2200**
Stead; S. A.	2 Clerkships in the Accountant-General's Office.	191	29	300	118	100	—	105	125	68	71	100	240	—	—	1447
*Goold; J.		222	49	186	130	90	—	120	138	105	92	161	115	—	—	1408
No. 3		139	16	279	112	100	—	114	130	83	106	111	160	—	—	1350
No. 4		170	27	273	127	95	—	117	130	66	59	101	175	—	—	1340
No. 5		166	8	210	142	100	—	113	100	102	81	152	100	—	—	1274
No. 6		158	36	249	175	100	—	98	150	73	48	136	50	—	—	1273
No. 7		87	8	261	127	90	—	113	125	96	68	91	125	—	—	1191
No. 8		148	8	210	140	90	—	110	88	88	61	102	135	—	—	1180
September.	**Maximum**	**200**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**700**
Heath; R. I.	A Commissariat Clerkship (Barbadoes).	190	16	80	56	100	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	562
No. 2		160	15	10	53	40	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	328
No. 3		128	6	25	58	60	—	30	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	307
No. 4		108	13	5	48	60	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	304
February 16.	**Maximum**	**100**	**10**	**200**	**200**	**100**	—	**200**	**200**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	**1210**
No. 1	A Temporary Clerkship in the Adjutant-General's Office.	34	2	86	129	90	—	132	120	36	25	—	—	—	—	654
No. 2		38	2	30	115	90	—	134	70	80	77	—	—	—	—	636
No. 3		10	1	70	132	95	—	128	80	20	8	—	—	—	—	544
March 1.																
No. 1	2 Temporary Clerkships in the Adjutant-General's Office.	47	2	190	130	95	—	124	90	34	16	—	—	—	—	728
No. 2		51	3	136	140	80	—	100	70	35	25	—	—	—	—	640
No. 3		50	1	60	90	90	—	150	100	36	25	—	—	—	—	602
No. 4		2	8	80	100	80	—	120	20	20	8	—	—	—	—	438
March 29.																
MacDiarmid; D. O.	2 Temporary Clerkships in the Adjutant-General's Office.	72	7	176	164	95	—	166	145	58	34	—	—	—	—	917
Gaskell; P.		72	4	180	146	100	—	135	135	35	42	—	—	—	—	849
No. 3		52	3	170	140	97	—	128	100	37	67	—	—	—	—	794
No. 4		47	5	152	140	87	—	134	80	35	34	—	—	—	—	714
No. 5		40	1	152	140	80	—	128	75	24	57	—	—	—	—	697
No. 6		54	2	144	140	90	—	100	70	35	27	—	—	—	—	662
No. 7		5	0	136	120	90	—	108	110	36	27	—	—	—	—	632
No. 8		26	2	0	126	60	—	96	40	21	15	—	—	—	—	386

Table G.—*concluded.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
WAR OFFICE—*cont.*																
November 15.	**Maximum** -	**100**	**10**	**200**	**200**	**100**	—	**200**	**200**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	**1210**
Whitehead; W. T.	A Temporary Clerkship in the Adjutant-General's Office.	42	2	176	140	95	—	140	90	48	52	—	—	—	—	785
No. 2 - -		66	8	200	150	100	—	125	60	31	34	—	—	—	—	774
No. 3 - -		74	9	126	135	95	—	122	110	67	24	—	—	—	—	762
No. 4 - -		49	3	120	116	70	—	100	140	52	41	—	—	—	—	691
No. 5 - -		21	1	40	120	80	—	120	135	27	26	—	—	—	—	570
WOODS, OFFICE OF.																
February 16.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	**150**	—	**200**	—	—	**1650**
*Hart; A. M. -	A Clerkship.	255	33	249	140	100	—	100	150	—	83	—	116	—	—	1226
No. 2 - -		194	15	285	140	100	—	103	110	—	87	—	160	—	—	1194
No. 3 - -		176	13	255	148	80	—	89	170	—	16	—	124	—	—	1071
WORKS, OFFICE OF.																
August 16.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	—	—	**200**	—	**1500**
*Coates; A. - -	A Clerkship.	150	17	270	165	92	—	95	115	—	—	—	—	120	—	1024
No. 2 - - -		200	22	255	155	90	—	100	115	—	—	—	—	50	—	987

TABLE G. (2.)—**COLONIAL OFFICE.**

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Précis.	Class I.					Class II.			Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.			Class V.		Total.
			Latin Translation.	Latin Composition.	Greek Translation.	Greek Composition.	Greek and Roman Literature.	French.	German.	Italian.	Geology.	Surveying.	History.	English Composition.	Constitutional Law.	International Law.	Political Economy.	Mathematics.	Book-keeping.	
April 12.	**Maximum** -	**600**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**500**	**500**	**500**	**500**	**500**	**900**	**600**	**500**	**500**	**500**	**1200**	**300**	**5100**
Hamilton; W. A.	A Clerkship.	375	240	105	105	165	105	—	—	—	—	—	260	330	130	296	130	—	—	2241
No. 2 - -		435	60	30	30	45	117	—	—	—	—	—	395	270	250	284	217	—	—	2133
No. 3 - -		240	150	120	150	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	506	360	138	—	84	—	—	1838
No. 4† - -		400	—	—	—	—	—	318	173	20	—	—	—	—	86	136	90	60	86	1369
May 2.																				
Lee; L. F. -	A Ceylon Writership.	345	180	195	100	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	235	420	132	127	142	—	—	1901
No. 2 - -		345	180	120	45	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	258	450	145	132	83	—	—	1768
No. 3‡ - -		240	270	270	225	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	540	—	—	—	130	—	1730
October 24.	**Maximum** -	**600**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**500**	**500**	**500**	**500**	**500**	**900**	**600**	**500**	**500**	**500**	**140**	**100**	**5100**
King; Æ. A. -	A Ceylon Writership.	450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	382	262	700	420	—	—	—	720	15	2949
No. 2 - -		270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	480	300	300	360	350	740	33	2833
No. 3 - -		450	204	195	222	50	85	—	—	—	—	—	600	450	—	—	—	400	31	2687
No. 4 - -		375	123	150	25	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	340	390	150	210	275	—	—	2074
No. 5 - -		330	144	90	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190	360	80	260	150	—	—	1614

† One other candidate was nominated, but he failed to pass the preliminary examination.
‡ Two other candidates were nominated, but they failed to pass the preliminary examination.

TABLE G. (3.)—**EDUCATION OFFICE.**

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic, including Per-centages, &c.	Compound Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Précis or Indexing.	Digest of Forms into Summaries.	Book-keeping.	English Language.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Portuguese.	Geography.	Modern History.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Total.
April 12.	**Maximum** -	300	50	100	100	100	150	150	150	150	—	200	—	200	200	—	200	200	200	200	2650
Bishop; E. - - - -		191	12	97	73	100	135	113	107	54	—	115	—	143	—	—	—	0	—	—	1140
Lyle; T. - - - -		206	43	81	70	95	95	113	77	84	—	90	—	0	—	—	118	67	0	—	1139
Brewer; A. R. - -		216	35	97	72	95	116	97	114	128	—	—	—	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	1097
Norris; G. M. - -		147	21	73	75	95	68	75	113	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	100	82	—	1097
No. 5 - - - - -		198	19	70	66	86	113	75	115	93	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	67	85	—	987
No. 6 - - - - -	Four Assistant Clerkships.	169	45	97	70	97	110	30	116	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	907
No. 7 - - - - -		195	23	97	75	100	108	75	88	117	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	—	—	—	878
No. 8 - - - - -		148	19	45	60	75	98	60	60	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	104	—	—	825
No 9. - - - - -		197	33	74	72	85	95	90	74	80	—	—	—	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	800
No. 10 - - - - -		181	12	80	70	96	95	53	65	59	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	0	—	711
No. 11 - - - - -		134	35	57	60	75	75	53	93	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	597
October 18.	**Maximum** -	300	50	100	100	100	150	150	150	150	200	200	200	200	—	200	200	200	200	200	3050
De la Hooke; H. - -		227	48	100	85	100	112	143	131	105	—	95	—	163	—	120	97	85	—	—	1611
Batley; H. G. - -		264	48	83	65	95	85	128	137	93	—	—	—	67	—	—	110	75	—	—	1250
Smith; J. R. - -		237	19	73	80	95	120	94	116	98	—	0	—	91	—	—	—	103	85	—	1211
Bakewell; A. - -		240	38	66	57	85	86	75	111	110	0	—	—	67	—	—	107	83	—	—	1125
Edwards; J. W. - -		213	18	74	72	100	59	105	117	87	—	0	—	0	—	—	96	82	85	—	1108
No. 6 - - - - -		258	26	62	58	90	60	68	125	78	—	—	—	0	—	—	120	117	0	—	1062
No. 7 - - - - -		202	34	96	80	95	84	120	117	105	—	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	0	—	1016
		258	39	62	65	95	78	71	133	80	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	135	—	1016
No. 9 - - - - -		230	12	74	75	90	78	83	112	108	—	—	—	143	—	—	—	—	—	—	1005
No. 10 - - - - -	Five Assistant Clerkships.	219	23	84	72	85	95	53	105	75	—	0	—	0	—	—	113	—	—	—	924
No. 11 - - - - -		205	45	71	68	95	66	53	130	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	0	—	—	898
No. 12 - - - - -		100	9	70	65	85	86	64	19	15	—	104	—	173	—	—	—	101	—	—	891
No. 13 - - - - -		185	12	73	67	97	75	60	124	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	0	—	—	836
No. 14 - - - - -		134	6	30	70	85	87	68	108	29	96	—	—	0	—	—	121	0	0	0	834
No. 15 - - - - -		128	26	95	45	75	60	64	92	56	—	0	0	0	—	—	87	0	—	97	825
No. 16 - - - - -		62	47	96	68	100	91	113	130	95	—	0	—	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	802
		104	19	76	70	90	59	98	119	77	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	802
No. 18 - - - - -		96	17	96	58	90	79	68	92	73	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	0	—	—	769
No. 19 - - - - -		94	0	68	65	90	70	60	23	29	—	0	—	77	—	—	0	0	—	—	576
No. 20 - - - - -		56	6	5	65	85	72	30	60	36	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	415

TABLE G. (4.)—NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic.	Book-keeping.	Orthography.	English Composition.	English Grammar and Language.	English Literature.	Rhetoric and Criticism.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Trigonometry.	Geography.	English History.	Greek and Roman History.	Physical Science.	Logic.	Political Economy.	Total.
December 15, 1863.	**Maximum** -	600	200	200	600	300	500	400	400	400	300	500	200	200	600	300	300	6000
Browne; J. - - -	An Inspectorship of Schools (Ireland).	409	92	138	458	145	275	240	213	187	104	360	125	103	151	159	177	3336
No. 2 - - - -		468	82	186	464	170	124	135	240	136	129	290	50	63	187	153	102	2979
No. 3 - - - -		458	98	144	450	146	114	205	191	165	70	275	75	65	151	189	150	2946
April 12, 1864.																		
Bateman; C.W. - -	A Sub-inspectorship of Schools (Ireland).	451	111	180	525	175	260	180	370	262	233	340	163	176	259	198	120	4003
No. 2 - - - -		407	83	185	345	97	112	45	337	254	144	205	79	96	50	186	45	2670
April 12.																		
No. 1 - - - -	A Sub-inspectorship of Schools (Ireland).	423	83	135	420	170	225	190	308	130	79	270	88	127	108	180	170	3106
No. 2 - - - -		310	99	100	390	95	210	200	370	202	89	284	100	75	206	159	130	3019
No. 3 - - - -		277	106	70	525	170	225	185	108	178	79	273	56	129	210	195	120	2906
No. 4 - - - -		407	111	185	390	140	132	145	304	212	62	258	40	55	196	117	115	2869
No. 5 - - - -		354	69	90	405	147	187	135	234	144	55	260	30	57	94	171	155	2587
June 7.																		
Connellan; P. - -	A Sub-inspectorship of Schools (Ireland).	492	104	160	450	175	332	205	332	215	190	314	134	173	227	217	200	3920
No. 2 - - - -		371	65	30	438	100	200	110	355	295	253	280	122	101	354	150	185	3409
No. 3 - - - -		389	84	170	300	90	116	175	282	157	101	244	93	71	190	70	105	2637
No. 4 - - - -		293	65	180	340	115	237	100	309	128	79	136	124	91	121	95	160	2573

TABLE G. (5.)—**PARLIAMENT OFFICE.**

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic.	Compound Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Comparison of Copies with Original.	English Composition (I.)	Constitutional History.	Latin Translation (I.)	French Translation.	Class A. English Composition (II.)	Class A. English Language.	Class A. English Literature.	Class B. Latin Translation.	Class B. Latin Composition.	Class B. Greek Translation.	Class B. Greek Composition.	Class C. Pure Mathematics.	Class C. Mixed Mathematics.	Total.
March 10.	**Maximum** -	**175**	**25**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**200**	**200**	**(200)**	**(200)**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**100**	**200**	**100**	**300**	**300**	**2300**
Harrison ; A. -	A Clerkship.	126	23	100	83	85	166	108	150	—	160	80	10	140	35	60	25	—	—	1351
No. 2† - - -		94	12	81	73	96	110	159	—	120	80	60	0	—	—	—	—	60	10	955

† Three other candidates were nominated, but they failed to pass the preliminary examination.

TABLE G. (6.)—CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic (including Averages and Percentages).	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Geography.	Health Marks.	Total.
March 15.	**Maximum** -	300	50	100	100	100	150	150	100	1050
MacDermot; H. J.	A Cadetship.	252	40	95	50	90	95	115	65	802
No. 2 - - -		180	2	80	50	80	70	75	100	637
No. 3 - - -		202	7	77	65	85	90	52	52	630
April 26.										
Robertson; T. J. N.	A Cadetship.	207	49	80	64	95	98	100	85	778
No. 2 - - -		234	48	56	68	98	93	113	51	761
No. 3 - - -		212	30	20	63	80	75	77	90	647
No. 4 - - -		210	32	0	48	70	98	81	87	626
No. 5 - - -		0	14	0	47	70	30	55	52	268
May 25.										
McKelvey; A. -	A Cadetship.	261	30	98	60	90	117	117	70	843
No. 2 - - -		258	34	70	59	82	87	100	90	780
No. 3 - - -		199	48	68	72	100	104	75	65	731
No. 4 - - -		166	32	35	50	80	53	78	75	569
June 7.										
Wilton; H. - -	Three Cadetships.	245	46	100	70	95	96	127	55	834
Mercer; G. D. -		230	27	100	75	100	126	82	92	832
White; F. A. J. -		200	21	70	64	95	117	72	90	729
No. 4 - - -		197	39	56	53	90	87	73	98	693
No. 5 - - -		197	6	50	67	95	74	80	75	644
No. 6 - -		114	12	75	50	95	120	75	77	618
No. 7 - - -		174	12	38	53	90	93	64	88	612
No. 8 - - -		85	39	80	58	90	105	34	87	578
No. 9 - - -		130	17	0	55	95	96	50	100	543
No. 10 - - -		107	12	90	45	95	93	40	60	542
No. 11 - - -		146	0	20	50	80	75	68	95	534
No. 12 - - -		140	29	45	40	85	15	67	97	518
No. 13 - - -		135	14	0	50	65	24	56	65	409
No. 14 - - -		0	0	25	60	90	128	20	59	382
No. 15 - - -		77	27	0	60	70	30	40	70	374
June 21.										
Kelly; W. B. -	A Cadetship.	244	46	100	65	90	83	121	95	844
No. 2 - - -		283	42	86	63	85	93	123	60	835
No. 3 - - -		216	10	47	70	80	65	110	100	698
No. 4 - - -		160	22	5	60	70	93	78	65	553
October 4.										
Reeves; T. - -	Two Cadetships.	227	50	95	80	100	115	140	90	897
Smyth; D. - -		159	37	95	70	95	95	93	100	744
No. 3 - - -		189	24	90	55	100	80	122	75	735
No. 4 - - -		145	37	60	56	80	85	108	60	631
No. 5 - - -		151	18	25	73	40	65	55	94	521
No. 6 - - -		55	4	60	60	75	89	23	70	436
No. 7 - - -		28	0	50	52	50	64	24	73	341

Table G. (7.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Compound Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Grammar.	English Composition.	Geography.	French Translation.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Health Marks.	Total.
January 4.	**Maximum**	200	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	200	200	—	1250
Hearson; T. A.	Situation of Engineer Student, Keyham.	185	23	92	80	66	65	34	40	150	151	—	886
Renfry; A. H.		127	21	66	64	37	34	38	0	94	73	—	554
No. 3		130	13	82	52	39	35	21	0	66	77	—	515
No. 4		137	23	80	60	37	40	42	0	38	48	—	505
No. 5		126	14	75	62	35	—	11	0	21	77	—	421
No. 6		73	12	74	60	21	70	15	5	19	56	—	405
No. 7		83	13	62	60	50	30	25	10	19	18	—	370
No. 8		97	2	58	65	30	15	12	0	14	66	—	359
January 4.													
Baxter; B. J.	Situation of Engineer Student, Portsmouth.	197	47	76	60	40	55	43	63	179	137	—	897
Watts; L.		169	40	86	80	42	60	49	36	175	83	—	820
No. 3		145	23	55	60	71	62	18	83	82	118	—	717
No. 4		124	27	82	70	50	30	40	49	2	95	—	569
No. 5		125	12	76	60	26	50	19	12	0	85	—	465
January 4.													
Edgar; J.	Situation of Engineer Student, Sheerness.	150	36	77	60	53	55	54	5	60	89	—	639
No. 2		182	38	98	72	50	35	13	0	44	75	—	607
No. 3		101	10	65	60	36	30	39	0	20	49	—	410
No. 4		46	14	62	60	26	22	2	0	0	33	—	265
January 4.													
Hughes; W.	Situation of Engineer Student, Woolwich.	127	24	88	70	86	65	45	0	116	68	—	689
June 7.													
Seaton; A. E.	Situation of Engineer Student, Keyham.	155	24	74	80	76	70	66	95	136	111	—	887
Jago; R.		156	30	82	63	66	50	45	35	160	138	—	825
No. 3		182	26	78	64	46	60	32	5	93	152	—	738
Bellingham; W. G.		123	2	78	65	77	65	44	80	77	112	—	723
Gilbert; J. H.		101	29	95	75	67	45	64	31	97	92	—	696
Westlake; G. J.		106	28	87	63	79	70	53	36	65	73	—	660
No. 7		136	38	91	80	53	34	21	0	59	144	—	656
Black; R.		110	33	76	75	67	80	42	0	56	110	—	649
Harris; R.		105	20	88	70	53	65	46	0	78	112	—	637
Rogers; F. C.		100	10	82	64	63	60	53	40	76	71	—	619
No. 11		132	21	67	60	47	10	29	0	81	76	—	523
No. 12		100	26	65	75	45	50	31	0	56	29	—	477
No. 13		109	39	85	63	43	20	22	0	23	66	—	470
No. 14		90	4	82	72	55	45	21	0	27	37	—	433
No. 15		108	21	81	64	31	32	17	0	22	54	—	430
No. 16		100	14	62	80	34	32	24	20	15	16	—	397
No. 17		72	11	60	66	45	40	45	20	15	11	—	385
June 7.													
Bacchus; T. P.	Situation of Engineer Student, Portsmouth.	111	16	89	70	77	40	46	95	126	140	—	810
Tregise; T. T.		135	24	94	80	80	65	41	40	70	156	—	785
Briant; W. L.		115	36	99	65	67	60	49	85	109	78	—	763
Stevens; J.		126	38	58	50	56	70	43	29	137	140	—	747
Serjeant; F. B. S.		118	17	70	70	81	40	34	60	104	127	—	721
Barry; W. S.		108	17	87	60	69	68	42	55	88	60	—	654
Boulton; H. C.		100	25	72	58	44	45	44	5	110	132	—	635
New; P.		125	21	61	70	42	65	37	0	102	104	—	627
Lamsley; J. G.		115	18	76	70	48	70	34	10	60	84	—	585
No. 10		115	21	72	80	57	63	23	50	21	72	—	574
No. 11		104	33	60	60	32	40	20	0	60	143	—	552
No. 12		109	18	75	85	53	28	27	50	22	66	—	533
No. 13		109	12	55	60	45	20	39	10	67	114	—	531
No. 14		84	34	65	65	46	35	40	50	32	62	—	513
No. 15		105	31	47	63	57	55	33	15	22	66	—	494
No. 16		72	16	72	75	47	58	23	0	52	67	—	482
No. 17		110	36	73	60	44	28	46	5	41	34	—	477

TABLE G. (7.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Compound Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Grammar.	English Composition.	Geography	French Translation.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Health Marks.	Total.
June 7.	**Maximum**	200	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	200	200		1250
Welch; G.	Situation of Engineer Student, Sheerness.	116	44	80	70	58	65	35	5	81	60		614
No. 2		85	39	80	65	56	60	27	35	25	97		569
No. 3		101	26	60	65	40	32	37	5	94	78		538
No. 4		142	39	50	64	50	60	7	0	34	85		531
No. 5		100	28	67	62	50	30	30	5	18	7		397
June 7.													
Wingfield; H. E.	Situation of Engineer Student, Woolwich.	156	39	94	74	69	65	35	5	85	116		738
No. 2		88	22	57	64	40	55	24	5	40	94		489
No. 3		77	13	85	62	60	55	45	0	0	54		451
No. 4		88	21	84	67	44	55	30	5	0	20		414
December 5.													
Waghorn; J. W. W.	Situation of Engineer Student, Keyham.	150	21	92	80	75	60	57	90	130	193		948
Hoyten; W.		156	22	88	70	45	50	57	20	154	189		851
Bennett; J. M. C.		165	31	94	60	41	40	49	25	159	186		850
McCarthy; J.		144	16	90	70	41	45	38	50	132	160		786
Lock; H. J.		165	23	90	65	41	60	34	5	95	169		747
†Ryder; J. F.		139	23	78	70	42	60	43	30	91	106		682
‡Phillips; G.		145	17	85	65	36	35	36	0	153	100		672
No. 8		187	23	50	66	29	35	76	5	43	105		619
†Morris; T.		137	23	84	70	34	40	38	5	118	51		600
No. 10		119	16	82	70	36	60	41	30	87	48		589
No. 11		100	10	80	65	40	55	34	85	27	67		563
No. 12		144	15	75	70	34	85	48	0	13	68		552
No. 13		100	26	75	60	34	40	26	10	54	29		454
No. 14		128	23	74	58	20	35	11	0	0	49		398
No. 15		112	32	75	60	15	45	7	0	0	13		359
December 5.													
Scotten; W.	Situation of Engineer Student, Portsmouth.	157	21	98	85	75	85	41	35	138	171		906
Moore; F. J.		189	34	72	70	41	55	54	10	153	193		871
Jarvis; W. J. J.		175	15	93	75	67	70	40	80	87	160		862
Fraser; J.		156	42	83	65	38	60	54	20	87	159		764
No. 5		167	34	76	65	25	40	46	5	145	138		741
No. 6		134	16	75	75	28	35	30	15	80	134		622
No. 7		145	22	72	70	31	40	43	0	73	125		621
No. 8		100	32	85	62	37	40	30	10	87	136		619
No. 9		134	37	80	90	34	55	42	20	0	125		617
No. 10		100	12	78	65	36	45	39	0	12	125		512
No. 11		126	41	83	90	36	30	22	0	9	31		468
No. 12		122	16	75	70	20	30	10	0	17	68		428
December 5.													
North; C. J.	Situation of Engineer Student, Sheerness.	152	36	93	60	34	90	53	25	119	170		832
Grieve; W. H.		143	16	95	70	75	35	41	70	96	181		822
Wood; J. M.		175	44	84	75	41	45	34	55	143	120		816
Whalebone; G. S.		165	33	74	65	48	85	35	35	90	152		782
Anderson; J.		119	36	97	90	74	70	48	30	90	57		711
No. 6		137	14	87	85	34	80	32	0	31	98		598
December 5.													
Gough; J.	Situation of Engineer Student, Woolwich.	154	36	97	90	60	40	45	0	150	191		863
Durrant; M.		183	44	96	70	36	50	48	0	116	175		818
Greenhill; H. H.		132	6	93	75	39	85	34	25	95	113		697
No. 4		144	24	74	66	34	40	30	0	148	118		670
Egan; O. G.		101	29	87	70	41	70	56	10	122	84		670
No. 6		109	18	90	70	63	90	37	0	8	45		530
No. 7		100	27	80	80	30	40	20	0	43	62		482
									Reading.				
December 1.	**Maximum**	200	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	200	200	200	1450
Pearce; H.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Chatham.	100	27	65	55	35	45	26	60	0	27	150	590
Williams; J. J.		75	34	78	54	35	35	20	62	—	—	160	553
King; G. W.		80	0	68	54	28	40	30	60	—	3	100	463

† These candidates were appointed to Woolwich. ‡ This candidate was appointed to Portsmouth.

TABLE G. (7.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Compound Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Grammar.	English Composition.	Geography.	French Translation.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Health Marks.	Total.
									Reading.				
December 5.	**Maximum**	200	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	200	200	200	1450
James; W.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Pembroke.	145	14	95	80	58	40	67	65	181	99	190	1034
Barnes; F. J.		142	29	98	90	46	45	36	90	65	126	50	817
No. 3		161	48	95	75	61	40	62	80	—	127	50	799
No. 4		132	37	86	65	40	35	41	78	62	71	25	672
No. 5		101	4	70	65	44	35	29	65	4	21	200	638
No. 6		102	13	96	70	48	40	48	80	—	20	25	542
December 5.													
No. 1	Situation of Coopers' Apprentice, Deptford.	50	21	60	55	0	30	0	80	—	—	150	446
December 5.													
Smith; A. W.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Portsmouth.	195	29	95	80	41	40	41	80	160	194	125	1030
Ash; A. A.		186	40	95	75	35	55	44	85	120	197	125	1057
Hobbs; A. S.		169	26	95	60	46	45	52	70	43	103	175	884
Bennett; J. H.		160	18	82	65	32	60	28	65	104	128	100	842
Quintrell; H.		113	17	88	80	34	40	41	80	90	69	150	802
Rogers; W. J.		140	8	80	70	46	35	63	65	114	154	25	800
McBain; F.		102	48	90	80	30	40	14	80	26	84	125	719
Rouse; J. W.		145	34	95	85	34	0	16	75	0	58	150	692
No. 9		105	48	86	70	36	30	10	85	0	0	150	620
†Smith; W. E.		116	10	88	60	30	40	9	80	0	77	50	560
‡Welch; A.		73	0	75	65	26	30	25	75	0	56	125	550
No. 12		75	26	85	65	20	15	41	70	40	20	50	507
No. 13		106	18	68	80	20	35	—	60	0	52	25	464
‡Symons; W. J. J.		47	10	68	65	8	35	4	85	0	0	125	447
December 5.													
Hugo; J.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Sheerness.	135	24	80	70	38	30	1	65	115	79	200	837
Penney; R. H.		162	16	80	70	39	50	34	62	40	109	125	787
Penney; W. H.		152	36	95	75	35	45	34	65	14	120	110	781
Lifton; W.		100	32	72	80	41	40	34	60	47	131	105	742
December 5.													
Guest; T. G.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Woolwich.	100	8	65	60	25	36	25	85	—	—	100	504

† This candidate was appointed to Woolwich. ‡ These candidates were appointed to Deptford.

LIST of ALL PERSONS who have obtained CERTIFICATES of QUALIFICATION for CLERKSHIPS and similar APPOINTMENTS in the various PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS during the year 1864.

* Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (*) obtained honorary additions to their Certificates either for proficiency in extra subjects chosen by themselves, or for marked proficiency in prescribed subjects.

† Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (†) obtained appointments as the result of *competition*.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
A.			
Abbott; Charles	Convict Service	Schoolmaster	December 13.
*†Abbott; Otho Giles	Customs	Clerk (Tea Office)	January 5.
Adam; James Stiven	Lunacy Board (Scotland).	Extra Clerk	February 12.
†Adams; Henry Beattie	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk	February 8.
†Adams; William	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	December 10.
†Adams; William Henry	National Education Office (Ireland).	Clerk	December 22.
Adrian; Frederick Obadiah	Colonial Office	Copyist	June 27.
Aikin; James Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 19.
Aitken; James	Do.	Do.	June 25.
Alison; Robert Edward	War Office	Assistant in Chemical Department.	February 9.
Allan; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 1.
†Allen; Arthur Meadows	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	February 6.
†Alpe; Edmund Nicholas	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Solicitor's Office)	August 5.
Anderson; James	Do.	Assistant of Excise	January 2.
Anderson; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	November 3.
Anderson; John Ogilvy	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	November 12.
†Andoe; William Alfred	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	April 29.
Andrews; Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 27.
†Annesley; Henry Arthur	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	March 9.
†Archer; Francis Bradley	Do.	Do.	January 30.
*†Ardron; John	Do.	Do.	February 23.
Aris; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 26.
*†Arnold; John	Customs	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office).	February 8.
Ashdown; Frederick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 25.
Asher; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	June 9.
Ashley; Frederic Morewood	Do.	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 12.
*†Aston; William George	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	August 10.
Atkinson; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 17.
Attewell; John	Do.	Do.	February 26.
†Aubourg; Julius Cæsar	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	June 25.
B.			
†Bacon; Harry Vivian	Audit Office	Clerk	April 16.
†Badcock; Henry	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	December 30.
†Bailey; William Heap	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Book-keeper	June 22.
Bain; Donald	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 23.
†Bakewell; Armytage	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	November 15.
Ball; Edward Thomas	Friendly Societies' Registry.	Messenger and Clerk	July 28.
Barham; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	June 16.
Barnes; Robert	Do.	Do.	April 9.
Barnett; James	Do.	Do.	August 18.
Barrett; James	Do.	Do.	May 19.
†Barrows; Thomas	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	April 30.
†Barter; Herbert John Edward	Customs	Examining Officer	June 29.
Bartlett; Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 12.
Barwick; Frederick Charles	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	February 27.
Bateman; Alfred Henry	Do.	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 21.
†Bateman; Charles William	National Education Office (Ireland).	Sub-Inspector of Schools	May 12.
Bateman; William Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	June 7.
*†Batley; Henry Gurson	Customs	Clerk (Tea Office)	May 26.
	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	November 14.
Batt; William John	Lunacy Board (Scotland).	Extra Clerk	January 19.
†Batty; William	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	August 23.
Bawden; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 22.
Bayliff; William Entwisle Lane.	Public Works Loan Office.	Clerk	March 21.
Baylis; Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 17.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
†Bayly; William	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Clerk	March 2.
†Beales; John Thomas	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	February 12.
Beaty; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 31.
Belcher; Albert	Post Office	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 20.
†Bell; Thomas Ernest	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	July 1.
Bennett; Joseph	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	March 9.
Bentley; John Edmund	Queen's Bench Office	Clerk in Master's Office	January 1.
Berry; Charles Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 5.
†Betham; William Sheffield	Poor Law Commission (Ireland).	Extra Clerk	January 22.
†Beveridge; John Francis	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Clerk	March 2.
*Birch; Walter de Gray	British Museum	Assistant in Department of MSS.	October 17.
Birtwell; Thomas James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	June 16.
†Bishop; Edmund	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	May 17.
†Bishop; George Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	April 28.
Blackburn; Alfred Jordan	Do.	Assistant of Excise	July 4.
†Blake; Xaverius Henry	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	April 8.
Blofeld; Robert George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 1.
Bolton; Isaac	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	January 27.
Bond; William Andrew Hart Bond.	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk	May 16.
Bones; John Curtois Adolphus	Convict Service	Deputy Governor	March 5.
†Bonney; Francis Taylor	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	August 17.
Bonser; George Barlow	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 9.
†Bovay; Albert John	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	March 23.
Bowles; Edwin	Do.	Provincial Clerk	April 1.
*†Boyd; Thomas	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	January 29.
*Boyle; Augustin Joseph	Admiralty	Draughtsman in Hydrographical Department.	March 9.
Boyle; Patrick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 8.
†Bradshaw; Henry	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	February 20.
†Brady; Charles Ernest	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	July 16.
*†Braginton; William	Customs	Clerk (Long Room)	January 30.
Brain; Elizabeth	Post Office	Postmistress	October 3.
†Brand; James	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	February 8.
†Brassington; Frederick William.	Post Office	Surveyor's Stationary Clerk	July 5.
Braund; Alfred Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 5.
*†Brett; William James	Customs	Clerk (Dundee)	September 22.
†Brew; Robert John	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Clerk	March 2.
†Brewer; Arthur Richard	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	May 5.
Brooks; James John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	November 26
Brophey; Edward	War Office	Temporary Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Department).	January 7.
†Brown; Frederick	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	November 7.
Brown; George Rutland	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	November 12.
Brown; William	Do.	Do.	April 15.
†Browne; John	National Education Office (Ireland).	Sub-Inspector of Schools	January 25.
Browne; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 4.
Browne; Patrick Joseph	Do.	Do.	November 22.
†Browning; Thomas	Chief Secretary's Office (Ireland).	Clerk (Fines and Penalties Office).	March 29.
Bruce; Charles	War Office	Probationary Clerk in Purveyor's Department.	January 9.
*†Buchannan; Charles	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	July 28.
Buck; Christopher	Post Office	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 12.
Bull; Richard Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 23.
Bundy; Charles Henry	Post Office	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 20.
Burgess; Philip	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 9.
Butts; William Pitt	Convict Service	Deputy Governor	June 10.
Buxton; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 13.
Bye; George	Do.	Do.	September 5.
Byers; Thomas Philip	Do.	Do.	June 9.
C.			
†Calder; Alfred Thomas	Customs	Clerk (Warehousing Department).	February 3.
Calder; John G.	Admiralty	Clerk and Accountant in Work's Department in a Dockyard.	December 17.
Calder; Robert	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	June 2.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Cameron; Donald	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	January 16.
Cameron; John	Customs	Extra Clerk (Leith)	May 21.
†Campbell; Ludovic Walter	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	May 2.
Carder; Thomas	Customs	Extra Clerk	June 21.
Carey; Henry Goff	Landed Estates Court (Ireland).	Clerk (Records and Affidavits Office).	January 30.
Carrette; Edward William	Post Office	Postmaster	June 29.
Carroll; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 8.
Carter; William Brand	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	April 21.
†Casnel; Douglas	Registry of Deeds (Dublin).	Transcribing Clerk	July 27.
Caunter; George Searle	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 12.
†Cavendish; Henry	Metropolitan Police Courts.	Clerk	April 9.
Cawker; Thomas Garnant	War Office	Temporary Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant General's Department).	April 28.
*†Challice; William Benjamin	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	March 2.
Chapman; Charles John	Office of Woods	Clerk to Deputy Surveyor	May 7.
*†Cheetham; William	Customs	Clerk (Receiver-General's Office).	May 13.
Chew; Richard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 15.
Child; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	October 22.
Chubb; Henry Newcombe	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 26.
*Clapham; Douglas	War Office	Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	March 17.
†Clarke; Henry Forbes	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Chief Accountant's Office).	April 30.
Clarke; James	Do.	Assistant of Excise	December 9.
Clarke; Joseph Ignatius Constantine.	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	February 4.
Clatworthy; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 17.
Clayton; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	June 13.
Clementson; Vipond	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 27.
*†Coates; Allan	Office of Works	Clerk	August 31.
Coates; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	June 30.
Cobay; George	Do.	Do.	May 26.
Cobb; William	Do.	Do.	February 20.
Coghlan; Michael Patrick	Do.	Do.	December 10.
*†Cole; James Robert	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk (London Docks).	January 9.
†Cole; John Norman	Convict Service	Clerk	December 22.
†Coleman; John	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	June 9.
Collier; William Masefield	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 2.
Collings; Joseph Becket Edmund William.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	July 12.
Collins; Robert John	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk	March 31.
†Collins; William	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Department).	March 23.
Collinson; Eliza	Convict Service	Lady Scripture Reader	September 22.
Colville; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 22.
†Colvin; Clement Sneyd	India Office	Clerk (Accountant-General's Office).	August 12.
Connell; John Maurice	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 26.
†Connellan; Peter	National Education Office (Ireland).	Sub-Inspector of Schools	July 15.
Connick; Thomas Stewart	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 18.
Cook; Alfred	Do.	Do.	January 12.
Cook; Thomas William	Do.	Do.	July 21.
Cooke; Charles Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	February 17.
Cookson; William Becket	Do.	Do.	October 24.
Coomber; Richard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 10.
Cooper; Frederic William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 3.
Cooper; Matthew John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 15.
*†Corby; Edward	Customs	Clerk (London)	October 3.
Corley; Henry Hagarty	Probate Court (Ireland).	Clerk	December 22.
Cotter; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	October 29.
Cotterell; Stephen James	Customs	Extra Clerk	May 18.
†Couche; William	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	December 5.
Courtenaye; Philip Allen Trant.	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk (London Docks).	July 18.
Cove; Richard Gillard	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	March 31.
Cowan; John William	Do.	Do.	July 8.
Cowen; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	January 2.
†Cox; Frederick Charles	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	February 6.
Cox; Henry Poore	Do.	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 15.
Cox; Thomas Philip	Copyhold, Inclosure, & Tithe Commission.	Clerk	April 6.
Cranage; John	War Office	Temporary Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Department).	December 28.
†Crane; Thomas	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	February 8.
†Cranston; Robert	Home Office	Extra Clerk	December 19.
†Cray; Samuel Davey	Customs	Clerk (Tea Office)	February 6.
Creighton; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	November 28.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Cross; William Stephen	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 14.
†Crowe; Thomas James	Registry of Deeds (Dublin).	Transcribing Clerk	May 30.
Cue; Michael	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 31.
†Cullinan; Frederic Fitzjames	Chief Secretary's Office (Ireland).	Clerk	November 12.
Culver; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	July 20.
*Curtis; John Mayne	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	April 30.
†Cutfield; Alfred Kennett	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	December 31.
D.			
Dadd; Isaac John	Post Office	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 29.
Dale; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 8.
†Daly; Edward Denis	Dublin Metropolitan Police.	Clerk in a Divisional Office	May 7.
Daly; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 2.
Damant; William	Registrar-General's Office (England).	Sorter	June 23.
*†Davey; William Henry	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	July 23.
Davies; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	July 5.
Davies; John Cornelius	Copyhold, Inclosure, & Tithe Commission.	Clerk	May 5.
*†Davies; Richard	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	December 21.
Davis; George	Do.	Assistant of Excise	June 18.
†Deedes; John Gordon	India Office	Clerk (Accountant-General's Office).	March 24.
*†De Glanville; James	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Clerk	March 2.
†De la Hooke; Harry	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	December 2.
Delahunt; Charles Clarke	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 26.
Denniford; Richard	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	May 6.
Derham; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	January 23.
Derrick; Louis George	Do.	Do.	August 3.
*Deshon; Frederick Chalmers	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	November 18.
*†Deverell; Frederick Harold	Customs	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office).	March 30.
Dewing; James Alfred	Post Office	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 19.
Dickinson; Reginald	House of Commons	Supernumerary Clerk in Committee Office.	August 27.
Dodd; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 21.
†Donaghy; Robert Thompson	Do.	Clerk (Income Tax Office, Dublin).	January 28.
Donoghue; Edward Thomas	British Museum	Transcriber	March 15.
Dore; Thomas Best	Registrar-General's Office (England).	Clerk	October 22.
Dorney; Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 26.
†Dowling; Patrick	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Transcribing Clerk	May 9.
*†Drake; George Barnard Knighton Hazard	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk	August 31.
Dreaper; James Martin	Probate Court	Searcher	July 9.
Drew; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 15.
†Drought; Adolphus Theodore.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk (London)	January 25.
Duke; Robert	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	January 28.
Dunn; Jonathan	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	October 24.
†Dyer; Augustus Frederick	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	August 31.
†Dynham; Edward	National Debt Office	Clerk	January 30.
E.			
Eardley-Wilmot; Robert Charles Chester.	Convict Service	Secretary to Directors	December 3.
Earnshaw; Hugh Granger	Factory Inspector's Department	Sub-Inspector	November 29.
East; Joseph William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 3.
Edward; William	Do.	Do.	October 22.
†Edwardes; David Jones	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	July 26.
†Edwards; James Andrew	Customs	Clerk (Harwich)	July 13.
†Edwards; John William	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	November 9.
Evans; Harry King	Metropolitan Police (Receiver's Office).	Clerk	December 16.
Evans; James Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 14.
Evans; John William	Do.	Do.	March 1.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
F.			
Fair; Charles Bass	War Office	Commissariat Clerk	December 2.
Faithfull; Alfred Williams	Post Office	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 14.
Farmer; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 13.
Fawcett; John William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	October 6.
Feek; George Francis	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	February 11.
*Feiling; William Parnell	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	March 29.
*†Ferguson; James	Customs	Clerk (Grangemouth)	July 29.
Ferguson; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	October 24.
†Ferrier; Alexander Douglas	Do.	Temporary Clerk	February 6.
Fincher; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 13.
Finlaison; Thomas Bain	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	July 14.
Fisher; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 27.
†Fisher; Thomas Stordy	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	June 28.
Fitton; Edward Brown	Factory Inspector's Department.	Sub-Inspector	July 13.
Flanagan; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 29.
†Flint; Joseph	Customs	Clerk (Tea Office)	January 7.
†Foale; William	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	May 5.
Ford; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 15.
†Forester; Cecil Theodore Weld.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	October 29.
Forrest; Joseph	War Office	Clerk in Purveyor's Department.	March 16.
*Forster; Charles	House of Commons	Clerk in Committee Office	May 3.
Foster; John	Post Office	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 27.
*†Foster; Thomas	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	August 29.
Fox; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 17.
Francisco; Alexander	Colonial Convict Service.	Clerk	June 20.
Fraser; Alexander Bruce	Prisons Board (Scotland).	Teacher	September 2.
Fraser; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 2.
†Freeburn; James Frederick	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	February 5.
*†Freeth; Evelyn	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	May 2.
Frisby; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	June 13.
Froggatt; Charles	Do.	Do.	October 22.
†Fuller; Ernest Comper	Do.	Temporary Clerk	June 9.
G.			
Garnett; Charles Ranken	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 15.
†Gaskell; Peter	Adjutant-General's Office.	Temporary Clerk	April 11.
Gaskin; David Alexander Lewis.	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	March 15.
Gee; John Kirby	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 31.
Gelder; Richard	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	July 30.
*Gemmer; Frederic William	British Museum	Assistant in Department of MSS.	March 11.
George; Ulric John Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 5.
George; William	Do.	Do.	November 22.
†George; William	Do.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	July 29.
†Gibb; James Alexander Todd.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	August 18.
*Gibbons; William	House of Commons	Clerk	July 30.
Gifford; Walter Edwin	Post Office	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 20.
Gill; John Brathwaite	Emigration Office	Clerk	May 21.
Gladwin; Hamilton Fane	Adjutant-General's Office.	Do.	February 18.
Goodwin; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	October 12.
*†Goold; James	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Department).	March 11.
†Gorfett; Thomas Anthony	Customs	Clerk (Tea Department)	January 5.
*Gowland; Richard Sankey	War Office	Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	October 26.
*Graham; John	Copyhold, Inclosure, & Tithe Commission.	Clerk	April 15.
Grant; Malcolm	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	October 6.
Grant; William Wilson	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	October 22.
Gray; Joseph William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	June 25.
Green; Henry	Post Office	Postmaster	June 2.
Green; Joseph Alexander	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 7.
*†Grey; Charles	India Office	Clerk (Correspondence Department).	May 26.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Gribble; Albert Henry	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Chief Accountant's Office).	May 23.
Griggs; William Frederic	Post Office	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 14.
Grime; Robert	Do.	Postmaster.	December 8.
Grove; John Dyke	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 22.
*†Groves; Frederick William	India Office	Clerk (Accountant-General's Department).	May 5.
Grundy; Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	June 13.
Guthrie; Daniel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	June 23.
Guthrie; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	November 22.
Guthrie; John Code	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 3.
Gwyn; Tatham	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	March 5.
Gyde; John Parrott	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	December 28.
H.			
Haine; Frederick William	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	February 24.
†Hall; Louis Henry	Customs	Clerk (St. Katharine Docks)	March 31.
Hall; Matthew Henry Bunning.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank).	December 29.
Halley; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	January 9.
Hambly; George	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	June 4.
†Hamilton; William Alexander.	Colonial Office	Clerk	May 2.
†Hamlyn; William Henry	Post Office	Travelling Clerk in Mail Office.	July 4.
†Hand; James Joseph	National Education Office (Ireland).	Clerk	December 22.
*†Hanlon; George Oldham	Dublin Metropolitan Police.	Clerk (Commissioners' Office)	March 7.
†Hanlon; John	National Education Office (Ireland).	Sub-Inspector of Schools	January 18.
Hanrahan; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 18.
Harden; Michael	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	June 4.
Harding; James Staughton	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	January 30.
†Hare; Edward	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	September 2.
Harper; Donald	Fisheries Board (Scotland).	Fishery Officer	February 18.
Harper; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	January 30.
†Harrald; William	Customs	Clerk (Warehousing and General Duty Department).	May 9.
Harris; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 19.
†Harrison; Alfred	Parliament Office	Clerk	March 16.
Harrison; Thomas Barfield	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	November 11.
*†Hart; Algernon Melville	Office of Woods	Clerk	March 4.
Harvey; Wickham Talbot	Convict Service	Deputy Governor	August 3.
†Harwood; Edward Hardin	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	August 31.
Hasleden; Samuel	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	August 2.
Hastings; George	Do.	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 29.
Haydn; Henry	Do.	Do.	December 22.
*Head; Barclay Vincent	British Museum	Assistant in Department of Antiquities.	January 28.
Healing; Thomas	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	March 29.
Hearn; Arthur Ridley	Post Office	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 17.
†Heath; Robert Ince	War Office	Commissariat Clerk	October 28.
†Helby; James Thomas	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	May 5.
Hemans; Henry William	Consular Service	Consul	July 22.
Hemming; Pinhorn Lawson	Admiralty	Draughtsman in Hydrographic Department.	July 27.
Hemstock; Henry Birkett	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 8.
Henshaw; Edmond Garrett	Post Office	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 29.
Hepworth; John	Convict Service	Schoolmaster	October 12.
Hepworth; Thomas Cradock	Customs	Extra Clerk (London)	April 13.
Hickey; (Major) Robert John Fayrer.	Convict Service	Deputy Governor	November 1.
Hicks; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 31.
*Hickson; Theodore	Science and Art Department.	Clerk	December 2.
*†Highmore; Nathaniel Joseph	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Department of Examiner of Income Tax Claims).	February 2.
*†Hill; Augustus Charles Edward.	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Clerk	March 2.
†Hill; Hamilton Hay	Audit Office	Do.	March 5.
Hill; Josiah	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	November 12.
Hill; Thomas	Do.	Do.	May 10.
Hills; Henry	Do.	Do.	February 29.
†Hinde; Allan	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	August 29.
Hinks; Robert	Customs	Clerk (Long Room)	March 23.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Hobbs; John Nathaniel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 14.
Hodgson; John Joseph	Post Office	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 16.
Hogan; Patrick	Do.	Provincial Clerk	April 25.
Holman; Frederick	Convict Service	Compounder	July 5.
Holmes; Archibald	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 30.
*†Hookey; George William	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	February 8.
*†Hooper; James	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	June 10.
Hooper; John	Do.	Provincial Clerk	June 24.
Hopkins; John Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 31.
†Hopping; Charles James	Convict Service	Clerk	May 27.
Hore; Walter Alexander	Inland Revenue	Copying Clerk Licence (Office).	June 13.
Horncastle; Edward James	Do.	Assistant of Excise	August 10.
Horrigan; John	Do.	Do.	June 20.
Housden; John Angell James	Post Office	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 20.
Howlin; Philip	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 22.
Howson; Richard Joseph	Post Office	Postmaster	July 9.
Hoyte; Francis Stephenson	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 13.
Huggins; James Martin	Do.	Do.	May 27.
†Hughes; Hugh	Audit Office	Clerk	March 10.
Hughes; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 11.
Hunt; Walter John	Do.	Do.	December 3.
Hunter; John	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	February 9.
Hurford; Charles	Quartermaster-General's Department (Ireland).	Clerk	January 2.
Hutchinson; Thomas William	Probate Court	Copying Clerk	March 16.
Huxham; Thomas William Collings.	Inland Revenue	Temporary Clerk (Income Tax Office).	February 9.
*†Hyde; James Wilson	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	February 2.
I.			
†Impey; William Alfred	Audit Office	Clerk	April 18.
Ingold; William Jephthah	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 5.
†Irons; David	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	February 17.
†Irvine; Michael Joseph	Do.	Do.	March 19.
Irving; Robert Newton	Do.	Provincial Clerk	November 30.
J.			
Jack; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 31.
Jackson; Emily Elizabeth	Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum.	Matron	March 29.
Jackson; Thomas John	Registrar-General's Office (England).	Sorter	November 9.
†Jackson; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	March 3.
Jacob; Frank Newman	Do.	Assistant of Excise	February 29.
James; John Solomon	Colonial Convict Service.	Clerk	June 20.
James; William Turner	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	April 29.
†Jamieson; George	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	June 26.
Jennings; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	January 13.
Johnson; Butlin Murley	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	November 15.
Johnson; Dixon Reddall	Post Office	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 13.
Johnston; Thomas Yuill	Do.	Provincial Clerk	June 25.
Jones; Ernest Beaufort Annesley.	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	April 27.
Jones; Frederick Daniel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 11.
Jones; Henry	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Clerk	March 10.
†Jones; John Thomas	Customs	Clerk (Tea Office)	February 6.
Jones; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	January 9.
K.			
*†Kearns; Henry	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Book-keeper	June 10.
Kellner; Dr. Wilhelm Ludwig	War Office	Temporary Assistant in Chemical Department.	April 9.
†Kelly; Charles Russell Lewis	Dublin Metropolitan Police.	Clerk in Divisional Office	March 17.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Kelly; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 16.
Kennedy; Patrick Alphonsus	Do.	Do.	March 23.
Kinahan; John Charles	Colonial Convict Service.	Mark Accountant	June 20.
†King; Ælian Armstrong	Colonial Office	Ceylon Writer	November 19.
*†King; Arthur Thomas	National Debt Office	Clerk	December 19.
*†King; John Clark	Audit Office	Do.	March 5.
Kingan; Joseph	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	July 2.
Kingscote; Arthur Fitzhardinge.	House of Commons	Clerk in Committee Office	February 12.
Kingsmill; Joseph	Post Office	Temporary Clerk in Savings' Bank.	December 15.
Kingsmill; Thomas	Metropolitan Police Courts.	Clerk	October 24.
Kirkpatrick; James	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	August 5.
Knighton; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	April 5.
Knock; William Alfred Rumbulow.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 17.
†Knowles; William	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk	August 29,
Kyle; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 11.
L.			
Lakeman; James Ball	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	December 5.
†Lalor; John Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	December 27.
†Lamb; John Cameron	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	August 25.
Lane; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 3.
La Touche; (Captain) Charles William Blunt.	Convict Service	Deputy Governor	December 19.
Lawson; Mathew	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 10.
Layton; William	War Office	Clerk in Manufacturing Department.	March 1.
Leach; James	Post Office	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 16.
Leak; Walter Reynolds	Do.	Provincial Clerk	March 1.
†Leaker; William Wilder	Board of Trade	Clerk	March 2.
†Ledger; Alfred Richard	Customs	Clerk (Docks Department)	January 2.
†Lee; Lionel Frederic	Colonial Office	Ceylon Writer	May 30.
Lees; John Cairns	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 30.
le Strange; Hamon Styleman	Diplomatic Service	Attaché	May 26.
Letters; George Gilfillan	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	January 6.
*Lewis; William Lyon	Adjutant-General's Office.	Clerk	June 30.
Lillywhite; John	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk and Draughtsman (Dockyard).	October 22.
*Lindsay; Robert Grant	House of Commons	Supernumerary Clerk	April 14.
	Do.	Clerk	July 30.
Lisle; Henry Morgan	Convict Service	Compounder	July 18.
†Long; John Henry	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	December 30.
†Lorrain; Andrew	Customs	Clerk (East and West India Docks).	May 17.
†Loughran; Henry	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	April 25.
Love; Augustus Edgar Burch	Customs	Extra Clerk (London)	March 10.
Lowe; Thomas Ralph	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	April 1.
Lyall; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 12.
†Lyell; John Ronaldson	Metropolitan Police Courts.	Clerk	July 22.
†Lyle; Thomas	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	May 13.
Lynch; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	October 24.
Lyne; David	Do.	Do.	April 20.
M.			
McAlister; Patrick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	June 20.
McCarthy; Patrick	Do.	Do.	June 25.
McCarthy; William	Do.	Do.	March 2.
†MacDiarmid; Duncan Overton.	Adjutant-General's Office.	Temporary Clerk	April 8.
†Mace; William Henry	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	May 9.
Macfadzean; Robert Wilson	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 27.
Macfarlane; John	Customs	Extra Clerk	November 12.
†MacGarvey; David	Loan Fund Board (Ireland).	Clerk	August 18.
*McGee; Walter James	Colonial Office	Temporary Registry Clerk	March 8.
McIntyre; Donald	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 14.
Mackay; Donald	Do.	Do.	November 3.
McKee; George	Do.	Do.	January 6.
Mackenzie; Donald	Do.	Do.	August 31.
†Mackinlay; John	Audit Office	Clerk	March 5.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Macklin; Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 8.
Mackrill; William Edward	Probate Court	Clerk	January 12.
McLachlan; Thomas	Customs	Extra Clerk (Liverpool)	March 11.
†McLean; John Osborne	Do.	Clerk (London Docks)	February 8.
*†McLean; William	Do.	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office).	March 31.
McManus; James O'Neill	Convict Prisons Department (Ireland).	Steward's Clerk	May 19.
*†McMurray; Thomas	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland)	Clerk	March 2.
Macnamara; Filippo	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	December 22.
McNamara; Michael	Do.	Do.	March 23.
McRitchie; James	Do.	Do.	July 8.
Maggs; William Edward	Do.	Do.	July 30.
Magrath; John Valentine	War Office	Temporary Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	October 22.
Maguire; Constantine	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	January 2.
Mahon; Richard James Hartland.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 13.
Mahony; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 9.
†Mainprise; William Turley	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	August 5.
Mallinson; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 30.
Malyon; James Whaley	Common Pleas (Master's Office).	Clerk	November 10.
Mant; Frederick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 11.
Marron; John	Do.	Do.	August 31.
Marsh; Henry Philpot	Do.	Do.	August 16.
†Marshall; Robert	Customs	Clerk (Glasgow)	January 12.
Marshall; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 6.
†Marshall; William	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk	November 7.
Martin; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 5.
Mason; James	Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum.	Steward's Clerk	August 10.
Massey; Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	April 9.
Matheson; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 10.
†Maunder; William Haine	Do.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Department).	February 2.
*†May; Joseph Alfred	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	August 1
Mayo; George Breakspear	Copyhold, Inclosure, & Tithe Commission.	Architectural Surveyor	October 31.
Merewether; Edward Thomas Rowland.	Adjutant General's Office.	Clerk	January 26.
Merrick; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 26.
*†Messervy; George Touzel	Do.	Clerk (Chief Accountant's Office).	February 20.
†Miller; Gordon William	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	July 28.
†Milton; John	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	February 2.
Mitchell; Henry	Board of Trade	Do.	April 27.
Mitchell; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 20.
Moore; John Robert	Copyhold, Inclosure, & Tithe Commission.	Clerk	March 16.
Moore; William Arthur	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	August 5.
Moore; Young	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 27.
†Moran; James	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	January 7.
†Mordy; Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	November 14.
†Morgan; David Henry	Customs	Clerk	September 12.
Morgan; Edward Kelland	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 11.
Morony; James	Post Office	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 21.
Morren; Hugh Kerr Colquhoun.	Do.	Provincial Clerk	July 15.
Morris; Theodore Watkins	Do.	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 19.
†Mortimer; Henry	Customs	Clerk	November 25.
Morton; David	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 19.
Mountjoy; Richard Allin	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	November 1.
†Mowat; Robert Anderson	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	August 1.
†Mudge; Walter	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	August 17.
*†Mudie; James	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Solicitor's Office)	June 18.
Munro; John	Do.	Assistant of Excise	March 22.
*†Murray; Michael	Customs	Clerk (Leith)	May 23.
Murray; Michael	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	February 19.
Murrell; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	June 24.

N.

Nangle; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 27.
Nanson; Thomas	Post Office	Postmaster	July 9.
†Nash; Charles Edward Stevens.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	November 3.
†Newham; George	Customs	Clerk (Tea Department)	January 11.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Newland; Henry	Adjutant-General's Office.	Clerk	January 7.
Nicholls; Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 2.
Nicholson; Arthur Cecil	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	December 2.
Nind; Samuel Lewis	Post Office	Postmaster	July 9.
†Ninnis; Howard	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	February 8.
Nisbet; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 5.
Nisbett; George	Do.	Do.	September 22.
*†Nixon; Thomas	Customs	Clerk (Tea Office)	April 4.
Nolan; Michael	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	February 16.
Noon; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 23.
Nops; John George	Do.	Do.	January 12.
†Norris; George Michael	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	May 5.
Norrisn; Samuel	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk	June 16.
†Northey; Maurice Doidge	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	April 1.
O.			
Oakes; Walter	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	August 9.
†O'Doherty; John	Customs	Clerk (Londonderry)	September 12.
O'Donnell; David Kerin	Post Office	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 23.
*†O'Dwyer; James Jerome	Do.	Temporary Clerk	December 5.
O'Flaherty; Patrick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 31.
†O'Loghlen; Thomas	Customs	Clerk (London)	September 20.
O'Mealy; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 23.
†O'Molony; Henry Andrew	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	April 1.
†O'Neill; Francis John	Do.	Do.	December 5.
O'Neill; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 31.
Orford; William	Do.	Do.	June 20.
*†O'Sullivan; Eugene	Public Works Office (Ireland)	Clerk	August 31.
O'Sullivan; Mortimer	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 27.
Owens; Samuel Charles	Do.	Do.	June 1.
P.			
Palliser; Pickersgill	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 4.
Pape; Robert	Do.	Do.	August 10.
Park; Robert	Do.	Do.	August 9.
Parker; Samue	War Office	Clerk of Works	January 26.
Parr; Henry	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Clerk	March 9.
Parsons; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 29.
Paterson; Arthur William	Post Office	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 12.
Patterson; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	November 15.
Peach; William Betts	Customs	Extra Clerk (London)	May 20.
Pearce; Henry Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 10.
Pearse; Norman	Post Office	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 22.
*†Pearson; Alexander Edwin	Registry of Designs	Clerk	June 28.
Pearson; Edmund Gepp	Chelsea Hospital	Do.	April 21.
†Peel; Henry	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	March 12.
†Pender; Laurence Smith	Stationery Office	Clerk	June 10.
Pendred; Samuel	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	February 6.
†Pettet; Charles	Board of Trade	Clerk	March 2.
Philipps; Richard	Do.	Temporary Clerk	January 15.
†Phillipps; Reginald	Post Office	Do.	February 24.
Phillips; John Crichton	Do.	Provincial Clerk	January 28.
Phillipson; Thomas	Post Office	Do.	April 6.
Piggot; Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 12.
Pike; Thomas	Do.	Do.	May 6.
†Pittar; Thomas John	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk (London Docks).	August 16.
Poole; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	June 25.
†Potchett; Brownlow William Rushout.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	March 9.
Pott; John	Do.	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 17.
Potts; Smith	Do.	Provincial Clerk	January 8.
Pounds; William John	Do.	Do.	March 10.
†Powell; Algernon Hope	Do.	Clerk (Mail Office)	June 9.
*†Powell; Edward	Do.	Temporary Clerk	July 5.
Pratt; Edward Haslope	Do.	Postmaster	March 3.
†Prebble; Christopher Edmund	Do.	Temporary Clerk	May 2.
*†Price; Thomas Edward	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk	November 22.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Pritchard; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 6.
Pugh; William Henry	Do.	Do.	December 3.
†Puller; Christopher Cholmely.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	December 10.
†Purkis; Harry Chevallier	Audit Office	Clerk	March 5.
Q.			
Quinn; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 3.
R.			
Randall; Thomas	India Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	February 2
Raven; Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	November 2.
Ray; Amyatt Edmund	Probate Court	Searcher	April 27.
†Read; Matthew	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	January 15.
Reece; Robert	Emigration Office	Extra Temporary Clerk	March 3.
Reed; Edward James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 11.
†Reed; John Murray	Board of Trade	Clerk	February 27.
Rees; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 12.
*†Reid; William Joseph	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk (London Docks).	August 12.
Reidy; Thomas Daniel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 6.
Rhodes; John	Convict Service	Clerk of Works	July 18.
Rice; George James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 16.
*†Rickard; George Pearn	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk	August 29.
Rickards; Clifford	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 24.
Rickwood; Frank Harrison	Do.	Do.	January 29.
Rider; James Carter	Do.	Do.	February 10.
†Rigden; Harry Hodgson	Stationery Office	Clerk	May 21.
Roberson; Arthur Charles	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	April 27.
Roberts; Edward	Nautical Almanac Office.	Second-Class Computer	November 3.
†Roberts; Thomas William	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Income Tax Office)	July 27.
Robertson; David	Prisons Board (Scotland).	Clerk	August 23.
†Robinson; James	National Debt Office	Do.	May 26.
*†Roche; Walter	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	November 30.
Rodway; Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	November 30.
Roe; Thomas	Post Office	Postmaster	May 31.
Roome; Thomas William	Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum.	Clerk	August 9.
†Ross; James Alexander	Customs	Clerk (Tea Office)	February 6.
†Roughton; Robert Hawker	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk	August 31.
†Routledge; William	Customs	Clerk (Tea Department)	January 5.
†Rowse; Edward	Poor Law Board	Supplementary Clerk	August 3.
Ruckley; William Vincent	Judgments Registration Office (Ireland).	Keeper of Office Books	June 4.
†Ruegg; Edward William	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	July 28.
Russell; John	Do.	Clerk in Department of Director of Works (Somerset House).	November 17.
Rutherford; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 15.
Ruttledge; Thomas	Do.	Do.	September 29.
Ryan; Richard	Do.	Do.	April 7.
*Ryves; Edmund Warren Lewis.	Do.	Clerk (Chief Accountant's Office).	August 6.
S.			
Sadler; Augustus Henry	Post Office	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 12
Sadler; Frederick Charles	Do.	Do.	December 16.
†Sadler; Joseph	Do.	Temporary Clerk	May 5.
Sager; James Gardner	Do.	Do.	March 17.
Salter; [Captain] Elliot George Henry.	Convict Service	Deputy Governor	June 28.
Samson; Michael	Colonial Convict Service.	Clerk	June 20.
*†Samuel; William Cobden	Customs	Clerk (Tea Department)	January 12.
†Sanderson; Henry Arthur	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	March 28.
Scamp; Robert Webber	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 8.
Scanlan; Robert de Courcy	Convict Service	Clerk	May 26.
Scattergood; Richard Stafford	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	June 9.
*Sceales; Andrew Downing	War Office	Temporary Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Department).	March 29.
†Scott; John	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	May 17.
Scott; John Thomson	Patent Office	Assistant to Curator in Museum.	February 19.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
*†Scott; Thomas Augustus Sommers.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	August 8.
Scrafton; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 3.
Shairp; Thomas	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	May 23.
Shannon; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 11.
Shardlow; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	June 20.
†Sheeran; Joseph Higgin	Registry of Deeds (Ireland.)	Transcribing Clerk	May 11.
Shortrede; Robert	India Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	March 15.
†Simpson; Alexander	Registrar-General's Office (Scotland).	Clerk (Indexing Department)	June 10.
*†Sisley; Thomas Alexander	Customs	Clerk (Tea Office)	February 4.
Skinner; Richard Lowman	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 12.
†Smith; Ernest Albin	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	June 10.
Smith; Francis Whitmore	India Office	Do.	January 23.
Smith; George Hill	ProbateCourt(Dublin)	Clerk	March 14.
Smith; Henry Wilson	Post Office	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 15.
†Smith; James Rigby	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	November 18.
†Smyth; Devaynes	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	January 12.
Sneddon; David	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 4.
†Somerville; John	Customs	Examining Officer	March 24.
Sowerby; Hastings	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	October 31.
Sparrow; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	July 12.
Spence; Samuel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 28.
Spence; Thomas William Leisk.	Lunacy Board (Scotland).	Clerk	December 12.
†Spratt; Arthur	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	April 21.
Spriggs; John Oakshott	War Office	Probationary Clerk (Purveyor's Department).	December 30.
Stair; Alfred	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Chief Accountant's Office).	February 20.
†Staples; William Fraser McKenzie.	Metropolitan Police (Commissioner'sOffice).	Clerk	March 21.
†Stead; Samuel Alfred	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Department).	March 19.
*†Stephenson; FrancisCharles	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk	December 5.
†Stevens; Philip Bennetts	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	February 8.
Stevenson; David	Do.	Provincial Clerk	March 21.
†Stevenson; Philip Arthur	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk	November 10.
Stevenson; Samuson Davenport.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 27.
Stevenson; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	October 22.
†Stocks; Herbert William	Do.	Temporary Clerk	June 20.
Stokes; Abjohn	Do.	Postmaster	July 27.
Stopford; (Captain) Walter James.	Convict Service	Deputy Governor	March 17.
Stott; Matthew	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 31.
Strachan; Richard	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	January 16.
Stringer; Francis	Seamen's Registry Office.	Do.	February 24.
†Stuart; James	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	January 13.
Stupart; Gustavus Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	October 27.
Sturgeon; George Charles	Do.	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 15.
†Sugden; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	April 28.
†Summerfield; Joseph Thomas	Customs	Clerk (Tea Department)	January 12.
Swain; Thomas	Exchequer of Pleas	Clerk in Master's Office	March 4.
†Swainson; James	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	June 18.
Swale; Robert	Do.	Provincial Clerk	October 22.
Sweetnam; John Crossman	Do.	Postmaster	June 28.
Swindlehurst; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 2.
T.			
Tait; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 5.
Tattershall; Alfred Henry	Copyhold, Inclosure, & Tithe Commission.	Clerk	April 6.
Taylor; Edward Fairfax	Admiralty Registry	Do.	August 27.
Taylor; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	November 19.
*†Taylor; Thomas Frederick	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Clerk	March 2.
Taylor; William Thomas	Copyhold, Inclosure, & Tithe Commission.	Do.	January 5.
*†Teeling; CharlesHamilton	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Do.	March 2.
Telfer; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 17.
Telfer; Watson	Do.	Do.	March 31.
Terry; George	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	November 2.
†Thompson; James Coulthred	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk (London Docks).	August 17.
Thompson; William Shadrach	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 13.
Thomson; John James	Copyhold, Inclosure, & Tithe Commission.	Architectural Surveyor	June 21.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Thomson; John Mulville -	Post Office - -	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 20.
Thornber; John William -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	February 15.
†Thorne; John - -	Customs - -	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office).	March 21.
Tiddeman; Richard Hill -	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Surveyor (Geological Survey).	February 27.
Toller; Arthur Charles -	Charity Commission -	Clerk - - -	February 8.
*†Tope; William Charles -	Customs - -	Clerk (Tea Office) - -	January 30.
Torrance; Henry - -	Board of Supervision (Scotland).	Clerk - - - -	November 5.
Townsend; Mark - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	January 11.
†Trevor; Alfred Charles -	Do. - -	Clerk (Secretary's Office) -	July 19.
Tripp; Samuel Sumner -	Patent Office - -	Extra Clerk - - -	December 28.
†Triscott; John Henry Rolt	Post Office - -	Temporary Clerk - -	July 2.
Trousdell; John - -	Do. - -	Provincial Clerk - -	August 27.
*†Tuck; William Henry Edward.	Customs - -	Clerk (Examiner's Office) -	March 28.
Turner; Thomas Blake -	Admiralty - -	Clerk (Somerset House) -	April 7.
Turner; William Mason -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	July 9.
Turpin; Thomas - -	Convict Service -	Clerk - - - -	June 2.
†Twohy; Patrick John -	Public Works Office (Ireland).	Do. - - -	December 10.
U.			
Unsworth; John - -	Colonial Convict Service.	Schoolmaster - -	June 22.
Uren; John George - -	Post Office - - -	Postmaster - - -	August 12.
V.			
Vaughan; Andrew - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	August 11.
Vaughton; Thomas George -	Post Office - -	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 16.
W.			
Wainwright; Humphrey -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk - -	October 22.
Wakefield; Walter - -	Do. - -	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 15.
Wales; Thomas Errington -	Coal Mines - -	Inspector - - -	May 21.
Wallace; Robert Barry -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	March 1.
*†Wallace; Robert John -	Do. - -	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office) -	July 22.
Wallack; Henry Jobling -	Convict Service -	Deputy Governor - -	April 18.
Walliker; Samuel - -	Post Office - -	Postmaster - - -	March 23.
Walton: Henry - -	Do. - -	Provincial Clerk - -	December 10.
Ward; George Henry -	Admiralty - -	Clerk in a Dockyard abroad -	April 23.
Ward; William Francis Brady	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	June 27.
Watt; James Ross - -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk - -	October 27.
*Weedon; Charles - -	Inland Revenue -	Temporary Clerk (Income Tax Office).	May 2.
Welch; George Freeling -	Post Office - -	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 20.
Weller; William - -	Do. - -	Postmaster - - -	August 12.
Weller; William John -	Exchequer of Pleas -	Clerk in Master's Office -	January 1.
†Wells; Bernard - -	Inland Revenue -	Clerk (Solicitor's Office) -	June 18.
Wells; Charles Augustus Este	Probate Court -	Clerk - - - -	December 31.
Welsh; Thomas Debell -	Copyhold, Inclosure, & Tithe Commission.	Assistant Surveyor - -	May 21.
*Westbrook; William -	Probate Court -	Book-shower - -	February 24.
Weston; Walter - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	March 9.
White; George James -	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk - -	May 14.
White; William Douglas Lindsay.	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	May 19.
†White; William James -	Customs - -	Clerk (Tea Office) - -	January 30.
Whitehead; Henry - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	December 22.
†Whitehead; Wilbraham Tollemache.	Adjutant-General's Office.	Temporary Clerk - -	November 29.
Whitmarsh; John Robert Roland.	Admiralty - -	Clerk in a Dockyard abroad	May 11.
Whyman; George - -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk - -	March 1.
Wight; Henry - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	July 6.
Wilkinson; Denison Matthew	Post Office - -	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 16.
†Wilkinson; Henry Fazakerley	Audit Office - -	Clerk - - - -	April 14.
*†Wilkinson; Hiram Shaw -	Consular Service -	Student Interpreter - -	July 30.
Williams; Augustus Frederick	Admiralty - -	Clerk (Somerset House) -	October 10.
†Williams; John Samuel -	Do. - -	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	September 12.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
†Williams; Mortimer	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	January 12.
†Williamson; John	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	March 17.
Wilson; James Jervis	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Clerk	March 28.
Wilson; Stephen	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	January 15.
Wilson; Thomas Hugh	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	January 15.
Wire; James Theobald	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 13.
†Witherington; Henry	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	October 21.
Witherington; Herbert Wickens.	Do.	Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank.	December 27.
Wood; George	Registrar-General's Office (England).	Transcriber	October 28.
*†Wood; John	Customs	Clerk (Long Room)	August 27.
*Wood; Richard Joseph	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	November 8.
Woodruffe; Sarah Green Hinson.	Convict Service	Deputy Superintendent	June 13.
Woods; Charles Frederic Flower James.	War Office	Purveyor's Clerk	February 17.
Woollett; MarlowSidneyJohn	Do.	Do.	June 22.
†Worsley; Clement Sneyd	Audit Office	Clerk	April 14.
Worthington; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	June 13.
Wright; Richard James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	April 22.
Y.			
*†Young; Geoffrey Howard	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	May 2.
Young; John Smith	War Office	Purveyor's Clerk	May 27.
Young; Matthew Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 25.

HONORARY CERTIFICATES.

List of Candidates who, in the year 1864, have obtained Honorary Additions to their Certificates either for Extra Subjects voluntarily chosen or for marked proficiency in prescribed Subjects.

Note.—For the *prescribed* subjects in which these Candidates were examined, see Table B., *ante*, p. 13.

† Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (†) obtained appointments as the result of competition.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Abbott; O. G.	Customs	Clerk (Tea Department).	Algebra (including binomial theorem).	Creditable.
†Ardron; J.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			English composition	Creditable.
			Geography	Creditable.
			English history	Creditable.
			French translation	Fair.
†Arnold; J.	Customs	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office).	Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Creditable.
†Aston; W. G.	Consular Service.	Student Interpreter.	English composition	Creditable.
			French composition	Fair.
			Latin composition	Creditable
			Greek translation	Creditable.
			Greek composition	Fair.
			German translation	Creditable.
			German composition	Fair.
†Batley; H. G.	Customs	Clerk (Tea Office)	Book-keeping by double entry.	Fair.
			Précis	Creditable.
			French translation	Fair.
Birch; W. de G.	British Museum.	Assistant in Department of MSS.	Latin (prose composition).	Fair.
			Greek (verse composition).	Fair.
			Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Creditable.
			Algebra (to quadratic equations).	Very fair.
			Portuguese translation	Creditable.
			Do. (composition and speaking).	Fair.
†Boyd; T.	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office).	Mensuration	Fair.
			English literature	Fair.
Boyle; A. J.	Admiralty	Draughtsman in Hydrographical Department.	French translation	Fair.
†Braginton; W.	Customs	Clerk (Long Room).	Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Creditable.
			Mensuration	Very creditable.
†Brett; W. J.	Do.	Clerk (Dundee)	French translation	Creditable.
			Latin translation	Fair.
†Buchannan; C.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	Latin translation	Creditable.
†Challice; W. B.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Creditable.
			English composition	Fair.
			French translation	Fair.
†Cheetham; W.	Customs	Clerk (Receiver-General's Office).	Latin translation	Fair.
			Précis	Fair.
			Euclid (Books I. to VI.)	Very creditable.
			Algebra (including binomial theorem).	Creditable
			Plane trigonometry	Creditable.
			Statics and dynamics (elementary).	Fair.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
Clapham; D. -	War Office -	Clerk in a Manufacturing Department.	Précis - - - Book-keeping by double entry.	Creditable. Very fair.
†Coates; A. - -	Office of Works.	Clerk - -	Latin prose composition. Greek translation - French translation - Pure mathematics (including Euclid, algebra, and the elements of plane trigonometry).	Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair.
†Cole; J. R. -	Customs -	Supernumerary Clerk (London Docks Department).	French (translation, composition, and speaking).	Fair.
†Corby; E. - -	Do. - -	Clerk (London)	French translation -	Fair.
Curtis; J. M. -	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	French (translation and conversation). German (translation, composition, and conversation). Précis - - - Geography - - -	Fair. Fair. Creditable Fair.
†Davey; W. H. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	French (translation and composition). Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Fair. Fair.
†Davies; R. - -	Do. - -	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	Algebra (including quadratic equations). Inorganic chemistry -	Fair. Fair elementary knowledge.
†De Glanville; J. -	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Clerk - -	English history - - French translation - Euclid - - - Algebra (including binomial theorem). Plane trigonometry -	Fair. Very creditable. Creditable. Creditable. Fair.
Deshon; F. C. -	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk.	French (translation, composition, and conversation). Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Creditable and useful knowledge. Creditable.
†Deverell; F. H. -	Customs -	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office).	Euclid (Books I. to IV.) French translation - French composition -	Creditable. Creditable. Fair.
†Drake; G.B.K.H.	Admiralty -	Temporary Dockyard Clerk.	Shorthand - - -	Creditable proficiency.
Feiling; W.P. -	Do. -	Clerk (Somerset House).	French translation -	Fair.
†Ferguson; J. -	Customs -	Clerk (Grangemouth).	Algebra (including quadratic equations and arithmetical progression).	Fair.
Forster; C. - -	House of Commons.	Clerk in Committee Office.	Latin translation -	Creditable.
†Foster; T. - -	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	French (composition and conversation).	Fair useful proficiency.
†Freeth; E. - -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Latin (translation and prose composition).	Creditable.
Gemmer; F. W. -	British Museum.	Assistant in Department of MSS.	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). French composition and conversation. German translation - Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
Gibbons; W. -	House of Commons.	Clerk - -	Algebra (including binomial theorem).	Creditable.
			Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Creditable.
			The Law of evidence	Very creditable.
†Goold; J. - -	War Office	Clerk (Accountant-General's Department, Pall Mall).	Algebra (including the binomial theorem and theory of equations).	Very creditable.
			Plane trigonometry -	Fair.
Gowlland; R. S. -	Do. - -	Clerk in a Manufacturing Department.	French translation -	Creditable.
			French (composition and speaking).	Fair.
			German (translation composition, and speaking).	Creditable.
Graham; J. - -	Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission.	Clerk - -	French translation -	Creditable.
†Grey; C. - -	India Office	Clerk (Correspondence Department).	Algebra (to the binomial theorem).	Creditable.
			German translation -	Very creditable.
			German (composition and conversation).	Creditable.
†Groves; F. W. -	Do. - -	Clerk (Accountant-General's Department).	Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Creditable.
			Algebra (including geometrical progression).	Fair.
			French translation -	Fair.
			English language -	Creditable.
			English literature -	Creditable.
			Précis - - -	Very creditable.
†Hanlon; G. O. -	Dublin Metropolitan Police.	Clerk in Commissioner's Office).	Algebra (including the binomial theorem and theory of equations).	Creditable.
†Hart; A. M. -	Office of Woods.	Clerk - -	Book-keeping - -	Fair.
Head; B. V. -	British Museum.	Assistant in Department of Antiquities.	Greek translation -	Fair.
			German translation -	Fair.
			Italian translation -	Fair.
Hickson; T. -	Science and Art Department.	Clerk - -	German (composition and conversation).	Fair practical knowledge.
†Highmore; N. J.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Department of Examiner of Income Tax Claims).	Book-keeping - -	Creditable.
†Hill; A. C. E. -	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Clerk - -	French (translation and composition).	Very creditable.
			French conversation -	Creditable and useful proficiency.
			German (translation and composition).	Very creditable.
			German conversation	Creditable and useful proficiency.
			Italian translation -	Fair.
†Hookey; G. W. -	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	Latin (translation and composition).	Fair.
†Hooper; J. -	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	French translation -	Creditable.
†Hyde; J. W. -	Do. - -	Do. - -	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Creditable.
			Book-keeping by double entry.	Very creditable.
†Kearns; H. -	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Bookkeeper.	English history - -	Fair.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†King; A. T.	National Debt Office.	Clerk	Latin translation	Fair.
†King; J. C.	Audit Office	Do.	English history	Creditable.
Lewis; W. L.	Adjutant-General's Office.	Clerk	French translation French composition	Creditable. Fair.
Lindsay; R. G.	House of Commons.	Supernumerary Clerk.	Law of evidence Latin translation	Fair. Creditable.
	Do.	Clerk	Law of evidence Latin translation	Fair. Creditable.
MacGee; W. J.	Colonial Office.	Temporary Registry Clerk.	French translation	Fair.
†McLean; W.	Customs	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office).	Euclid (Books I. to IV.) French translation	Very creditable. Creditable.
†McMurray; T.	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Clerk	Mensuration Euclid and geometrical deductions. Algebra (including binomial theorem). Trigonometry (plane and spherical).	Creditable. Very creditable. Very creditable. Very creditable.
†May; J. A.	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	Geography	Fair.
†Messervy; G. T.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Chief Accountant's Office).	French (translation, composition, conversation, and literature). German translation English grammar and language. English literature Euclid (Books I. to VI.) Algebra (including quadratic and indeterminate equations). Plane trigonometry to solution of triangles.	Creditable. Fair. Creditable. Fair. Very creditable. Creditable. Creditable.
†Mudie; J.	Do.	Clerk (Solicitor's Office).	History Geography Précis	Very creditable. Very creditable. Creditable.
†Murray; M.	Customs	Clerk (Leith)	Latin translation	Fair.
†Nixon; T.	Do.	Clerk (Tea Office).	French (translation and conversation).	Fair.
†O'Dwyer; J. J.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk (Dublin).	Précis	Fair.
†O'Sullivan; E.	Public Works Office (Ireland).	Clerk	Roman and Grecian history. Euclid (Books I. to VI.) Algebra (to geometrical progression). Mensuration	Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair.
†Pearson; A. E.	Registry of Designs.	Do.	French translation Précis	Very creditable. Fair.
†Powell; E.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	English history	Fair.
†Price; T. E.	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk	English history	Very creditable.
†Reid; W. J.	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk (London Docks).	French translation	Fair.
†Rickard; G. P.	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk.	History of England Geography Euclid (Books I. to VI.)	Creditable.
†Roche; W.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	French translation Latin translation Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). English composition	Fair.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
Ryves; E. W. L. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Chief Accountant's Office).	French translation -	Fair.
			Algebra (as far as binomial theorem).	Creditable.
			Plane trigonometry and logarithms.	Fair.
			Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Creditable.
†Samuel; W. C. -	Customs -	Clerk (Tea Department).	Mensuration - -	Very creditable.
			Euclid (Books I. to VI.)	Very creditable.
			Algebra (including binomial theorem).	Fair.
Sceales; A. D. -	War Office -	Temporary Clerk (Accountant-General's Department).	History - - -	Fair.
			Précis - - - -	Fair.
†Scott; T. A. S. -	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
†Sisley; T. A. -	Customs -	Clerk (Tea Office)	French (translation, composition, and conversation).	Creditable and useful knowledge.
			German translation -	Fair.
†Stephenson; F. C.	Treasury -	Supplementary Clerk.	English history -	Creditable.
			Geography - - -	Fair.
			Précis - - - -	Creditable.
			French translation -	Fair.
†Taylor; T. F. -	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Clerk - -	Euclid (Books I. to VI.)	Creditable.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Creditable.
			English history - -	Fair.
†Teeling; C. H. -	Do. - -	Do. - -	Arithmetic (averages and per centages).	Creditable.
			French (translation and composition).	Fair.
†Tope; W. C. - -	Customs -	Clerk (Tea Office)	Précis - - - -	Fair.
†Tuck; W. H. E. -	Do. - -	Clerk (Examiner's Office).	French (translation and composition).	Fair.
			German translation -	Fair.
†Wallace; R. J. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	French translation -	Fair.
Weedon; C. - -	Do. - -	Temporary Clerk (Income Tax Office).	Do. - - - - -	Fair.
Westbrook; W. -	Probate Court (England).	Book-shower -	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			English grammar and language.	Fair.
			English literature -	Creditable.
†Wilkinson; H. S.	Consular Service.	Student Interpreter.	Greek translation -	Fair.
			Book-keeping by double entry.	Fair.
†Wood; J. - -	Customs -	Clerk (Long Room).	French translation -	Fair
			Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Creditable.
			Algebra (including p ogression of series.)	Creditable.
			Mensuration - -	Fair.
Wood; R. J. -	Admiralty -	Clerk (Somerset House).	French translation -	Creditable.
†Young; G. H. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Latin translation -	Creditable.
			French translation -	Creditable.

Appendix II.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

Admiralty.

Qualifications of Draughtsmen, in the Hydrographical Department.

ADMIRALTY.

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C.B., to the Civil Service Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Admiralty, 4th February 1864.

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, copies of the regulations and subjects of examination for draughtsmen in the hydrographical department of the Admiralty, which have been substituted for those hitherto in use.

I am, &c.

Enclosure.

Regulations and Subjects of Examination for Draughtsmen in the Hydrographical Department of the Admiralty.

No person will be eligible for appointment who is under 17 or above 25 years of age (excepting those who are temporarily or otherwise employed under Her Majesty's Government, who may be nominated if under 30 years of age, provided that they were under the age of 25 when first so employed).

No person can receive an appointment without first obtaining a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. A moderate acquaintance with geography.
4. Practical geometry (so far as relates to perpendiculars, parallels, the mode of dividing lines, and of determining a position from two or more angles).
5. Map and chart projection (*i.e.*, the principles of the projection of Mercator's chart, and the mode of computing the scale for a Mercator's chart of certain limits of latitude and longitude, and laying off these in degrees, &c.).
6. Topographical plan-drawing (*i.e.*, the principles of topographical plan-drawing by scale and compass bearing; copying such plans by squares on the same, or reduced, or enlarged scales; adapting them to altered relative positions of points; also fair practical proficiency in topographical and perspective drawing with pencil, pen, and brush).
7. Translation from French, Spanish, or some modern language desirable, but not positively necessary.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Sir, 8th February 1864.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, transmitting a printed copy of amended regulations and subjects of examination for draughtsmen in the hydrographical department.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Civil Service Commissioners readily accede to the proposed alterations, and will regulate in accordance with the scheme now laid down any examinations which it may be their duty to conduct for the office in question.

I am to add, with reference to the 7th head, that the Commissioners believe they will meet the wishes of my Lords if, according to their usual practice, they admit any candidate who may desire it to examination in any of the modern languages as an extra subject.

I am, &c.

Mr. Romaine to the Civil Service Commissioners.

ADMIRALTY.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 19th May 1864.

Open Competition for appointment of Engineer Students.

WITH reference to former correspondence respecting the examination of candidates for appointment as engineer students, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that they approve of the examinations taking place on the first Tuesdays in June and December, and my Lords instruct me to enclose amended copies of the regulations for entry; the alteration in paragraph No. 3 is not to apply to the candidates for examination in June next.

Their Lordships desire me further to acquaint you that the examinations of naval engineers and engineer students by Dr. Woolley are to commence on the second Mondays of June and December.

The examination of candidates for engineer students from Woolwich Yard, in accordance with your wish, will be held in London, and the necessary directions have been given.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

ENGINEER STUDENTS.

1. Vacancies for appointments as engineer students in the factories at Woolwich, Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Devonport will be open to public competition.

2. The lists of candidates will be kept by the superintendents of those dockyards, to whom all applications must be addressed, before the 1st of May or 1st of November, in each year.

3. Candidates must not be less than 15, nor more than 16 years of age, on the first day of the examination. Proof of age will be required by certificate of birth, extract from baptismal register, or declaration before a magistrate. Evidence of respectability and good character must also be produced on a form which will be furnished by the superintendents of the dockyards. They will not be admitted for examination until they have been pronounced fit for Her Majesty's service by the medical officers in the yards.

4. The examinations will commence on the first Tuesdays in June and December. The following will be the subjects of examination, and the maximum number of marks for each subject:—

* Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, and square and cube roots	250
* Orthography	100
* Handwriting	100
* Grammar and English composition	200
Geography	100
Translation of French into English	100
* Euclid—first six books	200
* Algebra, including quadratic equations	200
Total	1,250

5. Candidates will be subjected to a preliminary examination in the first three subjects, and should they fail in any of the three they will be at once rejected. Those possessing a competent knowledge of *all* the above subjects will be appointed to existing vacancies in the factories, according to the number of marks gained; and those who do not succeed at the first examination will be allowed a second trial, if not over age; but they must apply to the superintendents for a second nomination.

6. Engineer students will be employed in the factories for a period of six years, with a view to their becoming naval engineers, if, on examination at the end of that time, they are found to possess the necessary qualifications. In the course of the six years they will be employed in the fitting and erecting shops, and will attend in the drawing office, the foundries, the smitheries, and other shops, to acquire a general knowledge of the work done in them. They will also attend at the dockyard school two afternoons and two evenings in the week, to pursue such studies as may from time to time be determined on. Means will also be afforded them of acquiring the groundwork of the knowledge required by a naval engineer respecting the working of marine engines and boilers, the practical use of the various instruments used in the engine room, including the indicator, and of becoming generally acquainted with the duties of a naval engineer.

7. Engineer students will be examined twice a year by the inspector of schools, on the second Mondays in June and December, and the marks obtained for these examinations

ADMIRALTY.

will cumulate up to the final one for entry as assistant engineer. The final examination will embrace—

Open Competition for appointment of Engineer Students.

The subjects mentioned in paragraph 4	1,250 marks.
* Plane trigonometry	150
* Hydrostatics	100
* Mechanics	200
Dynamics	100
Elementary chemistry	100
* Properties of steam	100
* General good conduct and industry	300
Total	2,300 marks.

Engineer students must gain 1,000 marks before they obtain a certificate of qualification. These numbers must include at least half of the numbers allotted to the subjects marked with an (*). The certificates will be of two classes. To obtain a first-class certificate a student must gain 1,800 marks, which must comprise three-fourths of the numbers in the subjects marked (*). A first-class certificate will be regarded, in respect of promotion, as equal to one year's sea service. The chief engineer and inspector of machinery will also examine the engineer students twice a year as to their progress in practical studies, and no engineer student will be entered in the navy until the chief engineer certifies that by his skill as a workman, his knowledge of steam machinery, and his good and steady conduct, he is fully qualified for the appointment of assistant engineer.

8. Engineer students who may fail to attain the required standard for the scholastic examination at the end of six years, will be allowed to present themselves a second time at the next half-yearly examination of the inspector of schools; if they fail to obtain their certificates at the second examination, they will cease to be eligible for the naval service.

9. The weekly pay of engineer students will be 8*s.* during the first year of their training, and if they are reported deserving by the chief engineer and inspector of machinery, it will be increased 2*s.* a week each year until the sixth, and then increased 8*s.*, making their wages 24*s.* a week for the last year.

Admiralty, 10th May 1864.

Lord Clarence Paget, M.P., to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 10th October 1864.

Qualifications of 2nd Class Computer, Nautical Almanac Office.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to acquaint you that the under-mentioned person has been directed to attend at your office on Thursday the 13th instant, with a view to his being examined for the duties stated against his name, and in the subjects mentioned on the other side.

I am, &c.

Mr. ——— ———, 2nd class computer in the Nautical Almanac Office.

ENCLOSURE.

SUBJECTS of EXAMINATION.

1. Centesimal and sexagesimal arithmetic.
2. Algebra, as far as simple equations.
3. The elements of plane and spherical trigonometry.
4. The use of tables of logarithms, as applied to numbers and angles.

The limits of age for this situation are between 19 and 26 years.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

SIR, 13th October 1864.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, notifying the nomination of Mr. ———, to the situation of computer in the Nautical Almanac Office and laying down regulations for his examination;

And in reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wishes of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Commissioners will regard 19 and 26 as the limits of age for this situation:

and will examine the present candidate and any others who hereafter may be nominated in the subjects named in your letter ; viz. :— ADMIRALTY.

1. Centesimal and sexagesimal arithmetic.
2. Algebra, as far as simple equations.
4. The elements of plane and spherical trigonometry.
4. The use of tables of logarithms as applied to numbers and angles.

Qualifications of 2nd Class Computer, Nautical Almanac Office.

I am, however, to observe that candidates for similar appointments in the Civil Service are invariably tested in handwriting, orthography, and ordinary arithmetic, as well as in the subjects specially connected with the duties of their respective offices ; and I am to request that the Commissioners may be informed whether it is the intention of my Lords that a different practice should be pursued in the present case ; adding only that they will be prepared to give effect to anything which they may understand to be their Lordships' wish.

I am, &c.

Mr. Romaine to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 17th October 1864.

IN reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that Mr. ——— the candidate for the appointment of computer in the Nautical Almanac Office is prepared to undergo an examination in orthography, handwriting, and ordinary arithmetic and my Lords therefore request that those subjects may be added to the special ones enumerated in my letter of the 10th inst.

I am, &c.

Mr. Romaine to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 18th October 1864.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that the following scheme of examination has been laid down for candidates for the situation of third class computer in the Nautical Almanac Office :

Qualifications of 3rd Class Computers, Nautical Almanac Office.

1. Arithmetic, as far as decimal fractions.
2. The use of tables of logarithms as regards numbers.
3. Handwriting and orthography.

The limits of the age to be between 16 and 19 years.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

SIR, 20th October 1864.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., communicating the regulations which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty think it desirable to lay down for the examination of candidates for the situation of third class computer in the Nautical Almanac Office.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that in compliance with the wishes of my Lords the Commissioners will regard 16 and 19 as the limits of age, and the following as the prescribed subjects of examination for the situation in question, viz. :—

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. The use of tables of logarithms as regards numbers.

I am, &c.

British Museum.

Rupture disqualifies for the situation of attendant.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Mr. Walrond to Antonio Panizzi, Esq.

Sir, 3rd May 1864.

A———, a candidate for the situation of attendant in the British Museum, being stated in the medical certificate which he has produced at this office, to be the subject of a rupture on the right side, as to the extent of which, full information has not yet been received,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners in the mean time to request that they may be informed whether the nature of the duties performed by attendants in the British Museum is such that a defect of the kind referred to would be likely to interfere with their proper discharge.

I have, &c.

Mr. Panizzi to Mr. Walrond.

Sir, British Museum, 4th May 1864.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, informing me that it is stated in the medical certificate produced at the office of the Civil Service Commission by A——, a candidate for the situation of attendant at the British Museum, that he is the subject of a rupture on the right side, and I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that such a defect would undoubtedly disable him for the duties of the place for which he is a candidate.

I am, &c.

Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

Limits of age for inferior offices.

BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office.

Sir, 1st June 1864.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ult., notifying the nomination of 26 candidates to offices in Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, and adding, with reference to nine of these candidates who are below the prescribed age, that on the representation of the Council of Supervision of that Asylum, Secretary Sir George Grey recommends that the usual restrictions with regard to age should not be enforced.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that the Civil Service Commissioners have no desire to enforce restrictions which are found in practice to be injurious to the public service.

Having regard, however, to the terms of the Order in Council under which they act, which require that the age and other qualifications of all candidates should be tested "according to fixed rules," and looking to the number of instances in which on this and other occasions the present rules have been thought to be too stringent, they desire to submit for the consideration of Secretary Sir George Grey whether it would not be better that the inferior limit of age for such appointments should be altered so as to coincide with that which is found in practice to be most advantageous.

I have, &c.

H. Waddington, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

Sir, Whitehall, 30th June 1864.

With reference to your letter of the 1st instant, on the subject of the limit of age for candidates for admission to situations in the Broadmoor Asylum, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acquaint you that the Council of Supervision recommend that the inferior limit of age for candidates for employment at Broadmoor be reduced from 24 to 20 years, and to request that you will inform the Civil Service Commissioners that Sir George Grey proposes to adopt the suggestion of the Council.

Limits of age for inferior offices.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to Mr. Waddington.

Sir, 6th July, 1864.

In reply to your letter of the 30th ult., I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, in compliance with the wishes of Secretary Sir George Grey, they will henceforth regard 20 as the lower limit of age for candidates for employment at Broadmoor in those cases in which it has hitherto been 24.

I am, &c.

Mr. Horace Mann to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office.

Sir, 11th October 1864.

In reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, stating that, upon a representation made to him by the Chairman of Supervision of the Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum, Sir George Grey is of opinion that exception may be made to the ordinary rule with respect to the limit of age in the case of ———, whose nomination to the situation of bailiff and gardener at that asylum had been approved by the Secretary of State ;

Objection to a departure in individual case from the rules as to age.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to suggest, for the consideration of Sir George Grey, that the Order in Council under which they act contemplates the maintenance of "fixed rules," and that a departure from such rules in favour of an individual candidate is open to objection and cannot but constitute an inconvenient precedent.

The same objection does not exist against a permanent modification of the rules prescribed for an entire class, and the Commissioners would not, on the ground referred to, have difficulty in recognizing as henceforth applicable to the class of bailiffs, such extended limits of age as would render ——— eligible in this respect, should Sir George Grey think fit to propose the alteration.

I am, however, with reference to this point, to invite Sir George Grey's attention to the fact that the age of———, exceeds 47 years, and that the establishment of limits which would allow the admission into the public service of persons so far advanced in life, appears to be opposed to the policy of the general Superannuation Act, one of the objects of that measure being, by enabling civil servants to acquire a sufficient pension, to facilitate their retirement before bodily infirmity may have impaired their efficiency. As Sir George Grey will be aware, the maximum pension attainable under the Act is two-thirds of the salary previously enjoyed, and for the attainment of this pension, 40 years' service is required. There would, therefore, be no possibility that a person entering the service at the age of 47 could acquire a title

Objection to fixing a high upper limit of age.

BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

to an allowance sufficient for his maintenance until some time after the failure of his strength and usefulness; and as it would be difficult under the circumstances for the department to press his retirement, the public service might have to sustain for some years the burden of an inefficient officer.

Objection to fixing a high upper limit of age.

I am only to add that, having offered these observations for such consideration as Sir George Grey may think they deserve, the Commissioners will be prepared to act upon such general rule as to the age of bailiffs as he may think proper to prescribe.

I have, &c.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND).

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND).

Major-General Sir Thomas Larcom to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Dublin Castle, 3rd March 1864.

Seniority of Competitors.

REFERRING to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that his Excellency approves of the rule stated in your communication being observed in the departments under his control, viz., that the seniority of successful competitors be decided by the place which each obtained in the competition, without regard to the date of his certificate.

I am, &c.

Sir Thomas Larcom to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Dublin Castle, 2nd September 1864.

Subjects of examination for Clerkships.

I AM directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that there is a vacancy for a junior clerk in this office. The chief Secretary is desirous that this appointment should be competed for by the under-named candidates.

* * * *

With reference to the subjects of examination prescribed for clerkships in this office, I am to state that some unnecessary perplexity has been felt by candidates in regard to the subject of "History," it not being stated what range of history is to be included. It is believed that in practice this part of the examination has been confined to British history; and I am to suggest that it is desirable that this limitation should be distinctly recognized in the examination. In anticipation of the concurrence of the Commissioners in this suggestion, the word "British" has been prefixed to "History," in the letters which have been addressed to the candidates.

I am, &c.

Mr. Horace Mann to Sir Thomas Larcom.

SIR, 13th September 1864.

* * * *

They [the Civil Service Commissioners] will also readily give effect to the suggestion contained in your letter as to the limitation of the subject of "History."

With respect, however, to another subject, that of "English Composition," some doubt appears to exist as to the Chief Secretary's wishes, and I am to inquire whether the Commissioners are correct in their impression that the competence of candidates in this subject should be tested by a special exercise distinct from the "Abstract or Précis" of papers."

The impression of the Commissioners to this effect is derived from the terms of your letter of July 1855, wherein, after describing the extent of the examination then in force, which included the exercise in précis, the opinion is expressed that it might be desirable to raise the standard for the Chief Secretary's office by the addition of history and geography, and perhaps also of a Latin classic, and that in English composition, a higher test should be prescribed than that which then existed. CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND). Subjects of examination for Clerkships.

In the only examinations which have been yet held, viz., one in 1855 and one in the early part of 1856, the candidates were tested in the additional subjects of history and geography, but (apparently from inadvertence) not in that of English composition, except as included in the "Abstract or Précis of papers." The Commissioners have assumed, however, that in all subsequent examinations English composition was to have a distinct place, and the scheme of examination for the Chief Secretary's office has therefore been printed in their Reports from year to year in accordance with this supposition. As the subject, however, is not included in the list recited in your letter, the Commissioners think it desirable, before making further arrangements for the forthcoming competition, to ascertain the views and wishes of the chief Secretary upon this point.

I have, &c.

Sir Thomas Larcom to Mr. Horace Mann.

SIR, Dublin Castle, 14th September 1864.

I AM directed by the Lords Justices to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., relating to the examination of certain candidates for a clerkship in the Chief Secretary's office;

And I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the omission of "English Composition" in my letter of the 2nd instant arose from the subject not appearing in the precedents of 1855 and 1856, but it is most desirable that this should be one of the subjects of examination, and the candidates have been informed that it will be so.

I am, &c.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., to Mr. Horace Mann.

SIR, Downing Street, 23rd January 1864.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to request that you will inform the Civil Service Commissioners that the Governor of Ceylon has expressed a wish that two schoolmistresses should be selected in this country, one for the post of head teacher of the superior girls' school at Jaffna, and the other as assistant teacher in the superior girls' schools at Kandy. Selection of School-mistresses for Ceylon.

I am to enclose copies of the Governor's despatches which exhibit the qualifications required, and other particulars connected with the two appointments.

His Grace caused the Crown agents to be instructed to advertise in the Times newspaper for candidates for these appointments, and 34 applicants, whose letters I am to enclose, have answered the advertisement.

I am to request that you will inform the Civil Service Commissioners that the Duke of Newcastle will be glad if they would examine into the qualifications of these candidates, and select from amongst them the two upon whom the appointments can be most properly conferred.

I am, &c.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

SIR, 28th January 1864.

Selection of School-mistresses for Ceylon.

IN reply to your letter of the 23rd instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that you will assure the Duke of Newcastle of their readiness to assist in the examination of candidates for the posts of head teacher of the superior girls' school at Jaffna, and assistant teacher in the superior girls' school at Kandy.

The qualifications required for the last-mentioned office are clearly stated in one of the inclosures transmitted with your letter, viz., that "the teacher should have received a sound English education, a know-"ledge of French, drawing, and singing is desirable. She should not "be very young, but should be a person with some experience in "tuition." With regard to the post of head teacher at Jaffna, the Commissioners believe they will be right in regarding the qualifications as the same which were specified in a letter from the School Commission (forwarded with your communication of January 24th, 1861) in the following terms. "It is necessary that the mistress should have "received a sound English education; a knowledge of French or "German would be of no value, but if she could teach drawing and "singing it would be no disadvantage, though these accomplishments "are by no means essential. She should not be very young, but should "be a person with some experience in tuition, and competent to train "pupil teachers, if required to do so."

On the subject of age the Commissioners desire me to observe that no precise limits appear to have been laid down for either of the two situations now vacant, and that as the ages of the candidates as stated in the applications transmitted with your letter vary from 20 to 46 they would be glad to be favoured with an expression of his Grace's wishes for their guidance in this matter.

I have, &c.

Sir Frederic Rogers to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Downing Street, 3rd February 1864.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ult.; and to state to you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that his Grace is of opinion that the ages of the two ladies to be selected for the two appointments of head teacher of the superior girls' school at Jaffna, and assistant teacher at Kandy, should not be below 25 or exceed 36 years, a preference being given, *ceteris paribus*, to candidates of about 30 years of age.

I am to add that the Commissioners will be right in regarding the qualifications for the post of head teacher at Jaffna as the same which were specified in the letter which accompanied my communication of the 24th January 1861.

I am, &c.

Sir Frederic Rogers to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Downing Street, 3rd June 1864.

Competition for the situation of School-mistress in Ceylon.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit to you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, the copy of a despatch from the officer administering the Government of Ceylon, reporting a vacancy in the post of principal of the superior girls' school at Galle, and stating the value and duties of that appointment.

Mr. Cardwell has nominated for this vacancy Mrs A———, Miss B———, and Miss C———, copies of whose applications are annexed.

I am to request you to examine into the qualifications of the three

candidates, and select the one on whom the appointment may most properly be conferred.

Colonial Office.

Mr. Cardwell wishes an early day to be named for the examination of these candidates, who have been instructed to place themselves in communication with the Civil Service Commissioners.

I am, &c.

Competition for the situation of Schoolmistress in Ceylon.

Enclosure 1.

My Lord Duke, The Pavilion, Kandy, 8th April 1864.

I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Central School Commission, reporting the resignation by Mrs. ——— of the office of Principal of the Superior Girls' school at Galle, and requesting that application may be made to your Grace for the appointment of a duly qualified teacher in England to fill up the vacancy; and I have to request that your Grace will be pleased to cause the necessary steps to be taken to obtain a teacher possessed of the qualifications described by the Secretary to the School Commission; and having regard to the peculiar circumstances of this colony and to the composition and regulations of the Central School Commission, I would recommend that care be taken to select a person of liberal views, and free from any strong bias in favour of any particular religious body or denomination.

2. The teacher engaged should enter into an agreement on the usual terms, binding herself to serve the Government for a certain number of years, and to give six months' notice of her intention to resign the office, reserving, however, to the Governor the usual power of consenting to her resignation at any period of her service; in addition to which she should be required, in the event of her resigning before the expiration of the term of her engagement, to refund any sum claimed from this Government by the Committee of the Privy Council on account of her training, as well as the cost of her passage to Ceylon.

I enclose a return containing the particulars required by your Grace's circular despatch of the 31st July last, in respect to this appointment.

I have, &c,

(Signed) Terence O'Brien, Major-General.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,
&c. &c.

Enclosure 2.

School Commission Office, Colombo,
Sir, 29th February, 1864.

Mrs. ———, Principal of the Superior Girls' School, Galle, having resigned her office, and the Commission being unable to find a competent successor in Ceylon, I am directed to request that application may be made to the Secretary of State for the appointment of a duly qualified teacher from England to fill up the vacancy.

2. It is necessary that the mistress should have received a sound English education. A knowledge of French or German would be of no value; but if she could teach drawing and singing it would be no disadvantage, though these accomplishments are by no means essential. She should not be very young, but should be a person with some experience in tuition, and competent to train pupil-teachers, if required to do so.

3. The teacher engaged should be required to enter into an agreement on the usual terms, binding herself to serve the Government for a certain number of years, and to give the Ceylon Government six months' notice of her intention to resign the office, reserving, however, to his Excellency the Governor the usual power of consenting to her resignation at any period of her service.

The salary of her office is 250*l.* per annum.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. B. H. Bailey, Secretary.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 3.

Particulars of the Office now vacant at the Galle Girls' School, in the Colony of Ceylon.

1. Duties of office and qualifications required for their performance.	To act as head teacher. The teacher should have received a sound English education. A knowledge of drawing and singing is desirable. She should not be very young, but should be a person with some experience in tuition, and competent to train pupil-teachers, if required to do so.
2. Salary and emoluments, and whether secured by a permanent law.	250*l.* per annum; 200*l.* secured by law, 50*l.* not secured.
3. Other circumstances affecting the value of the office.	

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Competition for the situation of Schoolmistress in Ceylon.

4. Nature, number, and amount of securities required, and mode of giving them.

The applicant to agree that if she shall, within the period of three years from the date of her arrival in the colony, either quit the said colony without leave, or relinquish her appointment, except on the ground of bodily or mental infirmity, she will refund to the Government of Ceylon the cost of her free passage, and any charges claimed from the said Government by the Committee of the Privy Council on Education on account of her training, and that she will at any period after the expiration of the said three years give the Ceylon Government six months' notice of her intention to resign her office, provided, however, that the Governor shall have the power of consenting to her resignation at any period of her service.

5. Whether any, and, if any, what provision is made from public funds for the passage from this country or elsewhere of the person sent out to fill the office.

The passage money will be paid by the colony.

6. Act or ordinances making provision respecting any of the above matters, and especially respecting the permanency of the emolument, and particulars of the security required with reference to the sections in which such provision is made.

Ordinance No. 1. of 1858.

School Commission Office, Colombo, 29th February 1864.

(Signed) J. B. H. BAILEY, Secretary, School Commission.

Sir Frederick Rogers to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Downing Street, 23rd February 1864.

Qualifications of Clerks in the Registry Department.

WITH reference to previous correspondence and especially to your letter of the 20th May 1863, and to mine in reply of the 4th July 1863, relative to the examination of supernumerary clerks attached to this department, I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to request that the necessary arrangements may be made by the Civil Service Commissioners for the examination of Mr. ——— for the office of clerk in the Registry Department, not being on the fixed establishment of this office.

His Grace would propose that the test of efficiency should be, 1st, handwriting and orthography; 2nd, copying from dictation, as in the case of copyists, and in addition any simple exercise which might appear to the Commissioners as calculated to test the aptitude of the candidates for the registration of papers. The work performed in the Registrar's Department is confined to the arranging, marking, and recording with a brief reference to the principal points of their contents, of the despatches from governors, and letters from public departments, and individuals when first received in this office.

It is further proposed to limit the age in the case of registry clerks from 18 to 30, the maximum age fixed for the admission of copyists.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

SIR, 26th February 1864.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd inst., and in reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wishes of the Duke of Newcastle, they will examine Mr. ———, and any other candidates who may be nominated to the situation of temporary clerk in the Registry Department, in the following subjects:—

1. Handwriting and orthography.

2. Copying from dictation (with a view partly of testing correct punctuation).

3. Indexing (with a view of testing aptitude for the registration of papers).

The limits of age for the situation in question they will consider to be fixed at 18 and 30.

I am, &c.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Qualifications of Clerks in the Registry Department.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

SIR, 1st February 1864.

WITH reference to the cases of A——— and B———, who have severally been examined at Gibraltar upon their nominations as 3rd class schoolmaster and scripture reader in the Colonial Convict Service.

Examination at Gibraltar of officers of the Colonial Convict Service.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that the paper sent to test these candidates in religious knowledge (one of the subjects in each case prescribed) has been returned unused. I am therefore to transmit fresh papers in that subject, requesting that the candidates may be examined as soon as practicable, and the papers returned together with their performances.

I am to add with reference to the case of Mr. C———, for whose examination as a 3rd class schoolmaster papers were forwarded at the same time with those for Messrs. A——— and B———, that it was assumed that he would be examined at the same time with those gentlemen, and that papers identical with those prepared for Mr. A——— were therefore sent. As, however, that course does not appear to have been pursued, in consequence of the illness of Mr. C———, I am to enclose a fresh set of papers, requesting that even if he has already completed his examination he may be examined again, and that directions may be given for the conduct of the examination according to the instructions enclosed with the papers.

I am, &c.

T. F. Elliot, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Downing Street, 10th May 1864.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit to you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, the enclosed copy of a correspondence between his Grace the Duke of Newcastle and the Governor of Gibraltar, on the subject of the refusal of assistant-schoolmaster ——— to undergo the examination prescribed by the Superannuation Act of 1859.

Refusal of an officer of the Colonial Convict Service to undergo examination.

I am also directed to return the papers intended for Mr. C———'s examination.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

MY LORD DUKE, Gibraltar, 10th March 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, in obedience to your instructions of 2nd February 1864, Despatch No. 8, I had requested the Colonial Secretary to examine Messrs. A ——, B ——, and C——, according to the papers sent for the purpose, when I received a letter from the chaplain of the convict prison, with enclosures, forwarded by the visitors, with a request from Mr. C—— that he might not be examined, as he had taken his degree at Dublin University. I therefore directed a letter to be sent to the visitors stating that it was necessary that Mr. C ——— should be examined, and the 10th instant was appointed for that purpose. When the three gentlemen appeared the papers were opened, whereupon Mr. C——— declined to be examined on the grounds set forth in the accompanying letter; it was therefore necessary to postpone the examination indefinitely as the instructions received were that all should be examined together.

I enclose copy of the correspondence on the subject, and return the papers as they have been opened, although not seen by the candidates.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. J. CODRINGTON, General.

To his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Refusal of an officer of the Colonial Convict Service to undergo examination.

ENCLOSURE 2.

GENTLEMEN, Convict Prison, Gibraltar, 23rd February 1864.

I HAVE the honour to forward for your information the accompanying letter from Mr. C———, third schoolmaster in this establishment, and beg leave further to bear testimony to the accuracy of the statements which it contains.

I have, &c.

To the Board of Visitors, &c. &c. (Signed) R. ALDER, D.D., Chaplain.

We have seen the testimonials referred to, and Mr. C———'s letter, and vouch for their authenticity; we beg to recommend the prayer of his memorial.

(Signed) ERASMUS OMMANNEY,
M. COSTELLO.

Forwarded for the information of the visitors,

(Signed) HARRY BLAIR, Comptroller.

23rd February 1864.

ENCLOSURE 3.

Her Majesty's Convict Establishment, Gibraltar,

GENTLEMEN, 22nd February 1864.

I BEG most respectfully to lay before you the following statement, and to request that it may be sent through you to his Excellency the Governor and the Right Honourable Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Family reverses led me to accept the office of assistant warder in this establishment in the month of November 1857, which situation I continued to hold until April 1862, when, on my application, you were pleased to recommend me to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State to fill the then vacant office of third schoolmaster in this establishment, in consequence of which recommendation I was appointed accordingly.

Having been informed by the reverend the chaplain of this establishment that I am to be examined as to my qualifications for the office which I now hold; I beg most respectfully to submit the following facts for your information.

In the year 1854 I graduated in the University of Dublin as Bachelor of Arts, at the same time also obtained the divinity testimonial from the Theological School, required by all candidates for the sacred ministry, for which profession I was originally intended. These degrees have been severally examined by the chaplain, and should it be deemed necessary can be laid before you for your satisfaction.

I also beg leave to state further, that I afterwards held the responsible position and successfully discharged the duties of second master in a large classical and mathematical school in Ireland, and, if required, can produce ample testimony to that effect.

I therefore most respectfully submit that had these facts been known to the Civil Commissioners, no further examination would have been required, especially as I have so long performed the duties of my present office to the entire satisfaction of the chaplain of this establishment.

I have, &c.

To the Board of Visitors. (Signed) C———, Schoolmaster.

ENCLOSURE 4.

Her Majesty's Convict Establishment, Gibraltar,

GENTLEMEN, 9th March 1864.

IN declining to undergo an examination as to my qualifications for the office I hold as third-class schoolmaster in the above establishment, the object of which is to secure the insertion of my name upon the permanent Civil Service Pension List, I most respectfully submit the following reasons, viz.:—

I am a member of the University of Dublin, having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts from thence in the year 1854.

In the same year I obtained the divinity testimonial required by all bishops previous to ordination.

Had the CivilCommissioners been aware of the existence of these diplomas, I most respectfully submit that no further examination would have been required in my case, more especially as I have held office continuously in the Civil Service as an officer of this establishment since the year 1857.

In addition to the above considerations, permit me add that my present state of health alone would have induced me to decline, as I am slowly recovering from the effects of a fever, now operating upon me in a greater or less degree, nearly six months, and which I feel completely incapacitates me from adding to those physical and mental efforts which my ordinary duties require.

I have, &c.

To the Examiners appointed by the Civil Commissioners. (Signed) C———

ENCLOSURE 5.

(Copy.)

SIR, Downing Street, 30th March 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 24, of the 10th of March, relative to Mr. C———'s refusal to be examined.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Refusal of an officer of the Colonial Convict Service to undergo examination.

I have to request that you will inform Mr. C——— that, in common with every member of the establishment to which he belongs, he was called upon to undergo an examination because the law prohibits any one from hereafter receiving a pension as a civil servant unless he obtains a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners grounded upon a due examination. The fact that such a course is a requirement of the law is conclusive. But even were this otherwise, it would be impossible, out of tenderness for individual susceptibilities, to dispense with a condition of universal application. No man can have reason to feel it an indignity to submit to a rule which has to be complied with by every person who enters the Civil Service of England.

If, under these circumstances, Mr. C——— should still feel the same objection as before to undergoing an examination which, it must be presumed, can give him no trouble, he must distinctly understand that it will be simply impossible by law to give him a pension hereafter, and therefore that he will have no one but himself to blame when he has to retire from the public service with no provision. I forward again the examination papers which were returned in your despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir W. J. Codrington, K.C.B.,
&c. &c.

ENCLOSURE 6.

SIR, Gibraltar, 18th April 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of despatch No. 25, dated Downing Street, 30th March 1864, on the subject of the refusal of Mr. C———, schoolmaster, convict establishment at this station, to undergo the usual examination required by the Civil Service Commissioners.

Having caused the matter to be referred to the visitors of the prison, I now transmit the accompanying letter from Mr. C———, forwarded by those gentlemen, by which you will perceive that he still declines passing an examination.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. J. CODRINGTON, General.

P.S.—The printed papers forwarded for the examination of Mr. C——— are herewith returned.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c. &c. &c.

ENCLOSURE 7.

Chaplain's Department, Convict Prison, Gibraltar,
REV. SIR, 15th April 1864.

AFTER having read and considered the extract of a despatch from the Right Honourable the Duke of Newcastle, dated 30th March 1864, No. 25, relating to my having declined to undergo an examination, I beg most respectfully to state that I still decline, for the same reasons which I have already advanced.

I am, &c.
(Signed) C———.

The Rev. R. Alder, D.D., Chaplain.

CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND).

CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND).

Testimonials, &c. of candidates retained in certain cases.

Major-General Sir T. A. Larcom, R.E., K.C.B., to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Dublin Castle, 5th February 1864.

REFERRING to the examination in September last, of a man named ———, for a wardership in Spike Island Convict Prison, I am directed to acquaint you that an application has been received from ———, for the testimonials furnished by him on the above occasion. And I am desired to request that you will please to return to this office any documents of the description in question which may have been transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners in order that they may be returned to ——— agreeably to his request.

I am, &c.

CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND.)

Testimonials &c. of candidates retained in certain cases.

Mr. Walrond to Sir T. A. Larcom.

SIR, 10th February 1864.

IN reply to your letter of the 5th instant, requesting that certain testimonials furnished by Mr. ———, might be returned to him;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to express their regret that they could not accede to this request without violating a rule which they regard as of essential importance.

They have always felt that, for their own protection and also with a view to maintaining uniformity in their proceedings, it was necessary that they should retain in their hands the evidence on which their decisions are founded, and to prevent misapprehension on this score, and consequent disappointment, all candidates are warned that they "are not under any circumstances entitled to claim the return of any "certificate."

As the candidate referred to in your letter was rejected as not being qualified in respect of character, it would be inconsistent with their invariable practice to return his testimonials.

They have already stated this to the candidate himself, in reply to two direct applications received from him on the subject, and they regret that they are unable now to give any other answer to the request which you have preferred in his favour.

I have, &c.

CONVICT SERVICE.

CONVICT SERVICE.

Col. E. Y. W. Henderson, R.E., to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, 45, Parliament Street, 2nd February 1864.

Qualifications of Deputy Governors.

I BEG to state for information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that with reference to the subjects of examination for the office of deputy-governor in the Convict Service, the Board of Directors are of opinion that the qualities necessary to constitute an efficient deputy-governor are scarcely those which can be tested by an examination—they are almost identical with those of governors, as they constitute the class from which the latter are appointed, but as it would appear that they cannot be exempted, as the governors of convict prisons are, from examination, the Board think they should be examined as follows:—

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic, first four rules, simple and compound, and the arithmetical tables.
4. Elementary grammar.
5. Composition, such as to include ordinary letters and reports.

The Board propose that the limits of age should be 25 and 45 years.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons.

4th February 1864.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, proposing rules for the examination for candidates for the situation of deputy-governor in the Convict Service.

The Commissioners feel some difficulty in recommending any alteration in a scheme which has received the approval of the Directors of Convict Prisons, who must be better able than they can be to judge of

the qualifications required for the office in question. They desire me, however, to suggest for the consideration of the Board, whether an examination in "reading" may not be dispensed with in the case of persons of that class, and also whether it may not be assumed that the required knowledge of grammar will be possessed by any candidate who is able to acquit himself satisfactorily in English composition. CONVICT SERVICE. Qualifications of Deputy Governors.

If the Directors should agree in the views here stated, the Commissioners will confine the examination now under consideration to the 1st, 3rd, and 5th heads mentioned in your letter, viz. :—

Exercises to test handwriting and orthography.

Arithmetic (the first four rules, simple and compound, and the arithmetical tables.)

Composition (such as to include ordinary letters and reports).

They will consider the prescribed limits of age to be those which you have stated, viz., 25 and 45 years.

I have, &c.

Col. Henderson to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, 45, Parliament Street, 5th February 1864.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, with regard to the subjects of examination for deputy governors in the Convict Service, in which the Commissioners suggest for consideration that the subjects be confined to the first, third, and fifth heads mentioned in my letter, viz. :—

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (the first four rules, simple and compound, and the arithmetical tables).
3. Composition (such as to include ordinary letters and reports).

In reply, I would beg to state, for information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the Directors concur in the rules above proposed for the examination of deputy governors in the Convict Service.

I am, &c.

H. Waddington, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Whitehall, 13th February 1864.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acquaint you, for the information and guidance of the Civil Service Commissioners, that, in consequence of its having been decided by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that deputy governors of Convict Prisons cannot be included in the list of officers comprised within the fourth section of the Superannuation Act of 1859, Sir George Grey has fixed the following standard of examination for this class of officers, viz. :—

1. Exercises to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (the first four rules, simple and compound, and the arithmetical tables).
3. Composition (such as to include ordinary letters and reports).

I am, &c.

Col. Henderson to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, 45, Parliament Street, 17th February 1864.

WITH reference to the recent correspondence regarding the subjects of examination for the office of deputy governor in the Convict Service, I would beg to state that Mr. ———, deputy governor of Portsmouth Prison, has obtained the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts at Cambridge University, as the enclosed certificate will show, A university degree will not be accepted in lieu of examination.

CONVICT SERVICE.

A university degree will not be accepted in lieu of examination.

and I shall be glad to be informed whether the Civil Service Commissioners consider that the above degrees would exempt this gentleman from examination for the above-named office.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons.

SIR, 22nd February 1864.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant.

The Commissioners regret that they cannot, consistently with their invariable practice, accept even the degree of M.A. in lieu of examination. They have the satisfaction, however, of thinking that the maintenance of this rule, to which they attach great importance, will not throw any difficulty in the way of appointing to the office of deputy governors, gentlemen of superior education, who will be in no danger of failing to satisfy the very moderate requirements which have been prescribed for that situation.

I am, &c.

Col. Henderson to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, 45, Parliament Street, 27th April 1864.

Limits of age for instructing Warders.

THE Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have, on the recommendation of the Penal Servitude Commission, approved of the appointment of six instructing warders at each of the Public Works Prisons, and as these officers will have to be obtained from experienced non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers, I find considerable difficulty in procuring eligible candidates to fill the above-named situations at the maximum fixed for the ordinary warders. I would, therefore, submit, for consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners, that I may be permitted to select candidates for instructing warders up to a maximum age of 45 years, which is the same limit as that fixed for deputy governors.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to Col. Henderson.

SIR, 29th April 1864.

IN reply to your letter of the 27th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in accordance with your wishes, they will regard 45 as the superior limit of age for instructing warders.

They will assume, unless otherwise informed, that the inferior limit of age and the subjects of examination will be the same as for ordinary warders.

I am, &c.

Capt. Gambier to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, 45, Parliament Street, 23rd July 1864.

Difficulty of inquiries as to age of candidates.

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th instant, informing the Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons, by direction of the Civil Service Commissioners, that ———, temporary civil guard, has been refused the requisite certificate of qualification, he being more than 42 years of age; I beg to transmit for their consideration a communication from this candidate, in which he represents that he is only 39 years of age, having been born in January 1825.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Chairman, Directors of Convict Prisons.

CONVICT SERVICE.

SIR, 27th July 1864.

Difficulty of inquiries as to age of candidates.

WITH reference to your letter of the 23rd instant, transmitting a communication from ———, in which he represents that whereas he was pronounced disqualified in respect of age, as being more than 42 years old, he is only 39 years of age, having been born in January 1825;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, when the case of ——— was under consideration, they had before them his declaration to the effect now stated, but they had also a certificate, copy of which is herewith enclosed, from the parish in which ——— informed them that he was born, which certificate shows that he was baptised on the 25th of November 1821.

I am to add that the Commissioners ascertained, by inquiries addressed to the candidate himself, that the names of his father and mother and the names of his two sponsors correspond to those which are given in the certificate.

In the face of this evidence the Commissioners find it impossible to attach any weight to the candidate's statement that he was born "on the 24th January 1825," especially as it is at variance with another statement made by him a few days earlier, viz., that he was born on the 11th September 1824.

The Commissioners have entered into the details of this case because it affords an instance of the difficulties referred to in their last Report as attending inquiries into the age of candidates, more especially of this class, and of the danger of accepting the unsupported statements in such matters of interested parties.

I have, &c.

Col. Henderson to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, 45, Parliament Street, 26th September 1864.

Lower limit of age for assistant matrons.

IN consequence of the great difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable candidates for appointments in the Female Convict Establishments, I would beg to recommend, for approval of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the *minimum* age for assistant matrons be reduced to 23 years.

I am, &c.

Mr. Waddington to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Whitehall, 31st October 1864.

Qualifications of Secretary.

SECRETARY SIR GEORGE GREY having been pleased to nominate Mr. ——— to the office of Secretary to the Board of Directors of Convict Prisons, which has become vacant by the resignation of Mr. ———, I am directed to request that you will inform the Civil Service Commissioners that Sir George Grey has fixed the following as the standard of examination for this office, viz. :—

1. Writing official letters from minutes.
2. Making abstracts of official papers;

and I am to request that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to take the necessary steps for the examination of Mr. ——— in the above subjects, in both of which Sir George Grey is of opinion that he should show satisfactory proficiency.

I am, &c.

CONVICT SERVICE.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office.

SIR, 2nd November 1864.

Qualifications of Secretary.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ult., notifying the nomination of Mr. ——— to the office of Secretary to the Board of Convict Prisons, and stating the nature of the examination which Secretary Sir George Grey thinks it desirable to prescribe for this appointment;

And in reply I am to observe that, assuming the office in question to be a junior situation in the Civil Service, it is required by the Order in Council of May 21, 1855, that limits of age, as well as subjects of examination, should be settled, with the assistance of the Commissioners, according to the discretion of the chief authorities of the Department. I am therefore to request that the Commissioners may be informed what rules regarding age Secretary Sir George Grey proposes to lay down for such appointments; and further, whether it is his wish that the examination should be confined to the subjects specified in your letter, or that it should embrace also those in which all candidates for the superior ranks of the Civil Service are tested, viz., handwriting, orthography, and arithmetic.

I am, &c.

Mr. Waddington to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Whitehall, 12th November 1864.

HAVING laid before Secretary Sir George Grey your letter of the 2nd inst., requesting, by desire of the Civil Service Commissioners, to be informed what rules as regards age it is proposed to lay down for the situation of Secretary to the Board of Directors of Convict Prisons, and also whether it is proposed that the examination should be confined to the subjects specified in Mr. Baring's letter of the 31st ult., or that it should embrace also those in which all candidates for the superior ranks of the Civil Service are tested, viz., handwriting, orthography, and arithmetic;

I am directed to request that you will inform the Commissioners that Sir George Grey is of opinion that the age for candidates for this situation should be from 30 to 45, and that orthography and handwriting should be considered to be included in the subjects in which they have been requested to examine the candidate who has recently been nominated for this appointment.

I am, &c.

CUSTOMS.

CUSTOMS.

George Dickins, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

Seniority of competitors.

SIR, Custom House, 16th March 1864.

HAVING submitted to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs your letter dated the 2nd instant, expressing the request of the Civil Service Commissioners to be informed on what principle the question of seniority is determined in this department among candidates who enter it by the same competition;

I am desired to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that it is the practice, when more than one vacancy in the same office or department is included in a competitive examination, to give seniority to the candidates according to their position on the competition.

I am, &c.

Mr. Dickins to Mr. Walrond.

CUSTOMS.

SIR, Custom House, 13th April 1864.

Limits of age for Quarantine Mariners.

HAVING laid before the Board Mr. Mann's letter of the 5th instant, signifying the request of the Civil Service Commissioners to be informed whether in July 1860 there was any minimum limit of age fixed, below which candidates were ineligible for the Quarantine Service;

I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners, that the only minimum limit was that boys for the Quarantine Service were not admitted under 14 years of age; but I am to add, that in future the Board consider that the limits of age for Quarantine mariners should be the same as for Customs' boatmen, viz., between 20 and 30 years.

I am, &c.

Mr. Dickins to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Custom House, 17th June 1864.

Conviction of a Candidate for making a false statement as to age.

WITH reference to your letter of the 23rd November last, transmitting, in compliance with a request from this Department, the original documents and papers relating to the case of P——— A———, whose nomination as an out-door officer in this service at Glasgow had been cancelled.

I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that P——— A——— has been convicted under the 38th section of the Act 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 96, and fined in the mitigated penalty of 25*l.*, for having made a false statement of his age.

* * * * *

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Customs.

SIR, 27th August 1864.

Qualifications of House-keepers.

IN reply to your letter of the 22nd instant, asking for papers for the examination of Mrs. ———, nominated to the situation of housekeeper at Greenock, and stating the subjects in which the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs think it necessary that she should be examined, viz., reading, writing, and the first four rules of arithmetic;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wish of the Board, they will examine the present candidate, and any others who may be nominated to similar situations, in the subjects above mentioned. Papers for the examination of Mrs. ——— are herewith enclosed.

I am at the same time to request that the Commissioners may be informed what limits of age the Board propose to prescribe for these appointments.

I have, &c.

Mr. Dickins to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Custom House, 31st August 1864.

* * * * *

I AM desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that this Board are prepared to follow the precedent of the Inland Revenue Department, that the limits of age for the situation of housekeeper should be between 25 and 45, and have so informed the Lords of the Treasury.

I am, &c.

CUSTOMS.

J. B. Hale, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

Exceptional rule as to age.

SIR, Custom House, 30th September 1864.

WITH reference to the letter from your department of the 12th instant, stating that as D———, a boatman in the service of this revenue at Greenock, is more than 40 years of age, the Civil Service Commissioners do not consider he is within the limits of age prescribed in such a case for the situation of out-door officer, to which he is now nominated ;

I am desired to observe, that the practice hitherto pursued in this Department, when an established officer has obtained a second situation, has been to recognize the officer as qualified in regard to age, provided that at the time of his first appointment to the service he was eligible, under the regulations then in force, for his second situation.

The limit of 40 years in the last paragraph of Article I. of the Amended Rules for the admission of officers to this service, which appears to have guided the Commissioners in their present decision, was introduced by the Board to prevent the admission of an extra officer at so late an age to the advantages of an established appointment, but not to affect the appointment to a new situation of an officer already in the service. The Board look at the present case as a transfer of D——— from one situation to another, and not as an original appointment to the service ; the case is similar in all respects to that of E———, whose papers were forwarded to your Department on the 14th and 27th August 1861, in reply to which a certificate was issued by the Commissioners on the 31st following ; and I am, therefore, to submit whether the practice hitherto pursued may not be continued in this and future similar cases.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to Mr. Hale.

SIR, 5th October 1864.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, relative to the case of D——— ;

And in reply I am to acquaint you that they readily agree to the proposal therein contained, viz., that in all cases where an established officer, under the Board of Customs, is appointed to a second situation, he should be regarded as qualified in respect of age, provided that at the time of his first appointment to the service he was eligible, under the regulations then in force, for the second situation.

As the effect of this rule is to render D——— eligible, in respect of age, for the situation of out-door officer, a certificate in his favour is herewith enclosed.

I am, &c.

Mr. Hale to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Custom House, 19th October 1864.

Failure of a candidate to pass his probation.

WITH reference to the certificate of qualification issued by the Civil Service Commissioners on the 4th April last, for F——— as an out-door officer of Customs at the port of Wexford ;

I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners, that F——— was placed on probation for the duties of his office on the 11th April ; but that the Board have now received a report from the collector at Wexford, stating that although every opportunity has been

given to F——— during the period of his six months probation, he has not been able to qualify himself for the duties required at the station. The Board have, therefore, cancelled the nomination.

Failure of a candidate to pass his probation.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Board of Customs.

Sir, 24th October 1864.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to express their thanks for your communication of the 19th instant, informing them that F———, for whom they granted a certificate on the 4th of April last, as an out-door officer of Customs, having been unable to qualify himself for the duties of that situation, his nomination has been cancelled by the Board of Customs.

Upon referring to the papers sent in by F——— on the occasion of his examination, it appears that he passed a satisfactory examination in all the prescribed subjects; and as he satisfied the Commissioners in other matters, they could not of course withhold his certificate. They are, however, well aware that the practical duties of many departments require qualifications which no examination can test; and that the exclusion of incompetent persons from the Civil Service cannot be secured without the aid of the system of probation, contemplated by the Order in Council under which they act.

I have, &c.

Mr. Dickins to Mr. Walrond.

Sir, Custom House, 21st December 1864.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, having been pleased, by an order of the 12th instant, to appoint Mr. G———, at present an assistant overseer in Her Majesty's dockyard at Sheerness, to the situation of junior draughtsman in the office of the principal surveyor for tonnage in this department;

Qualifications of Draughtsmen.

I am desired to transmit to you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, evidence of Mr. G———'s age and health, and his replies to the queries on Form A.; also a copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Admiralty in reference to Mr. G———'s previous employment in the dockyard.

I am further desired to state that the Board consider that the subjects of examination for the situation of draughtsman should be as follow:—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. Algebra, to simple equations.
4. Euclid, first three books.
5. Practical geometry and mensuration.
6. Practical ship-building, laying off ships, mechanical drawing, and displacement.

The Board will, therefore, feel obliged if the Civil Service Commissioners will undertake the examination of Mr. G——— in the first five subjects, the Board considering his proficiency in the last subject sufficiently vouched in the certificate from the Admiralty, herewith transmitted.

I am, &c.

Enclosure.

Gentlemen, Admiralty, 28th November 1864.

Having laid before My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 6th ultimo, requesting to be informed whether any properly qualified person in Her Majesty's dockyards would accept the office of junior draughtsman in the tonnage department of the Custom House;

CUSTOMS.

Qualifications of Draughtsmen.

I am commanded to acquaint you that my Lords are pleased to recommend Mr. G——— of Sheerness dockyard for the situation.

Mr. G——— has received a superior education in Government establishments, and is well informed both in the theory, calculations, and practice of shipbuilding, and is also considered by the Controller of the Navy to be specially qualified for the situation. He has worked as a shipwright for about two and a half years (besides apprenticeship), was then employed as acting draughtsman in the office of the Controller of the Navy for eight months, and is now an assistant overseer of iron gun-boats building by contract. His age is about 25.

Mr. G——— has been communicated with, and is willing to accept the office.

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. PAGET.

Mr. Walrond to Mr. Dickins.

SIR, 23rd December 1864.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, notifying the nomination of Mr. G——— as junior draughtsman in the office of the principal surveyor for tonnage in your department, and proposing a list of subjects of examination for this situation;

And, in reply, I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with your wish, the Commissioners will consider the subjects of examination for the situation in question to be those which you have specified, viz. :—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. Algebra, to simple equations.
4. Euclid, first three books.
5. Practical geometry and mensuration.
6. Practical ship-building, laying off ships, mechanical drawing, and displacement.

And that they will examine Mr. G——— in the first five subjects, accepting the report which accompanied your letter as evidence of his knowledge of the sixth.

As it is required that rules should be laid down on the subject of age, I am directed to inquire what limits the Board of Customs deem it desirable to establish for the appointment of draughtsman?

I have, &c.

Mr. Dickins to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Custom House, 29th December 1864.

* * * * *

I AM desired to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that as Mr. G———, the present candidate for the situation of draughtsman, was within the limits of age prescribed for a clerk in this department, the Board did not think it necessary to advert to the question of age; and with reference to the professional acquirements considered necessary in the case of persons filling the office of draughtsman, the Board think it would be expedient that the limit of age should be between 17 and 35 years.

I am, &c.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTER'S OFFICE).

W. F. Pollock, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

Exchequer Office of Pleas,

SIR, 16th February 1864.

Exceptional rule as to age.

THE Masters of the Court of Exchequer are about to appoint to a clerkship in this office Mr. ———, who is now on the establishment of the Inland Revenue Office at Somerset House.

Exchequer of Pleas.

Exceptional rule as to age.

Mr. ——— was a temporary clerk in that office from August the 21st 1856 to November the 22nd 1858, since which date he has held his appointment by Treasury Minute, having passed the necessary examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, and duly obtained their certificate of qualification, which would, as regards qualification, be sufficient for the purpose of his appointment to this office; but his present age exceeds 30, which is the superior limit of age fixed for ordinary appointments to this office; and the Masters are desirous of being informed whether Mr. ———'s future claim to superannuation allowance will be affected by his transfer, under these circumstances, from the office of Inland Revenue to this office; and what steps, if any, should be taken to place him in a position of security on this point?

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to Mr. Pollock.

Sir, 19th February 1864.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., inquiring, with reference to Mr. ———, whom it is proposed to transfer from the Inland Revenue to the office of the Exchequer of Pleas, what would be the operation of the Superannuation Act in his case?

And, in reply, I am to acquaint you that the administration of that Act does not rest with the Civil Service Commissioners, but with the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to whom any inquiries on the subject should be addressed.

I am, however, to take the opportunity of stating, that if Mr. ——— should be nominated to the Exchequer Office, the Commissioners would not require him to be re-examined in the subjects in which he passed when examined on his nomination to the Inland Revenue. It would, however, be necessary that he should be tested as to his competence in a further branch of examination prescribed by the Exchequer Office, viz., the comparison of copies with originals.

I am to add that, although Mr. ——— is stated to have exceeded the maximum limit of age, viz., 30 years, the Commissioners would be able to regard him as eligible in this respect, if the Masters of the Court of Exchequer should think it desirable to adopt the principle which is acted upon in most departments, whereby an extension of five years is granted in favour of persons who have served continuously in some public department from a period at which they were within the limits of age prescribed for the situation which they seek.

I have, &c.

The Masters of the Court of Exchequer to Mr. Walrond.

Exchequer Office of Pleas,

Sir, 22nd February 1864.

The Masters of the Court of Exchequer have to thank you for your letter of the 19th inst., and now desire to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that they are anxious to have the sanction of the Commissioners for the adoption of a supplemental regulation as to the limits of age recognized for appointments in this office, to the effect that an extension of five years, viz., to 35, beyond the ordinary superior limit of age, viz., 30, should be allowed in favour of persons who have served continuously in any public department from a period at which they were within the limits of age ordinarily prescribed for situations in this office.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS.

Exceptional rule as to age.

We shall be obliged by your informing us when this regulation has received the approval of the Civil Service Commissioners, and we will then direct Mr. ———, the gentleman named in our letter of the 16th inst., to present himself to you for examination in the subject of "comparison of copies with originals," being the only subject required for this office, which appears not to have been comprised in the examination passed by him upon his nomination to the Inland Revenue.

We are, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Masters of the Court of Exchequer.

GENTLEMEN, 23rd February 1864.

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that they readily agree to the supplemental regulation which you propose, as regards limits of age; and that if Mr. ——— will attend here on an early day they will give directions for examining him without delay in the "comparison of copies with originals."

I have, &c.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

E. Hammond, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Foreign Office, 21st June 1864.

Competition for Student Interpreterships.

I AM directed by Earl Russell to transmit to you, to be laid before the Civil Service Commissioners, a list containing the names of the gentlemen who have been nominated to compete at the examination for student interpreterships in China, Japan, and Siam, which it was arranged in your letter of the 23rd of March last should commence on the 5th of next month.

This list is one short of the number proposed by Lord Russell, owing to his Lordship not having yet received the name of any candidate from the University of Dublin; but, should a candidate from that University be nominated in time for the examination, his name shall be communicated to you.

I am to add, as regards Mr. ———, the candidate recommended by Lord Lurgan, that Lord Russell is informed that he was born on the 13th of June 1840, and that consequently he has just exceeded the prescribed age of 24 years. Mr. ——— was, however, under that age on the 2nd of June, when Lord Russell nominated him as a candidate, and I am to state that his Lordship would be glad that Mr. ——— should be allowed to compete, if the Civil Service Commissioners should see no insuperable objection thereto.

I am, &c.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Foreign Office, 9th December 1864.

Revised regulations for the examination of Clerks.

I AM directed by Earl Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, and I am now to enclose, to be laid before the Civil Service Commissioners, the revised regulations for the examination of candidates for clerkships on the establishment of the Foreign Office.

The Commissioners will perceive that, with reference to the correspondence which has recently taken place between the two offices, a verbal alteration has been made in the third clause; and that the

present fourth clause has been introduced; and that Lord Russell has taken the opportunity to make the present sixth clause (the fifth in the old regulations) more explicit as regards the German portion of the examination.

I am, &c.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Revised regulations for the examination of Clerks.

ENCLOSURE.

REGULATIONS for the EXAMINATION, before the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS, of CANDIDATES for CLERKSHIPS on the ESTABLISHMENT of the FOREIGN OFFICE, as approved by the Earl of Clarendon, January 1, 1856, and revised by Earl Russell, December 8, 1864.

Candidates for clerkships on the establishment of the Foreign Office will be required to undergo a competitive examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, and to satisfy the Commissioners,—

1st. That they can write a good bold hand, forming each letter distinctly.

2nd. That they can write quickly and correctly English and French from dictation.

3rd. That they understand French well, the test of their doing so to be that they can make an accurate and good translation of any French paper.

4th. If all the competitors express a wish to be examined in French composition and French conversation, as further evidence, beyond what is afforded by an accurate and good translation, that they understand French well, they will be permitted to be examined in and to obtain marks for those accomplishments.

5th. That they can make a correct and clear précis or abstract of any set of papers placed in their hands.

6th. That they understand German well; the test of their doing so to be that they can make an accurate and good translation of any German paper in print; and also that they can read the German written character. The marks in German translation and writing to be counted as far as they go, without any minimum to be necessarily obtained.

The limit of age for candidates is between 18 years complete and 24 years complete, except in the case of those who may not reside with relatives or have an established and respectable home in the metropolis, or in its immediate neighbourhood. In this latter case the minimum of age is 20 years complete.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office.

SIR, 12th December 1864.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, inclosing, by desire of the Secretary of State, revised regulations for the examination of candidates for clerkships in the Foreign Office;

And in reply I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners will conduct, in accordance with these regulations, any examinations which they may be called upon to hold for such situations.

I have, &c.

INDIA OFFICE.

INDIA OFFICE.

J. Cosmo Melvill, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, India Office, 19th January 1864.

I AM directed to inform you that Secretary Sir Charles Wood, having had under his consideration the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed in 1860, "to inquire into the present "mode of nominating and examining candidates for junior appoint- "ments, with a view to ascertaining whether greater facility may not "be afforded for the admission of properly qualified persons," has been pleased to direct that all candidates who may in future be admitted to compete for a clerkship, or for a copying clerkship, on the establishment of this office, will be required to pass a preliminary test examination under the Civil Service Commissioners, of the same description with that now required for temporary clerkships in this office, in accordance with the practice described in the Seventh Annual Report of the Commissioners. I have therefore to request that Mr. A——,

Preliminary test examination.

India Office. one of the gentlemen nominated in Mr. Merivale's letter of the 13th instant to compete for the existing vacancy on the establishment of this office, may be subjected to such preliminary test examination before entering upon the competitive examination.

Preliminary test examination.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary of State, India Office.

Sir, 21st January 1864.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, stating the wish of Secretary Sir C. Wood, that all candidates who may in future be admitted to compete for a clerkship or for a copying clerkship in the India Office, should pass a preliminary test examination of the same description with that now required for temporary clerkships;

And in reply I am to acquaint you that they readily accede to the proposal of a preliminary test examination. I am, however, to request that they may be informed whether it is the intention of Sir Charles Wood that a candidate having passed the test examination in the subjects referred to should be considered as qualified for the situation provided he were successful in the competition, or whether he should be further required to show a competent knowledge of the higher subjects which are included in the competitive examination.

The Commissioners are under the necessity of asking for information on this point, as it is one on which the practice is different in different departments.

With reference to the case of Mr. A———, I am to observe that he appears by his own statement to be some months below the prescribed limit of age, and that it would, therefore, be impossible for the Commissioners, if he were successful in the competition, to grant his certificate until he had reached the age required.

I have, &c.

Mr. Melvill to Mr. Walrond.

Sir, India Office, 30th January 1864.

I am directed by Secretary Sir Charles Wood to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and to express his thanks to the Civil Service Commissioners for having acceded to his wish in respect to a preliminary test examination for candidates for appointments on the establishment of this office.

In reply to your inquiry as to the conditions on which candidates at a competitive examination are to be considered entitled to a certificate of qualification, I am to state that Sir Charles Wood is of opinion that they should be required to show a competent knowledge of all the subjects prescribed for that examination, but he requests that the proposal made in my former letter may be so far modified as to limit the preliminary test examination to establishment clerkships only.

I am also to acquaint you that, as it appears from your letter, that Mr. A——— is under the prescribed limit of age, Sir Charles Wood has been pleased to nominate Mr. B———, in the room of Mr. A———, to compete for the existing vacancy in the Accountant-General's Department of this office.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary of State, India Office.

INDIA OFFICE.

SIR, 3rd February 1864.

Preliminary test of examination.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 30th ultimo;

And in reply I am to acquaint you that in compliance with the wishes of Secretary Sir C. Wood, they will confine the operation of the preliminary test, proposed in your former letter to candidates for the situation of "establishment clerk;" and they will regard no such candidate as duly qualified, notwithstanding his having passed the test, who does not show in the competitive examination a competent knowledge of each of the prescribed subjects.

I am to add, with reference to the last paragraph of your letter, that the Commissioners have issued directions for submitting Mr. ——— to the preliminary examination with as little delay as possible; and I am to request that they may be informed whether the nomination of Mr. ——— is to be considered as cancelled, or whether it is the wish of Secretary Sir C. Wood that he should be tested now, with a view to his competing for some future vacancy.

I have, &c.

INLAND REVENUE.

INLAND REVENUE.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Inland Revenue.

SIR, 13th April 1864.

Loss of a hand disqualifies for the Excise.

WITH reference to the case of A———, who has been nominated as an assistant of excise;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that it has been brought to their knowledge that this candidate is "a cripple with his right hand, and writes with his left." They apprehend that this is a defect unfitting ——— for the proper discharge of the duties of an assistant of excise, but they are unwilling to come to a decision without having before them the views of the Board of Inland Revenue, and I am therefore to request that they may be favoured with the opinion of the Board on the matter.

I have, &c.

W. Corbett, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Inland Revenue, 19th April 1864.

HAVING laid before the Board your letter of the 13th instant;

I am directed to acquaint you that the Board consider that the infirmity of the right hand renders Mr. A——— unsuited for the service of this Revenue.

* * * * *

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Inland Revenue.

SIR, 18th June 1864.

Impediment in speech disqualifies for the Excise.

WITH reference to the case of Mr. B———, who has been nominated as an assistant of excise;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that in his "first certificate" the supervisor of Drogheda district reports that this candidate "is healthy and active and without bodily "infirmity, with the exception of an impediment in his speech; he "stutters very much when attempting to speak." Under these

INLAND REVENUE.

Impediment in speech disqualifies for the Excise.

circumstances the Commissioners will be glad to be favoured with the opinion of the Board of Inland Revenue whether the infirmity referred to should be considered a disqualification for the situation to which Mr. B——— has been nominated.

I have, &c.

Mr. Corbett to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Inland Revenue, 21st June 1864.

HAVING laid before the Board your inquiry of the 18th instant, in the case of Mr. B——— ;

I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that regard being had to the duties which an officer of this Revenue may frequently be called upon to perform, the Board are of opinion that these might be seriously interfered with by such an impediment as that stated.

I am, &c.

Adam Young, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Inland Revenue, 12th August 1864.

Permanent deafness disqualifies for the Excise.

IN transmitting to you the accompanying papers I am directed to say that the Board, before proceeding further with the examination of Mr. C———, are desirous of having the opinion of the Civil Service Commissioners with reference to the medical certificate in his case.

I am to add, that the Board are of opinion that if the deafness of Mr. C——— be likely to be permanent he would be unfitted for the station of excise officer.

I am, &c.

T. Sargent, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Inland Revenue, 28th October 1864.

Qualifications of Binders.

THE Board of Inland Revenue having received an authority from the Lords of the Treasury for the promotion of D———, a binder in the warehouse department of this office, to the situation of a packer ;

I am directed to acquaint you that his former situation has now become vacant, and as there has not been a previous appointment to that situation since the institution of examinations, the Board think it right to intimate to the Civil Service Commissioners that in their opinion the subjects of examination, and the limits of age for the person to be nominated as binder, should be the same as those prescribed for messengers, packers, &c.

I am, &c.

JUDGMENTS REGISTRY (IRELAND).

JUDGMENTS REGISTRY (IRELAND).

E. H. Scriven, Esq., to the Civil Service Commissioners.

Judgment Office, Dublin,

GENTLEMEN, 4th May 1864.

Qualifications of Keepers of office books and Clerks.

IN compliance with the directions of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, I beg to address you in reference to a standard of qualification to be fixed for candidates seeking appointments in my department. Being totally unaware, until the receipt of their Lordships' letter, that your certificate was essential, I appointed Mr. ———, on the 1st January last, to the situation of keeper of office books. He

Judgments Registry (Ireland).

is a person of mature age, and the situation is a minor one with small salary attached. His services have proved most valuable, and I, on that account, am desirous of retaining him in the office.

Qualifications of Keepers of office books and Clerks.

On looking over your tables regulating standards for other public departments, in order to enable me to form an opinion as to qualifications suitable for my department, I believe I may, with much safety, recommend that the limits of age for minor or junior appointments shall be fixed from 20 to 40 years ; and the subjects for examination to embrace,—

Reading.
Handwriting and orthography.
Writing from dictation.
Elementary arithmetic.

In hopes that this recommendation may meet your approbation, I have to request an early reply, so as to afford Mr.——— a convenient opportunity to undergo his examination.

I remain, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Registrar of Judgments.

Sir, 7th May 1864.

In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that they will readily give their assistance in fixing a standard of qualification for candidates seeking employment in your department.

With regard to the situation now under consideration, namely, that of keeper of office books, the Commissioners believe that they will meet your wishes, as to the subjects of examination, if they examine all candidates in—(1), Exercises intended to test handwriting and orthography, which will include writing from dictation, and (2), elementary arithmetic. They believe that no one will be able to pass in these subjects without being able to read, and that a special examination under this head is therefore superfluous.

As to the limits of age which you have proposed, I am to observe that the Commissioners think it undesirable, as a general rule, to admit to situations of this class persons of so advanced an age as 40. The limit prescribed for the majority of clerkships in the public service is 25 ; in very few cases does it exceed 30. As, however, Mr. ——— appears to have received the appointment before any question had been raised on the subject, the Commissioners will be prepared to waive, in his case, any limits which may now be laid down.

With reference to the other junior situations in your department, which appear to be of a somewhat different order, the Commissioners will be glad to consider any regulations, which you may think it proper to propose, regarding the subjects of examination and limits of age to be prescribed.

I have, &c.

Mr. Scriven to Mr. Walrond.

Judgment Office, Dublin,
11th May 1864.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, acquainting me that the Civil Service Commissioners will readily give their assistance in fixing a standard of qualification for candidates seeking employment in my department ; and I have to express my obligations for their kind consideration in waiving, in the case of Mr. ———, the superior limit of age, which they think it desirable as a

JUDGMENTS REGISTRY (IRELAND).

general rule to prescribe for future candidates, as he had received his appointment from me before any question had been raised on the subject.

Qualifications of Keepers of office books and Clerks.

In taking upon myself to submit a standard for the approval of the Commissioners, I do so in the belief it would be most advantageous for the public service that a like standard would be suitable for my department to that already fixed for the office of the Registry of Deeds, namely,—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic.
4. English composition.

I think it necessary to inform the Commissioners that, although the situation of keeper of office books is a minor one, and the lowest appointment in my office, the situation, however, requires to be filled by a person of intelligence and respectability above the order of porter or messenger, and that, therefore, the standard of qualification should not be less than what I recommend for junior clerkships; and I submit that the limits of age, in future, shall be from 17 to 30.

Awaiting the further instructions of the Commissioners,

I have, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Registrar of Judgments, Ireland.

SIR, 13th May 1864.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant;

And in reply I am to acquaint you that, in accordance with your wishes, they will examine all candidates for your office, whether nominated to the situation of "junior clerk," or of "keeper of office "books," in the same subjects in which candidates for the office of the Registry of Deeds are examined, viz.:—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
4. English composition.

They will regard 17 and 30 as the prescribed limits of age in future cases.

* * * * *

I have, &c.

LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE.

LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE.

LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE.

T. L. Behan, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

London Gazette Office,

SIR, 23rd March 1864.

Qualifications of Warehousemen.

I BEG that you will be good enough to order that ———, who was appointed, by the Secretary of State's authority, warehouseman in this office on the 12th of November 1862, shall be examined with a view to entitle him to the benefits of the Superannuation list.

When the Civil Service Commissioners applied to have the junior clerks in this office subjected to an examination, and a limit of age, there was no mention made respecting warehousemen. Should the Civil Service Commissioners recommend that all warehousemen to be

appointed in future should undergo a preliminary examination, I do not anticipate any difficulty in such an arrangement. They might be called upon to go up for the same examination as the warehousemen of the Stationery Office, and, like them, have the limit of age fixed at 45 years.

London Gazette Office.

Qualifications of Warehousemen.

I have, &c.

Mr. Walrond to Mr. Behan.

Sir, 29th March 1864.

Having laid before the Civil Service Commissioners your letter of the 23rd instant;

I am directed to state that, as the situation of warehouseman in the London Gazette Office is within the provision of the Order in Council of May 21st 1855, they will be prepared to examine ———, and any other persons who may hereafter be nominated to that situation, with a view to granting their certificates of qualification.

In compliance with your wishes they will regard this appointment as subject to the same regulations, respecting examination and limits of age, which are now in force for similar appointments in the Stationery Office. Candidates will therefore be examined in,—

Reading.
Writing.
Elementary arithmetic.

And will not be eligible beyond the age of 45.

I am to request that ——— may be directed to attend here for examination, according to these regulations, on as early a day as may suit your convenience.

I have, &c.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

Metropolitan Police Courts.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office,

Sir, 31st March 1864.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th instant, notifying the nomination of ——— to be gaoler of the Lambeth Police Court.

Qualifications of Gaolers.

As the situation of gaoler is not among those for which regulations were laid down in your letter of 29th February 1860, I am to request that the Commissioners may be informed what subjects of examination and limits of age Secretary Sir George Grey thinks it desirable to prescribe for this appointment.

I have, &c.

Mr. Waddington to Mr. Walrond.

Sir, Whitehall, 4th April 1864.

In reply to your letter of the 31st ult., I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that he is of opinion that candidates for the situation of gaoler, more correctly styled "third usher having charge of prisoners" at police courts, should be examined in the same subjects, viz., reading and writing, as candidates for the other ushers hips at the courts.

I am, &c.

MINT.

MINT.

Thomas Graham, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Royal Mint, 29th November 1864.

Qualifications of Artificers, &c.

WITH reference to your letter of the 24th instant, relating to ———, who was nominated packer and teller in the Royal Mint by Treasury letter bearing date 7th April 1864, but not sent up for examination, I beg to offer the following information :—

The office to which ——— was appointed is of the nature of a junior porter or messenger. No provision was made for the examination of persons appointed to the service of the Royal Mint in such a capacity, when a scheme of examination for the officers of this department was sanctioned by Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners—see their Second Report (1859), Appendix, page 14,* and Correspondence, p. 162.†

It was on this account solely that no workmen, like ———, have hitherto been presented for examination.

The actual regulations for examination refer, it will be found, 1st, to clerks on the establishment of the Mint ; 2nd, junior assayers, junior superintendents in the melting and coining rooms, and others belonging to the same class ; 3rd, temporary clerks.

I have now to propose for the consideration of Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, that a fourth class should be added, for which the following qualifications might be required ; 4th, artificers, packers and tellers, and messengers,

Reading,
Writing,
Elementary arithmetic.

All persons named by the Lords of the Treasury to junior situations in the Mint will be included in one or other of the classes above described.

I have, &c.

PARLIAMENT OFFICE.

PARLIAMENT OFFICE.

Sir J. G. Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B., to Mr. Walrond.

GENTLEMEN, House of Lords, 22nd March 1864.

Preliminary test examination.

ALTHOUGH I am well satisfied that the result of the recent competitive examination has been to give a good clerk to this office, yet combining it with the experience of the previous examination, I am led to wish to adopt a plan similar to that which before I quitted your office was, if I rightly recollect, in force as regards Treasury candidates.

With your permission, therefore, I propose to send in to you for the *pass examination* (appointed for this office) in the autumn of this year a considerable number of candidates, and upon any subsequent vacancy to select out of those who may have passed five for the competitive examination, whenever the vacancy shall occur.

This will not only secure an effective competition, but will also save time upon the occurrence of a vacancy.

If this should meet with your approval I will make the requisite communication to my growing list of candidates.

I have, &c.

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* Page 6 in the original (folio) edition.
† Page 119 in the original (folio) edition.

Mr. Walrond to Sir J. G. Shaw Lefevre.

PARLIAMENT OFFICE.

SIR, 24th March 1864.

Preliminary test examination.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, and in reply I am to acquaint you that they readily accede to your proposal, and will be prepared to admit to preliminary examination next autumn any candidates whom you may nominate, with a view to a competition, when a vacancy occurs among those whom you may select from the tested candidates.

The Commissioners will be glad to be informed, before the occasion arises, whether it is your wish that the marks assigned in the preliminary examination should be carried on to the further examination, as has been the practice hitherto ; and if not, whether the competitive examination should include a fresh examination in any or all of the subjects in which the candidates have been already tested.

I am, &c.

Sir J. G. Shaw Lefevre to Mr. Walrond.

GENTLEMEN, House of Lords, 4th April 1864.

I BEG to thank you for your communication of the 24th ultimo, in reply to mine of the 22nd, and to state that I wish the marks in the preliminary examination to be carried on to the further examination, so that a re-examination in the preliminary subjects will be unnecessary.

I have, &c.

With reference to the programmes of examination I am quite satisfied with them as they at present stand, notwithstanding that English is to some extent included in the preliminary examination.

POST OFFICE.

POST OFFICE.

F. Hill, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, General Post Office, 5th November 1864.

Qualifications of Temporary Clerks in Savings' Bank, and of Boy Messengers.

I HAVE to inform you that the Postmaster-General has decided that the temporary clerks in the Savings' Bank and the boy messengers in the Post Office are to obtain Civil Service certificates, and he would be glad if the Civil Service Commissioners would make the necessary arrangements for their examination.

His Lordship does not intend that the examination of the temporary clerks should be competitive, but that it should be a test examination only, and he thinks that it should be on the same subjects and to the same extent as that prescribed for other clerks in the metropolitan offices, viz. :—

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including reduction, rule of three, and practice).

The minimum limit of age has been fixed at 16 years, and the maximum 40.

His Lordship considers that with respect to the boy messengers, it will be sufficient to ascertain whether they are able,—

1. To write a few lines tolerably.
2. To read writing.
3. To add a few figures together.

POST OFFICE.

Qualifications of Temporary Clerks in Savings' Bank, and of Boy Messengers.

The limits of age in their case has been fixed at 12 and 18 years.

The candidates for the situations of temporary clerks and boy messengers will, in every case, be required to furnish the usual evidence of age, health, and character.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, General Post Office.

SIR, 8th November 1864.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, communicating the wishes of the Postmaster-General that temporary clerks in the Savings' Bank and boy messengers in the Post Office should hereafter be examined under the following regulations, viz. :—

A. Temporary clerks in the Savings Bank—

Limits of age 16 and 40.

Subjects of examination—

1. Exercises to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including reduction, rule of three, and practice).

B. Boy messengers—

Limits of age, 12 and 18.

Subjects of examination—

1. Writing a few lines tolerably.
2. Reading manuscript.
3. Adding a few figures together.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that they will regulate in compliance with the wishes of his Lordship any examinations which it may be their duty to conduct for the situations in question.

I am, &c.

PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND).

PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND).

Qualifications of Teachers.

J. H. Burton, Esq., to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 5th July 1864.

IN reference to their letter of this date announcing certain appointments to offices in the General Prison at Perth, the Prison Managers (Scotland) request you to bring under the notice of the Civil Service Commissioners that as yet no criterion of age has been fixed for teachers in that department of the public service in Scotland.

It was their intention to recommend that the qualifying period should be from 22 to 40. They find that one of the teachers just appointed, ———, has not completed his 21st year, and this discovery surprised them as his appearance was that of a man of 30. The Managers have reason to believe that the specialities of character and manner which have made him look so much older than he is will make a valuable officer, and as they had considerable difficulty in finding persons likely to fill to their satisfaction the vacancies in the Educational Department it would put them to serious inconvenience to be deprived of the services of this man.

The Managers have two alternatives to offer to the Commissioners as a means of avoiding this.

1st. To fix on from 22 to 40 as the criterion but to exempt ——— from its operation in consideration of the Secretary of State having appointed him before the criterion was fixed.

2nd. To fix on from 20 to 40 as the criterion.

I have, &c.

PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND).

Qualifications of Teachers.

Mr. Walrond to Mr. Burton.

SIR, 8th July 1864.

IN reply to your letter of the 5th inst., relative to the age of teachers employed under the Prison Managers (Scotland);

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that the latter of the two alternatives which you have proposed appears to them preferable to the other. They will therefore regard 20 and 40 as the limits of age for the situation in question.

I am to add that although male teachers were not included among the officers enumerated in the enclosure to your letter of the 27th March 1862, the Commissioners will assume, unless otherwise informed, that it is the wish of the Prison Managers that these persons should be examined on the same standard as schoolmasters in the English Convict Service.

I am, &c.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

Mr. Walrond to E. Harrison, Esq.

SIR, 9th February 1864.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, notifying the nomination of C——— to the post of office porter, and conveying the request of the Lord President of the Committee that a certificate may not be withheld on the ground of the candidate's age (47), exceeding the superior limit prescribed for situations of the class in the Privy Council Office.

Objections to making individual exceptions to the rule as to age.

And in reply I am to request that you will lay before the Lord President the following observations:—

It may be recollected that the existing scheme of examination was first proposed in a letter addressed to the Civil Service Commissioners on the 7th March 1862, by His Lordship's orders, from which the following is an extract:—

"On the 28th March 1861, A——— was appointed by the Lord President of the Council to the office of messenger in this department.

"It was not then known that candidates for such subordinate appointments were required to undergo an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners.

"It was through inadvertence, therefore, that A———'s appointment was not communicated to the Civil Service Commissioners with a view to his being subjected to the usual examination.

"Since the date of his appointment, now nearly a year ago, A——— has discharged his duties with such efficiency and intelligence that the Lord President has selected him to fill the office of council chamber keeper, vacated by the promotion of Mr. B——— to the post of office keeper.

"The Lord President is desirous that the oversight in regard to A———'s examination on his first appointment should be rectified on the occasion of his promotion, and I am therefore to request that you will

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

move the Civil Service Commissioners to give the necessary directions for that purpose.

Objections to making individual exceptions to the rule as to age.

"The Lord President requests that no objection may be made to A——— on account of his age (51 at the time of his appointment). His Lordship proposes, however, that the limits of age for such appointment shall in future be between 25 and 45."

Owing to the peculiar circumstances under which this candidate was presented to them, as having been appointed at a time when it was not thought that such appointments were subject to examination, and when consequently no limits of age had been fixed, the Commissioners were able to state in their reply that they felt at liberty to deal exceptionally with his case, and his certificate was granted. In the same letter they stated grounds for thinking it desirable that the maximum limits of age should be lower than 45; and in your reply of 10th March 1862, they were informed that, in accordance with the suggestion of the Commissioners, his Lordship had consented to fix the limits of age between 25 and 40.

Regulations having been thus settled as provided by the Order in Council of the 21st May 1855, "with the assistance of the Com-"missioners according to the discretion of the chief authority of the "department," the Civil Service Commissioners see great objection to making individual exceptions.

If, however, the Lord President should be of opinion that the rules at present in force in respect to age are too stringent, they will be prepared to reconsider the question with a view to their modification.

I am, &c.

Mr. Harrison to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Privy Council Office, 18th March 1864.

I HAVE submitted to the Lord President of the Council your letter of the 9th ult., and I am instructed by his Lordship to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that his Lordship does not consider it expedient to make any change in the rule as regards the age of candidates for the situation of messenger in this office.

His Lordship has, consequently, cancelled the appointment of C——, and has nominated D——— to the post of office porter.

I am to request that you move the Civil Service Commissioners to take measures for the examination of D——— in the subjects prescribed for candidates for messengerships in the Council Office, and that you will have the goodness to give me a few days' notice of the day fixed for the examination.

I am, &c.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

A. F. Bayford, Esq., LL.D., to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, 13th January 1864.

Proposed exceptions as to age.

I HAVE now to call the attention of the Commissioners to the cases of the last remaining clerks, who were appointed subsequently to the passing of the Superannuation Act, but before any arrangements

had been made in respect to examination. Their names are as follows :— PROBATE COURT.

* * * *

I have only to remark further, that Messrs. A—— and B——, although under the age of 25 years at the date of their appointments, are now, both of them over that age; but I trust that, under the circumstances, the Commissioners will consent to waive their objection as to age. Proposed exceptions as to age.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Registrar, Court of Probate.

SIR, 19th January 1864.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., relative to the examination of Messrs. A——, B——, and C——.

The last-mentioned case appears to present no difficulty, and the Commissioners have given directions, according to your request, for the candidate's examination in the subjects mentioned in your letter.

They have issued similar directions with respect to Mr. B——, regarding him as qualified in respect of age by virtue of the extension usually accorded in favour of previous service ; as stated in their letter of the 16th April 1863.

The Commissioners regret that they are unable to regard any such exception as applicable to the case of Mr. A——, who has already been examined and rejected on two occasions ; having failed not only in the higher subjects which are no longer required, but also in some of those which are still prescribed. Employment after refusal will not bring a candidate within an exceptional rule as to age.

They cannot recognize employment, after the refusal of their certificate, as giving claim to an extension of the limits of age ; and they would, consequently, be unable to grant a certificate of qualification in favour of Mr. A——.

I have, &c.

PROBATE COURT (IRELAND).

PROBATE COURT (IRELAND).

Mr. Walrond to the Principal Registrar, Court of Probate, Dublin.

SIR, 1st February 1864.

THE Civil Service Commissioners having been requested, by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to take such steps as may be necessary, in communication with the Judge of the Court of Probate in Ireland, for the purpose of granting certificates to persons nominated to junior situations in that Court ; Qualifications of officers.

I am directed to enclose, for the consideration of the judge, a copy of the Order in Council, under which the Civil Service Commissioners act, with a document showing the limits of age and subjects of examination prescribed by most of the public departments ; among which are included, as will be seen, the Probate and Divorce Court, England, the masters' offices of the Courts at Westminster, the office of the Solicitor to the Treasury, &c. The Commissioners will be glad to learn the wishes of the Judge on these two points. With regard to the other qualifications, adverted to in the Order, (physical competence, and good character) it is presumed that no special regulations are required.

I have, &c.

PROBATE COURT (IRELAND).

Qualifications of officers.

A. H. Barton, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

Court of Probate, Dublin,
8th February 1864.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Judge of the Court of Probate of Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st February 1864, and the papers accompanying same, addressed by you to the Principal Registrars of the Court, and by them transmitted to him.

I send you herewith the scheme which the Judge recommends as proper to be adopted for the examination of persons to be hereafter appointed officers of the Principal Registry of the Court, and also the limits of the ages of admission.

You will observe that, as to clerks, German text has been struck out; the reason for this is, that the documents issuing from the Registry of the Court of Probate in Ireland, are not, as in England, nor is any part of them, written in German text.

The "outlines of geography" are also struck out, as embracing too large a subject, and one in which a candidate, though competent in all other branches, would probably in many cases fail.

With respect to messengers, office-keepers, porters, and such like persons, the Judge is of opinion that it would be better to have one class of examination for them all, and that it should be confined to reading and writing.

His reason for not thinking it right to require messengers to be able to write from dictation, and to understand the first four rules of arithmetic, as is now required in England, is, that the messengers attached to the Registry of the Irish Court are not required, as in England, to serve documents, and they have no duties to perform for which a knowledge of writing from dictation, or a knowledge of arithmetic can be required; and the Judge is the more anxious to limit the examination of messengers, porters, office-keepers, &c., because he finds from experience that the persons who are most eligible for such offices are those who have been domestic servants in families where they have conducted themselves with great integrity, but who in very early life have not received a good education; and if they were required to undergo anything like an extensive examination the men best qualified for the offices would thereby be excluded. The same reasons induce the Judge to recommend that the limit of age for this class should be from 21 to 40.

As to the limit of age within which clerks should be admitted, the Judge desires to call attention to the fact that in each particular department of the Principal Registry of the Irish Court there are very few clerks, and though all of them are fully occupied there is in no one department at present sufficient employment for a clerk to be brought in, merely for the purpose of learning the business, before he could be reasonably qualified to perform, without assistance, some part of it.

On the happening of vacancies in the clerkships of the Principal Registry, it must be almost impossible to find persons very well acquainted with the class of business which the clerks are required to perform; but in the offices of attorneys and solicitors there may occasionally be found persons who have, from long experience, acquired a perfect knowledge of law business *generally*, and who therefore might be able, within a very short period indeed, to perform the duties of clerks in the Court of Probate.

With the view of not excluding such persons, the Judge is of opinion that, *for the present*, the inferior limit of age for clerks should be 20

years, and the superior limit 35 years. If, however, the Civil Service Commissioners should desire the inferior limit to remain, as in England, at 17 years, the Judge will make no objection. PROBATE COURT (IRELAND).

The Judge further directs me to state that he is of opinion that a degree granted by any of the Universities ought to stand in lieu of a test examination. This is the case with officers in the army, and also with the apprentices of solicitors and attorneys in Ireland, who are obliged to undergo a very stringent examination before they are allowed to be apprenticed, but with a proviso that a university degree shall stand in lieu of an examination. Qualifications of officers.

A regulation to this effect would tend greatly to improve the class of persons to be employed in the Civil Service, and therefore he submits it to the serious consideration of the Commissioners as one well worthy of adoption.

The Judge desires me to add that he is anxious that the scheme should be settled as soon as it conveniently can, as a clerk is waiting for examination.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

SCHEME of EXAMINATION of Officers of the Principal Registry of the Court of Probate, Ireland, to be hereafter appointed as recommended by the Right Honourable Richard Keatinge, the Judge of the Court.

I. Clerks:—Limits of age: inferior, 20; superior, 35.

1. Exercises to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Copying, to test accuracy.
4. Comparison of copies with originals.
5. Indexing, or copying into registers.
6. English composition.

II. Messengers, office-keepers, porters, and such like persons:—Limits of age: inferior, 21; superior, 40.

1. Reading.
2. Writing (without respect to orthography).

(Signed) A. H. BARTON.
Secretary.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Court of Probate, Dublin.

SIR, 11th February 1864.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, forwarding rules proposed by the Right Honourable the Judge of the Court of Probate, for the examination of persons to be appointed to junior situations in the Principal Registry of that Court.

The Commissioners have no remarks to offer as to the subjects of examination which the Judge has laid down, beyond expressing their regret that the examination of clerks should include no subject calculated to test educational acquirements of a general character. Neither do they propose to raise the objection, which under ordinary circumstances they would have entertained, to the high limit of age recommended in the case of clerks, conceiving that the Judge must be better able than they can be to estimate the weight of the reasons assigned for the extension.

They desire me, however, to observe that in the case of messengers and persons of that class there appears to be no corresponding reason why the superior limit should be higher than that which has been fixed for appointments of the same class in the English Probate Court, and in nearly all departments of the Government. Independently of other con- Objection to a high superior limit of age.

PROBATE COURT (IRELAND).

siderations, the principle on which the Superannuation Act is framed appears to render a lower maximum desirable. The Judge will be aware that, under that Act the maximum pension attainable is two-thirds of the salary previously enjoyed; and that, for the attainment of this pension 40 years' service is required. A person appointed at the age of 40 will not acquire this claim unless his life should be unusually prolonged; and there will, in all probability, be a very considerable period during which he is, on the one hand, becoming less and less efficient, while, on the other hand, he is annually gaining a title to increased superannuation. Under these circumstances, it will be difficult to press his retirement, and it will be still more difficult to do so if, as is not very unusual, the failure of strength should begin at 60, when the superannuation allowance will be only one-third, or at 65, when it will be only two-fifths of the salary which he has been enjoying. Of course the risk of premature failure of strength cannot be altogether avoided, but the inconvenience is less likely to occur in the case of a public servant who enters at an early age. Subject to the question above stated, the Commissioners accede to the rules proposed by the Judge, and will regulate, in accordance with them, any examinations which it may be their duty to conduct for the situations in question.

Objection to a high superior limit of age.

A university degree cannot be accepted in lieu of examination.

The Commissioners regret that they are unable to adopt the suggestion of the Judge that a university degree might be accepted in lieu of examination. A similar proposal has been made to them from several quarters; but they have always felt that it was impossible for them thus to delegate their functions to other examining bodies; and further, that even if this were possible, the difficulty would be insuperable of discriminating between the numerous kinds of certificates granted by various universities and places of education, and of determining to which of these certificates such a privilege should be extended. They have the satisfaction, however, of thinking that the maintenance of a principle to which they attach great importance will not throw any difficulty in the way of the design which the Judge entertains, and in which they cordially concur, of improving the class of persons to be employed in the Civil Service by the introduction of those who have taken a university degree. It will still rest with the Judge, in the exercise of his right of nomination, to restrict his selection to persons of superior education, who will be in no danger of failing to satisfy the very moderate requirements of the proposed examination.

I have, &c.

Mr. Barton to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Court of Probate, Dublin, 13th February 1864.

Superior limit of age for Messengers, &c.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, which I have submitted to the Right Honourable the Judge of the Court of Probate.

The Judge desires me to state that he is extremely unwilling to press upon the Civil Service Commissioners the fixing of what they may consider (for the reasons mentioned in your letter) to be too advanced an age as the superior limit for messengers, office-keepers, porters, and such like persons; but at the same time he is of opinion that by fixing the age at 40 there would be a better chance of obtaining eligible persons to fill vacancies as they arise.

Though 36 is the superior limit in the English Court of Probate, it appears by one of the printed papers forwarded to the Judge that in

several other departments the age of such like persons is fixed at 40. However, he directs me to state that he is willing so far to comply with the wishes of the Commissioners, as to reduce the superior limits of age to 38 years, which he hopes will meet their approbation. PROBATE COURT (IRELAND).

With reference to what I mentioned in my former letter, as to university degrees, it was intended merely to apply to the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin. Superior limit of age for Messengers, &c.

I have, &c.

Mr. Walrond to Mr. Barton.

SIR, 16th February 1864.

IN reply to your letter of the 13th inst., I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in accordance with the wishes of the Judge of the Court of Probate, as stated in your letter, they will regard 38 as the maximum limit of age in the case of messengers, office-keepers, porters, and persons of that class attached to the Court.

I have, &c.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE.

W. W. Willink, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, London, 2nd March 1864.

WITH reference to your letter dated the 7th November 1863, transmitting to this Board a table which contained the result of the examination of Mr. A—— and Mr. B——, the two candidates who had been nominated by the Public Works Loan Commissioners to compete for a clerkship in their establishment, and acquainting them that each of the candidates had failed in one of the prescribed subjects, I am directed to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that this Board, under the above circumstances, being in the necessity of employing some person to discharge, temporarily, the duties of the vacant clerkship, appointed Mr. A——, as having, of the two candidates, obtained the highest number of marks, to serve as their temporary clerk until some permanent arrangement should be made to fill the vacancy. Mr. A——— entered upon his duties on the 23rd November last, and has filled them to this Board's satisfaction, in consideration whereof, as he has requested to be allowed again to undergo examination before the Civil Service Commissioners with a view of obtaining the permanent appointment, this Board again nominate him as a candidate for the clerkship, and under the circumstances above mentioned they do not propose to nominate any gentleman to compete with him, but request that he may be examined in the subjects mentioned in the letter from this department dated 29th October last. Appointment without competition.

I am, &c.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE.

Mr. Walrond to Mr. Willink.

SIR, 7th March 1864.

IN reply to your letter of the 2nd inst., I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that they have made arrangements for the examination of Mr. A—— according to your request; and that, having referred to the papers which he sent in at his former examination, they think it unnecessary on this occasion to do more than test his competence in the subject in which he then failed, viz., arithmetic.

Employment of a Clerk without a certificate.

I am, however, to observe, with reference to the circumstances stated in your letter, that the employment of a candidate, even in a temporary capacity, after the refusal of his certificate, is at variance with the provisions of the Order in Council of May 21st 1855, according to the interpretation put upon that order, not only by the Civil Service Commissioners, but also by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

I have, &c.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Mr. Walrond to George Graham, Esq.

SIR, 29th October 1864.

Exceptional rule as to age.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter proposing a modification of the limits of age prescribed for junior appointments in your office;

And in reply I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners will adopt henceforth the rule which you have suggested, viz.: that "persons admitted as indexers, transcribers, statistical abstractors, and "sorters, may be transferred from one to another of these appoint-"ments although their age may exceed 30 years at the time of such "transfer."

I have, &c.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

Mr. Walrond to George Seton, Esq.

SIR, 31st May 1864.

Examination in arithmetic for the Indexing Department.

IN reply to your letter of the 27th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, in compliance with what they understand to be the wishes of the Registrar-General, they will examine all candidates for the Indexing Department of the General Register Office, whether transcribers, sorters, or indexers, in arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, in addition to the subjects hitherto prescribed.

I am, &c.

SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.

Seamen's Registry Office.

Mr. Walrond to Mr. Booth.

Sir, 3rd March 1864.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, stating the desire of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade that the limits of age for third class clerkships in the General Registry Office of Seamen should for the future be the same as for junior clerkships in the office of the Board of Trade. Limits of age for Clerks.

And, in reply, I am to acquaint you that they will consider the limits of age to be from 18 to 25 years, in compliance with the wishes of my Lords.

I have, &c.

TRADE (BOARD OF).

Trade (Board of).

James Booth, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,

Sir, 25th February 1864.

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, asking with reference to this Board's letter of the 9th instant, notifying the nomination of five candidates to compete for three junior clerkships in this Department, to be informed on what principle the question of seniority is determined in the Board of Trade among candidates who enter it by the same competition. Seniority of competitors.

In reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, that the question of priority in position among the three successful competitors will be considered by my Lords without reference to the date of the certificate issued by the Commissioners, and will be determined by the number of marks obtained in the examination by the successful candidates respectively.

I have, &c.

TREASURY.

Treasury.

F. Peel, Esq., M.P., to the Civil Service Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Treasury Chambers, 28th January 1864.

I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state to you that their Lordships have been in correspondence with the Judge of the Court of Probate in Ireland, on the subject of the admission of clerks appointed to junior situations in that court with a Civil Service certificate. Examination of Officers of Probate Court, Ireland.

The Judge has expressed his desire to adopt the system of Civil Service examination in reference to the officers in question, and to arrange at once the subjects of examination.

I am, therefore, to request that you will put yourselves in communication with his Lordship, with a view to settle the necessary particulars.

I am, &c.

Hon. H. Brand, M.P., to the Civil Service Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Treasury Chambers, 29th February 1864.

With reference to Mr. Walrond's report of the 24th instant, respecting a false certificate of age furnished by ———, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint Suggested prosecution for production of false evidence.

TREASURY.

you that my Lords would be glad to receive the original papers respecting the age, and character of ———, in order that they may be in a position to institute such legal proceedings as they may consider advisable.

I am, &c.

Enclosure in Letter dated 14th April 1864.

Treasury Minute dated 29th March 1864.

Necessity of a certificate for all persons appointed to junior situations.

WRITE to Mr. Waddington with reference to his letter of 27th November. Request he will observe to Secretary Sir George Grey that on several occasions, and with reference to many departments of Her Majesty's Civil Service, the subject of the necessity of the Civil Service certificate in order to the completion of any appointment, and of the circumstances under which the certificate may not be required, has been brought under the consideration of this Board, and their Lordships avail themselves of the opportunity, which the case of the subordinate officers in the Convict Service affords, to submit to Secretary Sir George Grey their views generally on the subject.

1. It appears to my Lords that the Order in Council of 21st May 1855, proceeding from Her Majesty in Council, an authority next to the Legislature, must be held to be obligatory upon all Her Majesty's civil servants, and my Lords have felt it their duty to give effect to it, so far as lies in their power, according to its proper interpretation.

2. The Order in Council has in itself no reference whatever to the subject of superannuation. It recites in its preamble that it is expedient to make provision for testing, according to fixed rules, the qualifications of young men who may from time to time be proposed to be appointed to the junior situations in any of Her Majesty's civil establishments.

And it directs that all such young men shall, before they are admitted to probation, be examined by or under the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall receive from them a certificate of qualification for such situation.

The certificate, it is to be remarked, has relation not only to the requisite knowledge and intellectual qualification on the part of a candidate for the proper discharge of his official duties, but also to age, physical capability, and moral character, forming altogether in the opinion of this Board an important and valuable test of the qualifications for employment in the public service.

3. The Order in Council proceeds to state that after a candidate shall have passed his examination, and received his certificate, he shall enter on a period of probation, and shall not be finally appointed to the public service, unless upon satisfactory proof of his fitness being furnished to the chief of his department after six months' probation.

4. The terms of the order apply generally to all junior situations in any of Her Majesty's civil establishments, without distinction, either as to the rank of the parties or the character of the service.

The rules applicable to each department under the heads of age, physical capability, character, and knowledge, are to be settled with the assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners according to the discretion of the chief authority in each department, and my Lords feel assured there is every disposition on the part of the Commissioners to adapt these rules to the circumstances of each department.

5. Not many months after the date of the Order in Council the subject of its applicability to temporary offices in the public service was brought under discussion, and a correspondence took place between the Civil Service Commissioners and the Audit Office; and eventually on reference to this Board the opinion of my Lords was given in the following words:—

"The material points in this correspondence upon which an expression of the opinion of this Board is called for, are,—

1. "The authority possessed by the Commissioners in certain cases under the Order in Council.

2. "The most suitable age of admissions. On the first point, my Lords have to observe that, according to the intention and spirit of the Order in Council, persons nominated to any junior situation in the Civil Service, whether it be a temporary or permanent clerkship, and whether the person be appointed for the first time to the public service, or be transferred from one junior situation to another, cannot be admitted to probation in such junior situation until he has received a certificate of qualification from the Commissioners; but no fixed rules have been prescribed as to the nature of the evidence by which the qualification of the candidates is to be tested; and my Lords feel assured that without in any respect falling short of the substantial attainment of the objects of the Commission, the Commissioners will exercise a just discretion in adapting their proceedings to the varied circumstances of the different cases brought before them."

My Lords have deemed it advisable to quote this passage from their minute of December 1855, with the view of showing that this Board has always held that the obtaining a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners is a condition precedent to any employment whether probationary or otherwise, and whether in the established or temporary service of the public, and that without any reference to the subject of superannuation. My Lords, however, understand that the Civil Service Commissioners have considered as exceptional, and as not coming within the scope of the Order in Council,

TREASURY.

the cases of persons employed only occasionally or for a short and definite period, in which interpretation of the Order my Lords agree.

6. The Superannuation Act of 1859, in making the certificate an indispensable condition to a claim for superannuation (save in the excepted cases of the 17th clause) on the part of all persons appointed to the Civil Service after the 19th April 1859, has created, no doubt, an additional reason for obtaining it, but it does not appear to my Lords to weaken in any way the force of the Order in its obligatory character with regard to all persons admitted into the public service, whether entitled to claim superannuation or not.

Necessity of a certificate for all persons appointed to junior situations.

7. The same considerations which led to the recital in the Order of Council as to the expediency of providing a test of qualifications, appear to my Lords to apply, with at least equal force, to the class of officers connected with prisons referred to in Col. Henderson's letters. With regard to these My Lords observe that the standard of education has been fixed so low as to exclude no person who in the view of this Board can be considered fit to be employed in the public service in any office involving trust or responsibility; and it is obvious that the test of qualifications of a physical and moral character is at least as important, with reference to warders and other officers of prisons, as to those employed in any other branch of the public service.

8. Their Lordships have further to remark that the Order in Council has been already applied without difficulty and with considerable advantage to classes in the public service similar to those with regard to which it is now proposed that it should be dispensed with, as the out-door officers in the Customs, letter-carriers in the Post Office, warders in the War Department, the Admiralty, and the Colonial Department, and to messengers and other subordinate officers in nearly every department of the Civil Service, classes numbering in the aggregate nearly 13,000 persons. The adoption of the plan proposed by Colonel Henderson would, in the opinion of this Board, establish a precedent which could scarcely fail to be followed in other departments; the requiring certificates of qualifications for the public service would cease to be regarded as obligatory; and eventually, my Lords apprehend, the Order in Council would to a great extent become a dead letter.

9. Nor, when viewed with reference to its bearing upon the specific objects of the Superannuation Act of 1859, does the course proposed with respect to the Convict Service appear to be free from serious objection. For while my Lords are by no means assured that the exaction from men under the inducement which the offer of employment affords of an abandonment of all claim to superannuation would secure this department hereafter from much undesirable pressure, their Lordships are convinced that the employment of persons under such circumstances would involve, in many cases, their retention in the service after they had ceased to be physically capable of performing their duties with efficiency, an evil which it is one of the main objects of the superannuation system to prevent.

10. Secretary Sir George Grey will have observed from the tenor of their Lordships' remarks, that they are unable to concur in the plan proposed by Col. Henderson. They request that the Secretary of State will reconsider this very important matter, as bearing upon the whole of the Civil Service, showing that although all the cases referred to by Col. Henderson seem to my Lords to come within the description of junior situations in the public service, yet if there be other offices in the Prisons department in respect of which it may be the Secretary of State's opinion that persons of mature age should be appointed, having acquired special qualifications in other pursuits for the appointment, the last clause of the Order in Council appears to afford the means of securing the services of such persons for the public.

11. With reference to the time occupied in the Civil Service examinations (generally three weeks or upwards), of which Col. Henderson complains in his letter of the 10th September, my Lords have no doubt that an arrangement can be made, in communication with the Civil Service Commissioners, as in some other departments, by which that inconvenience can be obviated.

12. In conclusion, my Lords request Mr. Waddington will observe to Secretary Sir George Grey that my Lords have ascertained that of 169 warders, civil guards, &c., who have been refused certificates by the Civil Service Commissioners down to 31st December last, only 50 have failed from the want of the necessary educational attainments, the qualification required for a civil guard being confined to reading and writing simple words.

Of the remainder 31 were found disqualified in respect of age, and 88 in respect of character or physical defect.

My Lords need not point out the peculiar importance of the precautions which the inquiries of the Civil Service Commissioners afford against the admission of persons who may be deficient either in moral character or in physical strength of constitution to the important office of a warder in charge of convicts.

As regards the educational test, their Lordships observe in the correspondence in 1862, given in the Appendix to the 8th Report of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the late Sir J. Jebb himself proposed the educational qualifications now in force. My Lords can scarcely doubt that the Secretary of State and the present Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons will be indisposed to abandon altogether an educational test as regards convict officers; but their Lordships observe that Mr. Maitland, in his letter of 19th December 1861, to Sir J. Jebb, states that if the chairman of the directors should so desire it, the Civil Service Commissioners would not press any literary qualification which he might deem unnecessary.

TREASURY.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Treasury.

SIR, 16th April 1864.

Necessity of a certificate for all persons appointed to junior situations.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, transmitting, by desire of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a copy of a minute dated 29th ultimo;

And in reply I am to request that you will convey to my Lords the thanks of the Commissioners for the important communication with which they have been favoured.

I have, &c.

C. L. Ryan, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Whitehall, 9th November 1864.

Qualifications of Messenger to Chancellor of Exchequer.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer desires me to acquaint you that he has nominated ——— to be a messenger in his office, and he begs that he may be examined accordingly.

Mr. Gladstone would suggest, with the concurrence of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the limits of age and subjects of examination should be the same as in the case of Treasury messengers.

I am, &c.

WAR OFFICE.

WAR OFFICE.

H. R. Drewry, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, War Office, 16th February 1864.

Qualifications of Temporary Assistants in Chemical Department.

THE Secretary of State for War having nominated Dr. ——— to the appointment of temporary assistant in the Chemical Department, I am directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to request that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to cause him to be examined in the following subjects, viz.:—

Chemistry,
German, and
Arithmetic,

and that you will furnish the usual certificate of qualification to this office in the event of Dr. ——— becoming entitled to the same.

I am to add that, as the qualifications requisite for this post are of a special nature, the chemist has experienced considerable difficulty in finding a suitable candidate, and I am to request that you will call the attention of the Commissioners to the enclosed memorandum which has been drawn up by the chemist defining the duties, and containing some remarks in reference to the situation.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

WAR OFFICE.

MEMORANDUM with reference to APPOINTMENT of Dr. ——— as TEMPORARY ASSISTANT in the CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

In reference to Dr. ———'s imperfect knowledge of English, it is necessary to point out that the candidate would, apart from his knowledge of arithmetic, most likely meet with serious difficulties in working out the ordinary class of commercial problems usually set to Civil Service candidates, involving a knowledge of terms, measurements, &c. (such as roods, perches, rods), of which he is not at all likely to have heard. The knowledge of arithmetic possessed by the candidate is to be applied to the calculation by decimals of analytical results, his examiner in chemistry, who, it is hoped, may possess a knowledge of German, would therefore perhaps be the proper person to test the arithmetical knowledge

of this candidate. The chemist of the War Department represents that this chemical assistant would be almost exclusively employed by him upon the analysis of gases caused by the explosion of gunpowder, &c., and must therefore be qualified in gas analysis, according to Bunsen's system, and also be acquainted with ordinary analytical chemistry.

* * * * *

War Office.

Qualifications of Temporary Assistants in Chemical Department.

Mr. Horace Mann to the Under Secretary of State, War Department.

Sir, 19th February 1864.

In reply to your communication of the 16th instant, notifying the nomination of Dr. ——— as temporary assistant in the Chemical Department, and mentioning the subjects of examination and degree of proficiency which the Secretary of State considers appropriate under the circumstances ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will regard the subjects referred to as applicable to any examinations which they may have to conduct for the situation in question, and that they anticipitate no difficulty in so regulating the examination of Dr. ——— as to meet the circumstances of the case, as described in the memorandum which accompanied your letter.

The Commissioners observe that no limits of age are mentioned, but they presume that, as the situation is a temporary one, they will be justified in concluding that the ordinary limits for temporary clerks, viz., 18 to 40, are intended to apply.

I have, &c.

Mr. Drewry to Mr. Walrond.

Sir, War Office, 24th February 1864.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 19th instant, and to acquaint you in reply that Lord de Grey approves of the limits of age suggested for temporary assistants in the Chemical Department, viz., 18 to 40.

In regard to the fixed subjects of general examination, I am directed to transmit a copy of a letter received from Mr. Abel, by which it appears that it is not desirable, beyond the two subjects named, to determine permanently the syllabus of examination for this character of appointment.

I am, &c.

Enclosure.

War Office.

The particular subjects in which Dr. ——— is to be examined cannot be considered as generally applicable to future examinations of candidates for temporary appointment as assistant to the department, because the temporary assistant to be now appointed is required to perform work of a special description, which may differ altogether in its character from that to be performed by a temporary assistant at any future period.

As knowledge of a particular but variable description may be required of temporary assistants, while that which must be possessed by assistants on the establishment may not be at all essential in the instance of any particular temporary appointment in the department, it is impossible to fix generally upon subjects of examination for such appointments to a greater extent than as follows :—

Chemistry.—The particular nature of the examination in this subject to be determined upon in each case.

Elementary Arithmetic, "involving the use of decimals."

(Signed) F. A. Abel,
Chemist of the War Department.

WAR OFFICE.

Qualifications of Temporary Assistants in Chemical Department.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary, War Office.

SIR, 29th February 1864.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, with enclosure;

And in reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wishes of the Secretary of State for War, they will regard 18 and 40 as the limits of age for temporary assistants in the Chemical Department; and the following subjects as the prescribed subjects of examination, viz., (1) elementary arithmetic, involving the use of decimals; (2) chemistry (the particular nature of the examination to be determined in each case).

I have, &c.

Mr. Drewry to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, War Office, 30th April 1864.

IN transmitting the enclosed copy of a letter from the chemist of this department, relative to the employment of ——— in his department;

I am directed to acquaint you that Earl de Grey and Ripon has nominated ——— to the appointment of temporary assistant in the Chemical Department, and to request that you will cause him to be examined in the subjects prescribed for such appointments, and furnish the usual certificate of qualification to this office, in the event of his becoming entitled to the same.

——— has been directed to attend to any instructions he may receive from you on the subject of his examination.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

Chemical Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich,

Sir, 28th April 1864.

WITH reference to your letter of the 2nd March, communicating to me Lord de Grey's approval of the employment of Dr. ——— in this department for one month on probation;

I have to report that the period within which that gentleman has been engaged upon the particular work with which I have attested his knowledge of gas analysis, &c., has been unavoidably protracted, in consequence of delays in the preparation of the necessary apparatus and arrangement; but that he has now completed, to my entire satisfaction, operations and calculations which show that he is thoroughly and practically acquainted with gas analysis, and that his experience in this branch of chemistry, and the accuracy of his work, warrant me in placing full confidence in the correctness of the results arrived at by him.

His thorough acquaintance with other branches of practical chemistry, upon which he might have to be occasionally employed in the department, has also been most satisfactorily demonstrated during the period of his probationary employment in my laboratories.

I am therefore now in a position to testify, from personal knowledge that Dr. ——— is in every way competent to perform the duties attached to the particular appointment of temporary assistant in this department, for which he has been proposed.

As the commencement of the work for which I require the temporary assistant has been delayed since January last, in consequence, firstly, of the great difficulty of finding a suitable candidate, and afterwards by the rejection of Dr. ——— by the Civil Service Commissioners, I have to urge most strongly that the subject of Dr. ———'s appointment as temporary assistant in my department may receive consideration with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. A. ABEL,

The Chief Clerk, War Office. Chemist of the War Department.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary, War Office.

SIR, 5th May 1864.

IN reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, that they have referred to the papers

relating to the previous examination of ———, and have considered the report of Dr. Abel, copy of which was transmitted with your letter. War Office. — Qualifications of Temporary Assistants in Chemical Department.

Although ———, when examined in February last, was deficient in some of the peculiar acquirements specified in your letter of 16th of February, the Commissioners consider that the expressions now used regarding him by Dr. Abel, himself a highly qualified practical chemist and a competent judge of his present fitness, are such as justify them in granting a certificate in Dr. ———'s favour without further examination.

I have, &c.

Mr. Drewry to Mr. Walrond.

Sir, War Office, 24th March 1864.

The Secretary of State for War having nominated ——— to the appointment of letter carrier and messenger between this department and Woolwich ; Qualifications of Letter Carrier and Messenger.

I am directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to request that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to cause him to be examined in the subjects prescribed for messengers for this department, and that you will furnish the usual certificate of qualification to this office in the event of his becoming entitled to the same.

I am to add that though ——— is not yet discharged from the army, he is expected to be so shortly ; and the maximum limit of age for pensioners appointed as messengers is fixed by the Secretary of State at 46.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary, War Office.

Sir, 29th March 1864.

In reply to your letter of the 24th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wishes of the Secretary of State for War, they will regard the maximum limit of age for pensioners appointed to be messengers as fixed at 46 ; and that they have issued instructions for the examination of ——— in the subjects prescribed for messengers in the War Department.

I have, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant-General's Office.

War. Adjutant-General's Office. —

Lieut.-General the Hon. J. Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., to Mr. Walrond.

Sir, Horse Guards, 9th December 1864.

Referring to the correspondence that took place in the year 1858 and previously, by which the ages of clerks appointed to this office, were fixed by my predecessor, as specified in the margin,* I have now to propose that a temporary clerk may succeed to a permanent clerkship at any age, provided that, when he entered the office, he was within the limit of age, viz., 25. Exceptional rule as to age.

It has been my practice to regard the temporary clerks as on their probation to succeed to vacancies on the establishment, and I am

* Established clerks, 16 to 25 ; temporary clerks, 16 to 40.

WAR. ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

desirous that no efficient candidate who was within the limit of age on first admission, shall be debarred merely on the ground of age.

I have, &c.

Mr. Walrond to Lieut.-General the Hon. J. Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B.

Exceptional rule as to age.

SIR, 14th December 1864.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant;

And in reply I am to acquaint you that, in accordance with your wishes, they will regard temporary clerks in the Adjutant General's Office as eligible for permanent clerkships at any age, provided that their age did not exceed 25 years at the time of entering the office.

I am, &c.

WOODS (OFFICE OF).

WOODS (OFFICE OF).

Mr. Walrond to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

GENTLEMEN, 6th August, 1864.

Qualifications for Messengers.

IT having been notified to the Civil Service Commissioners that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have nominated ——— to the situation of messenger in the Office of Woods, and no regulations having yet been laid down for testing the qualifications of candidates for that situation;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that they may be informed what subjects of examination and limits of age you think it desirable to prescribe.

I am at the same time to enclose for your information a document, which shows what are the rules in force for similar situations in other departments.

I am, &c.

J. F. Redgrave, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Office of Woods, &c., 15th August 1864.

IN reply to your letter of the 6th instant, with its inclosure, I am directed by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that, in their opinion, the subjects to be prescribed for testing the qualifications of candidates for the situation of messengers in this department should be as follows, viz.:—

1. Reading.
2. Writing (from dictation).
3. Arithmetic (the four first rules).

and that the limits of age should be from 21 to 35.

With reference to the appointment of ———, the Commissioners direct me to state that he was examined four years ago, about the 20th of December 1859, when he was appointed a messenger in the Customs establishment, from which office he has been transferred here, and the Commissioners of Woods therefore presume that the Civil Service Commissioners will not require him to be re-examined.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Hon. C. A. Gore.

SIR, 18th August 1864.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant;

Woods (Office of).

Qualifications for Messengers.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wish of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, they will consider 21 and 35 to be the prescribed limits of age for the situation of messenger in the Office of Woods and Forests, and the subjects of examination to be as follows, viz.:—

1. Reading.
2. Writing from dictation.
3. Arithmetic (the four first rules).

In the case of ————, the candidate now nominated, having referred to the papers sent in by him when examined on his nomination to the situation of messenger in the Customs establishment, they do not think it necessary to examine him again; and will be prepared to grant his certificate so soon as they shall be satisfied of his fitness in respect of health and character.

* * * * *

I have, &c.

WORKS (OFFICE OF).

Works (Office of).

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Office of Works.

Sir, 7th June 1864.

Alteration in the scheme of examination.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, communicating the wish of the First Commissioner of Works, &c., that book-keeping should be omitted from the scheme of examination for clerkships in the Office of Works, and that translation from Latin or French, at the option of the candidate, should be substituted; and in reply I am to state that the Civil Service Commissioners will regulate future examinations in accordance with the alterations proposed.

I have, &c.

Mr. Walrond to A. Austin, Esq.

Sir, 14th June 1864.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst.

In accordance with the wishes of the First Commissioner of Works, the Commissioners will not examine candidates in Latin or French in the preliminary test examination; but they will withhold their certificate from any candidate who, in the competitive examination, fails to show a moderate knowledge of the language which he selects.

I have, &c.

Appendix III.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

1. Correspondence.
2. Instructions for the guidance of Candidates selected in 1864.
3. Papers set in the Open Competitive Examination, July 1864.
4. Papers set in June 1864, at the "Further Examination" of Candidates selected in 1863.
5. Statistics.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

1.—CORRESPONDENCE.

T. G. Baring, Esq., M.P., to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, India Office, 11th February 1864.

Examination of Civil Servants at Madras.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to transmit to you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, fifty copies of "extracts from the rules for the examination at Madras "of newly appointed members of the Madras Civil Service."

2. I am, at the same time, to forward a copy of an extract from the proceedings of the Government of Madras relating to the "text-books" which it is considered desirable to place in the hands of candidates selected for the Madras Civil Service, and to state that Messrs. Allen are in a position to supply the requisite books.

3. Sir Charles Wood will be glad to be informed whether a reference to the published reports of the Civil Service Commissioners will be a sufficient answer to the inquiry contained in the seventh paragraph of Mr. Hutchins's letter respecting the test laid down for vernacular examination for the Presidency of Madras.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following papers:—

From P. P. HUTCHINS, Esq., Acting Secretary, Board of Examiners, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 30th July 1863, No. 308.

I AM desired by the Board of Examiners to bring to the notice of Government the difficulty experienced in England by gentlemen appointed to the Civil Service of this Presidency not only in procuring vernacular books which will be useful to them afterwards in their studies under the Board, but even in ascertaining what the text books prescribed by the Board really are.

2. Referring first to the latter point, the Board would suggest that a copy of the principal college rules, showing clearly the general nature of the prescribed tests and the names of the text books in each language, should be placed in the hands of each gentleman immediately after his appointment. A selection from the examination rules has accordingly been printed on a single sheet of paper, and a copy is herewith submitted for the approval of Government. One hundred and forty-five further copies will be forwarded to the Government office in a separate packet, with a view to their transmission to the Secretary of State.

3. The Board request the attention of Government to the MS. addition which has been made to Rule XIV. An expurgated edition of the Panchatantram has been recently brought out by the Director of Public Instruction, which the Board have determined, with the permission of Government, to adopt as the text-book instead of having the old edition reprinted. The alterations in the first tantram are very slight, but it occupies 51 pages of the new book, which is duodecimo, against 29 of the old quarto edition.

4. With regard to text books, it was formerly the practice * of the Court of Directors to indent upon Madras for books required at Haileybury and Addiscombe. Either from a want of confidence in the permanency of the tests, or from ignorance of the precise books required, booksellers will not even now keep a stock of such works. The Government have

* Extract Minutes Consultation, 4th July, 1850, No. 576.
Ditto ditto 13th December 1851, No. 1147.
Ditto ditto 2nd May 1854, No. 413.
&c. &c.

Examination of Civil Servants at Madras.

recently * been in communication with Messrs. Allen & Co. on this subject, and it is understood that the books noted in the margin † have just been ordered by that firm. But their venture is confined to Telugu, and there seems no reason to doubt that there will now be an equal demand for Tamil books, and that a small supply of Canarese and Malayalum works may also be useful.

* Proceedings of Government, 7th October 1862, No. 1184.

† Brown's Telugu Reader, Ditto, Dialogues, } 25 copies.
Telegu Test Book,
Telegu Grammar - - 50 do.
Campbell's Dictionary - 12 do.

5. After full consideration the Board would recommend that 50 copies of the books prescribed for the ordinary tests, and 25 of those selected for the major and minor rewards, be forwarded to the India House, to be there available at a fixed price, or to be made over to a bookseller for sale on commission. A supply of Mr. Percival's small Tamil and Telugu dictionaries, and of Mr. Pope's First Lesson Book in Tamil, would also be of great use. Allowance should however be made for Messrs. Allen & Co.'s order. The enclosed statement shows the number of books in each language required to make up the full supply proposed by the Board, and also the number now available. The remainder can only be sent after the reprint sanctioned in G.O. 9th June 1863, No. 152, has been effected.

6. It will be seen that Hindustani is not mentioned in the statement. Hitherto the Board have been disinclined to reject the applications of students for authority to take up this language for the minor reward, because, in ignorance of the Madras tests, they had previously directed their studies towards it. For the future, however, the discretion vested in the Board by Rule XVII., will rarely be exercised in favour of Hindustani, and it might be well that this intention should be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State.

7. In conclusion I am instructed to request that the Board may be informed what test is laid down in the several vernaculars for the second examination in England of gentlemen appointed to this Presidency.

Enclosure 2.

Order thereon, 11th December 1863, No. 1364.

The Governor in Council directs that 100 copies of the "Extracts from the College "Rules" received with the foregoing letter from the Board of Examiners be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, with a request that a copy of the rules may be furnished to each gentlemen appointed to the Civil Service of this Presidency immediately on appointment. One hundred copies of the vernacular text books, dictionaries, and Tamil lesson book, referred to in paragraph 5 of the Board's letter, will be forwarded to Messrs. Allen & Co. for sale on commission.

2. The Government approve of the expurgated edition of the Panchatantram recently published by the Director of Public Instruction being adopted as a text book in the Tamil language instead of the edition hitherto in use.

3. The Governor in Council however is unable to concur with the Board as to the expediency of discouraging the study of the Hindustani language to the extent contemplated by them. It is very desirable that civil servants should be able to communicate with Mahommedan gentlemen and other members of that community, of whom comparatively few are acquainted with English or with the Hindoo vernacular, and for this reason the Government are of opinion that the study of Hindustani as a third language should be encouraged rather than the reverse. Hindustani moreover is not without its use as a lingua franca spoken more or less throughout this Presidency as well as in other parts of India.

(True extract.)
(Signed) A. J. Arbuthnot,
Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Examiners.
„ Directors of Public Instruction.

(Enclosure 3.)

Extracts from the Rules for the Examination at Madras of newly appointed Members of the Madras Civil Service.

* * * * * *

Rule V. Every person appointed a member of the Civil Service on the Madras establishment shall, immediately on his arrival in Madras, report himself in person to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners.

* * * * * *

VII. Every civil servant must qualify himself for the public service by a knowledge of the under-mentioned languages according to the prescribed test.

Tamil. Telugu.

* * * * * *

IX. Every civil servant is expected to pass the test of qualification in one language within six months from the date of his arrival, and in a second language within six months from the date of passing in the first. Failing either of these expectations, a civil servant will not be allowed to remain at Madras, but will be sent to complete his studies under some civil authority at a station in the interior.

* * * * * *

Examination of Civil Servants at Madras.

XIV. The following is the test of qualification for the public service in the several languages:—

1st. Construing with readiness and accuracy, and ability to parse and to explain peculiarities of idiom and grammar, and to answer general miscellaneous questions from the under-mentioned books:—

Fluency and distinctness of reading will be absolutely required.

Telugu.—The first 35 stories of Morris's Selections, with the Arzis and Dialogues, the 5th chapter of Brown's Telugu Reader, and the first 40 pages of the Vikramarka Tales.

Tamil.—The first 70 pages of the Kathamanjery, and the first 29 pages of Punchatuntram (old edition), comprising the Introduction and the first Tuntram, equivalent to 51 pages of the new edition (1862).

Canarese.—The first 43 stories in the Canarese Selections, compiled by Adacki Sooba Row, and the first 100 stories in the Canarese version of Æsop's Fables.

Malayalum.—The first 50 stories of Arbuthnot's Malayalum Selections, and Collett's Malayalum Reader, Parts I. and II., Part III. as far as page 125, and Part IV.

Hindustani.—The Totakahani.

2nd. Translating into English with accuracy a paper in a plain simple style, not taken from the test books.

3rd. Translating intelligibly, and with reasonable accuracy of grammar, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper, written in a plain simple style.

N.B.—Sandhi will not be required.

4th. Translating in like manner, as a test of idiom, a short paper of English phrases into the language in which the examination is held, and answering in writing a few questions on construction and idiom, such as are met with in ordinary conversation or writing.

5th. Making a written abstract in English of the contents of an arzi or other official paper, written in the language in which the examination is held, and which is to be read out to the examinee, who shall be at liberty to obtain any verbal explanation he may require from the Moonshee, their conversation being held in the language in which the arzi or other official paper is written.

6th. Conversing intelligibly on an ordinary subject with a Moonshee.

XV. The following is the test, on passing by which the student will be entitled to the major reward, and a degree of honour:—

1st. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the under-mentioned books, with explanations of terms and usages, and of peculiarities of grammatical idiom:—

Telugu.—Punchatuntram, second and third chapters; Brown's Telugu Reader, second, third, and fourth chapters; last 30 pages of Vikramarka; Vemana 150 verses.

Tamil.—The Veerada Purvum (section of the Mahabharat) in Tamil prose.

2nd. Translating into English with accuracy two passages selected from a different work, not being a test book, one of which papers shall contain also questions in grammar, idiom, &c.

3rd. Translating a passage from an English work or printed official document with accuracy, neatness of expression, and correctness of spelling and grammar, and in a good handwriting.

4th. Translating a paper of English phrases into the language in which the examination is held in a correct idiomatic style.

5th. Conversing in the language in which the examination is held with accuracy and fluency on a subject named by the examiner.

6th. Reading and interpreting correctly an original official paper, or a letter written in a tolerably fair hand. Any errors of spelling or grammar in the paper must be pointed out by the student.

7th. A theme in the language in which the examination is held on a given subject; not to exceed one page of foolscap.

8th. In Tamil, a paper of questions on the Pereal and Vuniayul chapters of the Balabotha Yelakanum.

XVI. To every civil servant who, within 14 months from the date of his arrival, shall, after qualifying for the public service in two languages, acquire high proficiency in Tamil or Telugu, there shall be awarded a donation of rupees 1,600 and a degree of honour, in testimony of which a diploma shall be granted to him, under the signature of the President. In addition to this, a like reward and distinction shall be awarded to every civil servant who shall further acquire high proficiency in a second language (either Tamil or Telugu) within the period of 20 months from the date of his arrival.

XVII. To every civil servant who, within 18 months from the date of his arrival, in addition to passing the prescribed test of qualification in Tamil and Telugu, shall qualify for the public service in a third language (Canarese, Malayalum, or Hindustani, the selection of which shall be left entirely to the Board), there shall be awarded a donation of rupees 800. Should the Government see fit, it shall be optional with them to appoint any civil servant an assistant collector immediately on his qualifying for the public service in Tamil and Telugu. This appointment will not, however, interfere with his undertaking the study of a third language.

* * * *

(True extracts.)
(Signed) P. P. Hutchins,
Acting Secretary to the Board of Examiners.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary, India Office.

Examination of Civil Servants at Madras.

SIR, 15th February 1864.

IN reply to your letter of the 11th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that you will convey to the Secretary of State for India in Council their thanks for the papers which he has caused to be transmitted to them. They have directed that a copy of the extracts from the rules regarding examination should be forwarded to each of the candidates who, if they pass their examination, will be appointed to the Presidency of Madras.

Standard of qualification in Oriental Languages.

With reference to the inquiry contained in the 7th paragraph of Mr. Hutchins's letter, the Commissioners are unable to define in distinct terms the standard which has been adopted in regard to the vernacular languages. They can only refer to the examination papers set and the marks obtained in these subjects, as set forth in their published reports, adding that their practice has been to require such proficiency as candidates might reasonably be expected to attain in the period allowed for the study, viz., one year. If this period were extended, they would probably find it possible to lay down a standard of qualification similar to that which is stated in the XIV. paragraph of the "Extracts "from the Rules, &c." transmitted with your letter, so that every candidate, before receiving his final appointment, would have acquired in England that amount of proficiency in the vernacular languages which qualifies for service in India, according to the test now prescribed in that country.

Mr. Merivale to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, India Office, 5th July 1864.

Contributions to the Civil Fund at Madras.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward to you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Civil Fund at Madras, relative to the contributions to be made to the fund by married men entering the Civil Service at that Presidency; and Sir Charles Wood requests that he may be informed whether the Commissioners can undertake to make the necessary communication on the subject to those gentlemen who may hereafter enter the service.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

From W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Civil Fund, to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 9th January 1864, No. 9.

I AM directed by the trustees to request that steps may be taken through the home authorities to bring to the knowledge of gentlemen admitted to the Madras covenanted Civil Service, that a donation of rupees 1,500 is payable to the civil fund by every married man entering the service, and a further donation of rupees 500 for each daughter, and rupees 250 for each son, living on the date of entry.

J. Cosmo Melvill, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, India Office, 4th September 1863.

Allotments of Civil Servants to the two divisions of Bengal.

WITH reference to previous correspondence with this office on the subject of the allotment of civil servants to the two divisions of Bengal, and to the regulations for the examination of selected candidates, and the general rules for examination of junior civil servants in India, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to request that you will lay before the Civil Service Commissioners the accom-

Allotment of Civil Servants to the two divisions of Bengal.

panying copy of a despatch, with its enclosures, which the Secretary of State has received from the Government of India relating to these subjects, and I am to request that you will move the Commissioners to favour Sir Charles Wood with their views on the various matters embraced in the despatch.

I have, &c.

Enclosure.

Home Department.

No. 38, of 1863, dated 14th July.

To the Right Honourable Sir Charles Wood, Bart., G.C.B., Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

By your despatch, No. 10, dated the 9th of February last, you referred to us a proposal from the Civil Service Commissioners that the allotment of civil servants to the two divisions of the Presidency of Bengal should be made in England, by permitting candidates to choose between the divisions, according to their order in the first examination. The object of this proposal is that the young men may be able during the year intervening between their first and second examinations, to study the particular languages in which they will afterwards have to pass in India, instead of all studying Hindoostanee and Bengallee, or one of those languages, as is now the case, without any reference to their future destination. Shortly before the receipt by the Government of India of your despatch mentioned above, the Board of Examiners in Calcutta had suggested the same change in their Secretary's letter, No. 87, dated 26th February. A copy of this letter and of the subsequent correspondence is forwarded for your information.

From Board, No. 87, dated 26th February 1863.
To Board, No. 1,785, dated 20th March 1863.
From Board, No. 204, dated 26th May 1863.
To Board, No. 4,395, dated this day.

2. We do not see any objection to the adoption of the proposal, provided that each year's selected candidates are distributed between the two divisions in the proportion of six to the North-western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude, and five to Bengal, as approximately as the number in each batch may allow; e.g., if there should be 66 successful candidates, the proportions will be 36 and 30; if there should be 70 successful candidates the proportions should be 38 and 32.

3. The letter from the Board of Examiners, dated the 26th February, contains, you will perceive, other proposals. Our views respecting these are stated in the reply which has been this day addressed to the Board, and we hope that they will meet with your concurrence. In soliciting your particular attention to the latter half of paragraph 6 of the Board's letter, we would recommend that the standard for oriental languages in the second examination held in England should be raised as high as may be reasonable with regard to the time allowed, and the means available to the young men in that country for acquiring proficiency in such studies.

4. Your despatch No. 1, of 1863, dated the 8th of January, is still under our consideration.

We have, &c.
(Signed) R. Napier.
H. S. Maine.
C. E. Trevelyan.
Wm. Grey.

Fort William, 14th July 1863.

Public.

20th March 1863.

Study of Oriental Languages by Bengal Civil Servants.

(No. 48.) From Captain W. N. Lees, LL.D., Secretary to the Board of Examiners, to E. C. Bayley, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India.—No. 87, dated the 26th February 1863.

The Board of Examiners have for some time been desirous of drawing the attention of Government to certain points regarding the arrangements under which junior civil servants are sent out from England under the competition system.

2. Rules for regulating the oriental studies of the young men in England and India are now passed by the authorities in each country, wholly independent of one another. Similarly changes in existing rules are made apparently without any pains being taken by either authority to communicate these changes to the other. It appears to the Board that the result of this want of concert between the Home and Indian Governments is not only great inconvenience and waste of both strength and time to the young men themselves, but positive loss to the Government of India.

3. The average number of junior civil servants studying in Bengal is 30. Madras and Bombay take up about an equal number, making a total of 60 young men, to be annually maintained by the Government of India, without the compensating advantage of services for salaries. The average monthly pay of junior civil servants studying the oriental languages, inclusive of house rent and moonshi allowance, is rupees 380. Thus 380 × 12 = rupees 4,560 × 60 = rupees (2,73,600), two lakhs seventy-three thousand six hundred per annum. In calculating the expenditure on account of the junior civil servants, some persons include the cost of boards, examiners, establishments, prizes, &c.; but these

charges cannot properly be debited under this head, for some machinery for satisfying Government regarding the qualifications of its military and other public servants is necessary, and in any university system worthy of the name, a very much larger staff of professors of oriental languages than at present exists would have to be maintained. It is clear, however, that, making a low estimate, the annual cost to the State on account of unemployed junior civil servants, represents a sum of money little, if at all, short of half a million sterling; and on financial, if on no other grounds, therefore, it is desirable that attention should be directed—first, to insuring to the young men the greatest amount of knowledge possible for the amount of public money laid out; second, that the knowledge they obtain shall be of that kind which will be most serviceable to them hereafter; and, third, that it shall be obtained by them without loss of time.

Study of Oriental Languages by Bengal Civil Servants.

4. The Board would observe that the young men now appear to leave England without any proper sailing orders; many arrive in Calcutta not knowing to whom to report themselves, and some do not report themselves to the Secretary for several days after their arrival in Calcutta. This causes delay and much inconvenience to the Board, and as the young men draw pay from the date the vessel they arrive in is signalled, loss of time to them and money to the Government. Proper sailing orders should be given to all junior civil servants before leaving England, and the Board see no reason why they should not draw pay similarly with junior military officers, from the date they report themselves, and not from the day they arrive at the Sand-heads.

5. The oriental languages studied in England again do not appear to be taken up with reference to the future disposition of the young men on reaching India. Thus the vernacular languages appointed in England for young men coming to Bengal are Bengali and Hindoostani. But in Bengal we have two divisions of the Presidency, viz., the upper and the lower provinces, and these are the languages appointed for the lower division only, the languages for the upper division being Hindi and Persian. Hence it follows that most, if not all, of the young men who, on arriving in Calcutta, are posted to the upper province division of the Presidency, labour under the disadvantage of never having studied either of the languages in which they are called on to qualify for the public service. The Board thinks that as regards Bengal the distinction of divisions should be preserved in England, and young men posted to them on passing their first examination, with choice of division in order of merit. The postings are now made mechanically in the office of the Secretary to Government, Home Department, and the practice is the cause of much dissatisfaction.

6. With regard to the acquirements in the oriental languages now brought from England by the junior civil servants coming out under the competition system, the Board, taking the last two terms as a guide, think that they are not inferior to those formerly brought by junior civil servants from the college at Haileybury; but as far as present experience enables them to form an opinion, they think they perceive a greater inequality in their attainments than formerly; but this inequality would seem to lie more between different terms than between the gentlemen of one and the same term. They would observe, however, that sufficient time has not elapsed since candidates for civil appointments were obliged to devote a year to special studies in England, to admit of their arriving at a complete and satisfactory conclusion on this point. The Board are of opinion, however, with special reference to the financial view of the case, as alluded to in the 3rd paragraph of this letter, that the object to be steadily kept in view ought to be to bring the standard of the examinations in England up to the standard which now qualifies for the public service in India. This they conceive to be quite practicable,* and though having regard to the varied abilities and powers of application of large numbers of young men, it may never be found possible to dispense altogether with examinations in India, they think that much may be done to reduce the time of study or to raise the standard here, as Government may think proper.

* Of the last term which arrived in Calcutta one gentleman, Mr. James Westland, passed in both languages in one month; and another, Mr. S. M. Howell, in two months.

7. In connection with the present tests of qualification for the public service, the Board would observe that they are not severe; and as long as the young men are giving no return to Government for the salaries they receive, a due regard for the public revenue requires that they should be maintained at the minimum standard, consistent with efficiency. It has been considered desirable, however, to encourage a certain per-centage of the junior civil servants to attain higher proficiency in the native languages than is absolutely necessary to qualify for service. Indeed the demands of the public service require that Government should always have at its disposal some good linguists and a limited number of scholars. By late arrangements, however, the promotion and standing of civil servants is regulated by subsequent examinations; and, notwithstanding the high prizes given,* this has deterred young men of high promise from remaining to study for certificates of proficiency and degrees. But, as this subject embraces considerations of general efficiency beyond the mere knowledge of the languages, the Board do not feel it their province to do more than suggest it as one worthy of the consideration of higher authority. In alluding to honorary rewards, however, they wish to add, that it would be very desirable if the nominal rolls of the junior civil servants of each term forwarded from England showed the place of instruction at which each young man was educated, the college distinctions he may have obtained, the position he held in each examination in England for his appointment, the number of marks he attained, the extra subjects (if any) he may have studied, and all other known information of the kind. The Board now receive simply a barren list of

* Certificate of high proficiency, rupees 800
Degree of honour - - - „ 1,600

Study of Oriental Languages by Bengal Civil Servants.

names, and have consequently no means of knowing those students whose career they would desire to watch with special interest. Further, the Board are occasionally called on, privately, by the head of the Government and other high officials, for opinions regarding the character and attainments of young men studying under their orders, with a view to their subsequent employment, which at present they are wholly unable to furnish. Of the young men who come out under the competition system, many have taken bachelor's degrees, some have been fellows of colleges, some have been called to the bar, some have been distinguished in mathematics, and some in classics. Yet the Board are quite ignorant of these facts, or if they know them it is only by accident or hearsay, while it is believed that the Government has no means of knowing them at all. It appears to the Board that it is very important that Government should be in possession of information of this kind, and what they desire is that they should be placed in a position to furnish, in a complete form, with the addition of such honorary distinctions as may be attained at Calcutta, when reporting junior civil servants qualified for the public service in India.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary of State for India.

SIR, 26th October 1863.

ADVERTING to your letter of the 4th ultimo and subsequent correspondence,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that they have attentively considered the various matters contained in the despatch which accompanied your letter, and beg now to lay before the Secretary of State in Council the following observations :—

Allotment of Civil Servants to the two divisions of Bengal.

1. The proposal that the allotment of civil servants to the two divisions of the Presidency of Bengal should be made in England, having received the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, has been carried into effect with reference to the candidates selected at the recent open competition for the Presidency of Bengal, who are thus enabled to apply themselves at once to the study of the languages required for the division of the Presidency to which they will respectively proceed.

2. In consequence of the desire expressed by the Government of India to be supplied with information regarding the school and college career of every gentleman appointed to the Bengal Civil Service, 20 copies of the tables applicable to the candidates who are now proceeding to India were forwarded to you, to be transmitted, if the Secretary of State should see fit, to the Government of India. The Commissioners propose to pursue the same course in future years.

3. In the 4th paragraph of the memorandum of the Board of Examiners which was transmitted with your letter, complaint is made of the inconvenience arising from the fact that the young civil servants leave England without sufficient instructions as to the course which they should pursue on landing in India, or, as it is expressed, "without any "proper sailing orders." The Commissioners only notice the subject with the view of observing that the evil complained of is one which it does not lie within their province to remedy, as their functions with reference to the selected candidates do not extend beyond the period when their certificates are granted.

Standard of qualification in Oriental Languages.

4. In the 6th paragraph of the same memorandum the Board state their opinion that "the object to be steadily kept in view ought to be "to bring the standard of the examinations in England up to the "standard which now qualifies for the public service in India." The subject is noticed by the Government of India in the following passage of their letter :—"In soliciting your particular attention to the latter "half of paragraph 6 of the Board's letter, we would recommend that "the standard for oriental languages in the second examination held in "England should be raised as high as may be reasonable with regard "to the time allowed and the means available to the young men in that

" country for acquiring proficiency in such studies." The Commissioners have every wish to carry out the views strongly and authoritatively expressed, by holding out encouragement to the study of the vernacular languages, and by exacting as great an amount of proficiency in them as the students can be expected to attain within the time now allowed, viz., one year. Standard of qualification in Oriental Languages.

The Commissioners do not understand that they are invited to offer any opinion on the question whether it would be desirable to extend the period of special training in England from one year to two ; but if it should please the Secretary of State to call for an expression of their views on this point, they will be prepared to give it their most careful consideration.

I have, &c.

Herman Merivale, Esq., C.B., to Mr. Walrond.

Sir, India Office, 22nd April 1864.

With reference to my letter dated 29th December 1862, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that he has now received the expected report from the Government of India on the question of the languages in which the young civil servants allotted to the North-western Provinces, the Punjaub, and Oude, should be required to pass before entering on the discharge of their public duties. Languages to be studied by candidates for the N.W. Provinces, the Punjaub, and Oude.

2. The Government of India are of opinion that it is not necessary to require a knowledge of Persian as a condition of public employment, and that the languages qualifying for public business in the above-mentioned divisions of territory shall hereafter be the two vernaculars, Oordoo (or Hindostani) and Hindi. Sir Charles Wood concurs in this opinion, and the Government of India will accordingly be requested to carry the proposed change into operation.

3. With regard to the more general subject embraced in the letter of the Civil Service Commissioners of the 10th November 1862, with which the above question is connected, Sir Charles Wood is of opinion that, as suggested by the Commissioners, Hindi should be admitted among the languages from which the selected candidates who may be preparing for service in the North-western Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude, are allowed to choose for their " further examination."

4. The Civil Service Commissioners will observe from the correspondence which is forwarded for their information, that great importance is attached by the authorities and officers in the North-western Provinces and the Punjaub to a knowledge of Persian by the public officers of Government ; and Sir Charles Wood agrees in opinion with the present Governor-General of India that that language should be admitted among those in which an examination may be undergone, and marks obtained, by selected candidates destined for the North-western Provinces, the Punjaub, and Oude. It will be sufficient, in Sir Charles Wood's opinion, to assign to Persian the same number of marks as is awarded for passing in the vernacular languages.

I am, &c.

Languages to be studied by candidates for the N.W. Provinces, the Punjaub, and Oude.

ENCLOSURE.

HOME DEPARTMENT, No. 12, of 1864.

SIR, Fort William, 20th February 1864.

REFERRING to your Despatch, No. 1, of 1863, dated the 8th January, we have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the papers noted on the margin, from which you will perceive that, in the opinion of the Governor General and the majority of the Council, it is not necessary that Persian should be retained as one of the languages of examination for junior civil servants attached to the North-western Provinces, the Punjaub, and Oude.

To Board of Examiners, No. 1288, (d.) 27th January 1863.
From ditto No. 205, (d.) 26th May 1863.
Minute by Honourable Mr. Grey, (d.) 16th June 1863.
" " Sir R. Napier, 17th June 1863.
" " Mr. Maine, 26th June 1863.
" " Sir C. Trevelyan, 28th June 1863.
" " Mr. Grey, 2nd July 1863.
" " Sir R. Napier, 3rd July 1863.
" " Mr. Maine, 5th July 1863.
" " Sir C. Trevelyan, 8th July 1863.
Letters to Governments of N.W. Provinces and Punjab, (d.) 14th ditto, with enclosed Minutes by the Board of Examiners.
From Government of N.W. Provinces, No. 3254 A, dated 29th September 1863.
From Government of Punjab, No. 2135, (d.) 30th ditto.
Minute by the Honourable Mr. Grey, (d.) 12th November, and annexed Memorandum by the Secretary, (d.) 27th October 1863.
Minute by Hon. Sir R. Napier, (d.) 20th November 1863.
" " Mr. Harington, (d.) 14th January 1864.
" " Mr. Maine, (d.) 19th January 1864.
" " Sir C. Trevelyan, (d.) 25th January 1864.
" " the Governor General, (d.) 7th Feb. 1864.

We have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE.
R. NAPIER.
H. B. HARINGTON.
H. S. MAINE.
C. E. TREVELYAN.
W. GREY.

To the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bart., G.C.B., Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary, India Office.

SIR, 23rd April 1864.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, communicating the decision of the Secretary of State for India in Council as to languages in which the young civil servants allotted to the North-west Provinces, the Punjaub, and Oude should be required to pass in India, and stating his opinion as to the languages in which they should be examined in England.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that they learn with satisfaction that Sir C. Wood approves of the admission of Hindi among the languages from which the selected candidates who may be preparing for service in the North-west Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude are allowed to choose for their further examination.

I am to add that in framing rules for the examination of the candidates to be selected this year, the Commissioners will readily carry out the wishes of the Secretary of State in Council and of the present Governor-General of India, as to the admission of Persian, and the number of marks to be assigned to that language.

I have, &c.

Lord Wodehouse to Mr. Walrond.

Training of selected candidates in this country.

SIR, India Office, 20th June 1864.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, the accompanying copy of a despatch, with its enclosures, from the Government of India, relative to the training of young civil servants for the performance of their public duties in India.

The Civil Service Commissioners will observe that the discussion embodied in this correspondence originated in proposals having for their object the advancement of the young civil servants after their arrival in India in a knowledge of law.

In the course of the discussion the question gradually expanded, so as to embrace the subject of the preparation of the young civilians for public duties, in the native languages as well as in law, and it was the ultimate conclusion of the Government that in both those branches the preliminary training of the civil servants can be best carried on in this country. They accordingly recommend that the Board of Examiners at the Presidency towns should be abolished, and that young civil servants should be appointed to definite duties immediately on their arrival in India. Training of selected candidates in this country.

Sir Charles Wood is disposed to give his sanction to these recommendations, but he is aware that they will render it necessary to make important changes in the existing arrangements of the Commissioners for the training and examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, and upon the possibility of making adequate provision for these objects in this country, he would be glad to be favoured with the opinion of the Civil Service Commissioners.

I am accordingly directed to request that the Civil Service Commissioners will take the subject into their consideration, and will report their opinion on this subject to Sir Charles Wood, and will also suggest for his consideration such regulations as they may consider to be necessary in order to meet the altered circumstances under which the members of the Civil Service would, if the proposals of the Government be sanctioned, proceed to India.

In order to provide for the acquisition of such a knowledge of law and jurisprudence as may be required to qualify, after due experience in subordinate offices, for the discharge of judicial functions, and for such an acquaintance with the languages of India as may fit the young civilians for the immediate discharge of public duties, it will probably be found necessary to extend the term at present spent by the selected candidates in preparing for their final examination in this country.

Such an extension of the period of special and probationary training would naturally suggest the further question, whether the candidates selected at the open competitive examination shall be left, as at present, to pursue their studies at such place and in such manner as they themselves may choose, or whether the place and mode, as well as the subjects of study, shall be prescribed by authority. The suggestion offered in one of the accompanying minutes, that special arrangements shall be made for the reception and training of the selected candidates at the two English universities, is open to the obvious objection that besides the inevitable jealousy of other universities and places of education, such a plan would not afford those opportunities for attendance at the courts of law, which have formed so important a part of the legal training enjoyed by the candidates under the existing system.

It is obvious that with this object it is desirable that the selected candidates, or probationers, should reside either in London or in such proximity to it as would allow of the regular attendance of the students at the principal law courts; and then arises a question, whether they should be allowed to live as at present, where they choose, or whether an establishment should be created in or near London for their reception, where they might have the advantage of lectures and some training for their future duties.

Sir Charles Wood requests that, in considering the general subject, the attention of the Commissioners may be given to this question, and that, should they think the establishment of a separate institution desirable, they will favour him with a statement of their views as to the plan on which it should be founded, and an estimate of the expense.

Training of selected candidates in this country.

The Commissioners will not fail to observe that the Government of India express a strong opinion that the departure of young civilians should not be delayed longer than is absolutely necessary; and Sir Charles Wood entirely agreeing with the Government of India on this point, I am directed to state, in accordance with the intimation conveyed in my letter of the 4th of January last, that he could not sanction any rules involving an increase of the maximum age at which civil servants are now permitted to enter the service.

I am, &c.

Enclosure.

Home Department.

Judicial.

No. 20, of 1864, March the 21st.

Sir, Fort William, 21st March 1864.

Your Judicial despatch to the Government of Bombay, No. 15, dated 25th May 1860, conveyed approval of a proposal made by that Government to provide a course of legal study at Bombay for civil servants intended for the judicial branch of the service. A copy of the correspondence was transmitted to the Government of India, under cover of your despatch, No. 45, of the same date, and you will find the opinions on the subject which we then obtained from the other local Governments in India recorded as entries Nos. 59 to 75 in our judicial proceedings of the 31st January 1863.

2. Recently our attention has been again drawn to this topic. In the first place, the Government of Bombay requested and obtained our sanction to the expenditure required for the carrying out of the scheme which that Government, acting upon the approval granted by you three years previously, had determined to adopt for the purpose in view. The scheme, as you will perceive, consists in requiring all young civil servants, on their arrival at Bombay, to attend a course of lectures at the Presidency Law School, and to make reports on cases heard by them at the Small Cause and High Courts. Secondly, our honourable colleague, Mr. Maine, in a minute dated March 2nd, 1863, proposed that one or more of the junior civil servants on the Bengal establishment who might be studying the native languages in Calcutta should be employed from time to time for some hours in each day in the higher work of the legislative office; and, lastly, the Madras Government requested our sanction to an arrangement estimated to cost about one lakh of rupees annually, the principal features of which were the compulsory attendance of all young civilians intended for the judicial branch of the service at a course of lectures to be delivered by a law professor at the Presidency, and the creation of ten new appointments under the designation of Registrar to, and Public Prosecutor in, the Judge's Zillah Court, as necessary stepping stones to the higher office of civil and sessions judge.

3. Considering that Mr. Maine's proposal had an important bearing upon the examinations which young civil servants have to undergo, we determined to refer it for the opinion of the examiners at Calcutta, and with the papers which we in this view caused to be forwarded to the Board, we also transmitted a copy of the correspondence on the scheme of legal education adopted at Bombay, and an extract from a minute bearing on the position of junior civil servants studying the native languages in Calcutta, which, on a previous occasion, had been written by our honourable colleague, Mr. Harington. We desired the Board to favour us with their opinion in detail on the various matters discussed in all these papers.

4. Our reference was still under the consideration of the Board of Examiners when the proposal from the Madras Government, above mentioned, was received. The reply obtained from the Board on the 30th July last gave cover to the minutes of the members, and requested our particular attention to a suggestion emanating from the Secretary to the Board, and adopted by the President, to the effect that the education of civil servants, in languages as well as in law, should be transferred to England, and that the young men should pass direct from their course of training in England to the active duties of their profession in the Mofussil, the professional tests known as the departmental examinations being still retained, but the preliminary stage of pupilage at the Presidency towns being abolished.

5. The valuable minutes received from the Board of Examiners have been considered by us, in connection with the project submitted by the Madras Government. The latter we have been unable to sanction, and we have informed the Madras Government accordingly. The measures proposed would have involved considerable expenditure, and were, besides, regarded by us as in themselves clearly inexpedient.

6. We have had more hesitation in coming to a conclusion upon the question raised by the Board of Examiners. It differs little from a question that has been on former occasions much discussed, viz., whether it is better to retain the young civil servants for a time in the Presidency towns, or to send them at once, on their arrival in India, into the Mofussil, there to qualify themselves for the public service, under the supervision of the district civil officers. In this form the question was very fully and deliberately considered by Lord Dalhousie's Government, when the Calcutta Board of Examiners was

instituted. It was then decided that the advantages arising from the society with which young officers come in contact in Calcutta, before entering upon the comparative solitude of a Mofussil life in India, were more than it would be convenient to forego. Training of selected candidates in this country.

7. We give due weight to the representations on which this decision was founded; but we think that the casual society of those not directly concerned in him cannot be so useful to a young officer as the society of the judge and magistrate, and other civil officers in the Mofussil, who are directly interested, and are responsible for his training. Also it must be remembered that the system under which candidates are now selected for the Indian Civil Service has altered in some degree the circumstances with which Lord Dalhousie had to deal. Not only are the young men who now come out to India older in years and experience than the young men of the former generation, and for this reason less amenable to a state of quasi pupilage, but many of them want either the opportunity or the inclination to avail themselves of those advantages of social life at a Presidency town which seemed so valuable to Lord Dalhousie.

8. Believing, then, that the residence in Calcutta does not afford appreciable advantages to junior civil servants, we certainly apprehend that the advantages are not commensurate with the cost which the present system entails on the State. Doubtless young officers, if sent up the country on their first arrival, would not be fit for real work; but that is equally the case under the present system. It is well known that junior civil servants find, on commencing such work, that their studies in the Presidency towns have not qualified them for their duties. On the other hand, the change proposed would evidently give a large financial saving. The whole amount now paid to student servants (30,000*l.* per annum) would not indeed be immediately saved, but the ultimate and indirect economy would be considerable, and the services of these young officers would be sooner brought into play.

9. Still the main reason for advocating the change is the benefit of the officers themselves, who would receive a better official education in the actual scene of their future labours than they do in Calcutta.

10. On the whole, therefore, we are of opinion that the suggestion which has come to us through the Board of Examiners should be acted upon; and we accordingly submit for your consideration our wish that the Board of Examiners at Calcutta should be abolished as soon as may be conveniently practicable, and that young civil servants should be sent to their destinations and stations immediately on their first arrival in India.

11. At the same time we do not wish to delay the stay of young civilians in England more than is absolutely necessary to the attainment of the requisite degree of proficiency in law and in the eastern languages. The objection urged with most force against the present system of selection is that the men come out at too late an age, and we are desirous that the time at which they arrive in India should not be further deferred, save so far as is positively necessitated by the changes now proposed.

12. We desire, in conclusion, to draw attention to the minutes of the Governor-General and the other members of Government. These minutes show the different views taken by individual members of Government on some of the points involved in this despatch.

We have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE,
&c. &c.

To the Right Honourable
Sir Charles Wood, Bart., G.C.B.,
Secretary of State for India.

The Civil Service Commissioners to the Right Honourable Sir C. Wood, Bart., G.C.B., M.P.

SIR, 3rd August 1864.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter dated the 20th of June addressed to our Secretary by the Under Secretary of State for India, forwarding copy of a despatch, with its enclosures, from the Government of India, relative to the training of young civil servants for the performance of their public duties in that country.

We are informed by this letter that the discussion embodied in the correspondence referred to, originated in proposals having for their object the advancement of the young civil servants, after their arrival in India, in a knowledge of law; that in the course of the discussion the question gradually expanded so as to embrace the subject of the preparation of the young civilians for public duties in the native languages as well as in law; and that it was the ultimate conclusion of the Government of India that in both those branches the preliminary training of the civil servants can be best carried out in this country.

Training of selected candidates in this country.

They accordingly recommend that the Board of Examiners at the Presidency towns should be abolished, and that young civil servants should be appointed to definite duties immediately on their arrival in India. It is also stated that the Secretary of State for India in Council is disposed to give his sanction to these recommendations; but as they will render it necessary to make important changes in the existing arrangements of the Civil Service Commissioners for the training and examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, the Commissioners are requested to take the subject into their consideration, to report their opinion thereon, and to suggest such regulations as they may consider to be necessary in order to meet the altered circumstances under which the members of the Civil Service would, if the proposals of the Government be sanctioned, proceed to India. In compliance with the request made to us, we have given our careful consideration to the questions to which it relates, and we submit to the Secretary of State in Council the following observations:—

We do not venture to offer any opinion upon the important questions whether the preliminary training of selected candidates should be wholly transferred to this country, the examinations in India be abolished, and the civil servants on their arrival there be at once appointed to definite duties. We have but imperfect means of arriving at any conclusion as to the policy of these contemplated changes, and we are, we conceive, called upon only to express our views on the supposition that these recommendations of the Government of India will receive the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

Assuming, then, the adoption of these recommendations, we have, in the first place, to express our entire concurrence in the view which appears to be taken by the Secretary of State in Council, viz.:—that "it will be found necessary to extend the term at present spent by the "selected candidates in preparing for their further examination in "this country." In the regulations as they were originally framed for the first open competition for the Civil Service of the East India Company, it was provided that the candidates who might be selected should undergo further examinations in the two years succeeding the date of their selection. Owing to the exigencies of the service, it was found impossible at that time to carry out these provisions, and the gentlemen who were selected in the years 1855, 1856, and 1857 proceeded at once to India without having been submitted to any farther test. In 1858, when the conduct of these examinations was placed in the hands of the Civil Service Commissioners, circumstances had somewhat altered, and it was thought desirable to revive the plan which had been temporarily abandoned. But it has hitherto been only partially carried out; the time of special training in this country having been limited to one year.

When the original regulations were framed, a still further examination in the native languages, after the arrival of the candidates in India, was considered necessary before they were regarded as qualified for public employment; and if this further examination in India is now to be abandoned it cannot be a matter of doubt that two years, as originally contemplated, must be allowed for reaching the required standard of qualification. It should, however, be observed that it might be a question for consideration, whether it would be necessary in all cases to insist on the completion of a two years' course, as there might be candidates whose superior ability and industry would enable them to reach the qualifying standard within a shorter period. Provisions for cases of this description could easily be framed.

If the period of probationary training is subject to special exceptions

to be extended to two years, there arises the important question, Training of selected candidates in this country.
" whether the candidates selected at the open competitive examinations
" should be left, as at present, to pursue their studies at such place
" and in such manner as they themselves may choose, or whether the
" place and mode, as well as the subjects, of study should be prescribed
" by authority."

Upon one point having an important bearing on this subject, the Government of India has expressed a very decided opinion, and in that opinion the Secretary of State for India in Council appears entirely to agree, viz., that in any rules or regulations that may be framed there should be no extension of the maximum limit of age at which persons are now permitted to enter the Civil Service. In order, therefore, to allow for a training of two years, without infringing the regulation whereby no candidate can proceed to India after he is 24, it will be necessary to lower by a few months the maximum age (22) up to which candidates are at present allowed to enter themselves for the open competition. The limits originally fixed in the year 1855 (viz., 18 to 23) were chosen with the view of admitting to the service persons who might have taken the first degree at Oxford or Cambridge ; and in the subsequent reduction of the maximum limit this object was still kept in view. Very few such persons, however, have availed themselves of the opportunity thus offered ; and we are led to believe that this is not owing to accidental causes. It is said that the age at which the best men at Oxford and Cambridge proceed to their degrees shows a tendency to increase beyond any limits that could reasonably be fixed for an entrance examination ; and it seems probable that the numerous and valuable prizes now thrown open to competition at those seats of learning, combined with the hope of distinction at home, may continue, under present circumstances, to prove more attractive than the prospect even of an Indian career.

As the expectations, therefore, which chiefly led to the establishment of so high a limit as 22 appear to have been, and are likely to be, but very imperfectly realized, we are not ourselves inclined to advocate the maintenance of the existing rule upon this point ; and if, for the reasons which influence eminent authorities in India, reasons which the Secretary of State in Council is better able than we are to appreciate, it should appear advisable to reduce the limit from 22 to 21, we do not perceive any valid objection to the change. As it would, however be undesirable further to contract the range (at present four years) between the higher and lower limit, we would in this case suggest that the latter should be fixed at 17, instead of 18. We are indeed inclined to believe that this change might have the additional advantage of attracting to the competitive examinations from the principal public schools many distinguished youths who have not yet taken the first step towards a university or professional career at home, and whom the existing regulations exclude. In the event of these limits for entrance being approved, it would still be desirable, in order to meet the possibility of certain exceptional cases, that the limit for proceeding to India should remain as at present, viz., 24. The natural operation of the reduced limits for entrance to the open competitions would doubtless be quite sufficient to ensure that, on the average, candidates would depart from England at an age considerably earlier.

Considering the limits of age to be lowered as proposed, and the period of two years to be the time allowed for selected candidates to prepare for their final examination, there remains for consideration the question above stated, as to the place and mode of study, and the extent to which these shall be matter of regulation.

Training of selected candidates in this country.

On the first of these points, suggestions are offered in the papers before us, and a plan has been proposed for the reception and training of the selected candidates at Oxford and Cambridge. We have given full consideration to this proposal, which is entitled to so much respect; but we think it would be most difficult to frame a scheme by which the education of candidates selected by open competition should be completed at these universities, either by incorporating them as students in the existing colleges or by the foundation of a college specially destined for the Indian service. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the inevitable jealousy on the part of the Scottish and Irish universities and other places of education which would be excited by such a plan. It may be sufficient for us to express our opinion that the best colleges at either university would be reluctant to admit students who would profess their intention of not completing the university course or taking a degree, and whose studies would be necessarily alien from the ordinary studies of the place.

With regard to a single college, specially appropriated to the Indian service, the students in such an establishment, not sharing in the pursuits or interests of those around them, would be in great measure isolated from the general body of the university, and although such a college might foster an "*esprit de corps*," as Haileybury did, this result would not arise from its connexion with one of the universities. But apart from these and other obstacles to the plan, is the conclusive objection, stated in the letter now under reply, viz., the absence of opportunity for obtaining by attendance at the courts of justice that instruction in the practice of law which has formed so important a part of the legal training enjoyed by the candidates under the existing system.

Entirely agreeing, therefore, in the view that efficient legal instruction can only be received on condition of access to the principal courts of law, we have no doubt that the selected candidates or probationers should be required to reside either in London or in such proximity to it as would allow of their regular attendance at such courts. Indeed, the necessity of living in or near the metropolis during their period of training appears to be already recognized by the candidates themselves, for out of 59 of those selected in 1863, as many as 37 by their own choice received the greater part of their subsequent training in London.

There being then, in our opinion, no doubt as to the place at which selected candidates should reside, as to the maximum limit of age, and as to the time that should be allowed for preparation in the prescribed subjects of special training, it remains to be considered whether any restriction should be placed on the freedom now enjoyed by the candidates in choosing their own teachers and their own methods and times of study; and if any restriction should be imposed, whether any establishment should be created, and of what character, at which the selected candidates might have the advantage of lectures and training for their future duties.

In approaching this subject, the first questions which present themselves are, whether the present system, as far as it has extended, has been successful, and if successful so far, whether it should be extended for the further period of another year, with the view of attaining a more complete knowledge of the subjects now studied.

Judging from the best evidence we can procure, we believe that this system, though as yet imperfectly developed, has been, in all material respects, decidedly successful. Mr. Maine, in the papers which accompanied the letter now under consideration, bears testimony to the soundness of the training which selected candidates have received in

the important subject of law. In discussing a plan for continuing in India their education in this branch, Mr. Maine speaks of the difficulty of securing for them instruction "worthy of their already acquired "knowledge," and adds that, "not a few of those gentlemen bring out "a considerable stock of elementary legal knowledge, and have re- "ceived instruction from some of the best legal teachers in England;" that "the young civilian before he comes out attains no contemptible "acquaintance with the principles of law;" and that he is himself aware, from having seen the papers, that "several of the gentlemen "examined showed remarkable knowledge and capacity." So too, with regard to the equally important subjects of oriental languages, recent accounts show that a similar amount of proficiency has been attained, that the average period within which candidates have qualified themselves for active duty has been reduced by several months, and that it is not very uncommon for civil servants, trained under the present system, to pass in two languages within the short space of two months after their arrival in India. Training of selected candidates in this country.

It must be remembered also that the experiment has been made under disadvantageous circumstances, on account of the extraordinary demand for civil servants during a portion of the time. The result of this demand has been that, at the very period when the recent mutiny had occasioned many to regard a career in India with disfavour, the number of men called for in one year has been greater than the normal conditions of the service will probably require.

It is indeed sometimes objected to the present plan that it does not tend to produce that peculiar community of thoughts, feelings, and interests which existed under the system which it superseded; and it may be conceded that the community of feeling, or, as it is called, *esprit de corps*, which attaches to a close foundation, such as Haileybury was, is not to be looked for in an open service; but we may be allowed to observe that this obvious fact cannot have been overlooked by the Government which proposed that Haileybury should be abolished, or by the Parliament which sanctioned its abolition. It was probably held that such an *esprit de corps*, though productive of much that is good, may also be productive of considerable evil.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that an open service may have an *esprit de corps* of its own, not less strong, though probably less narrow, than that of a close foundation. A body of men selected by merit alone, and whose lives are to be devoted to the same objects, though they may not have been trained at the same college, are not likely to be deficient, either in pride in their service or in reliance on each other. It must not be forgotten either, in relation to this point, that one effect of a compulsory residence in London would be to increase materially the amount of intercourse, already considerable, among the candidates, at the colleges and other institutions to which they would resort for the common purpose of instruction.

On the whole, therefore, we incline to the opinion that a scheme which has thus far succeeded, though tried under circumstances of considerable disadvantage, offers at least a fair prospect of continued success, if employed, with certain modifications, for the longer period of training now contemplated.

Another consideration which leads us to recommend the retention, for the present at least, of the existing system, is the fact that the transition from the present to a more elaborate scheme could at any time be easily made without involving any sacrifice of existing establishments; whereas the abandonment of a college or similar insti-

Training of selected candidates in this country.

tution, if ultimately found to be unsuitable for the purpose, would no doubt be attended by considerable difficulty and loss.

In the event of this recommendation being approved, we should have to submit various modifications of the existing scheme, for the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council. Some of the more important of these may now be briefly indicated.

1. In the first place, we are of opinion that the pecuniary allowance to be made to the successful candidates during the second year of their special training should be greater than is now made to them during their one year in England. This point is one of considerable importance, as affecting the probable supply of competitors. Hitherto the parents of a youth who entered the Civil Service of India have been able to feel that, after one year from the date of his selection, he would be in receipt of an income sufficient for his own support, and would thus wholly cease to be any pecuniary burden to them. We do not doubt that this consideration is an important element in now inducing parents to send their sons as competitors to the Indian Civil Service examinations. Even with this inducement, the number of candidates who have offered themselves, though considerable in itself, has hitherto been less than was anticipated when the present system was introduced, and less, we think, than in proportion to the dignity and responsibility of the service—the total number of competitors from 1855 to 1864 having been 1,310, and the total number of appointments offered to competition during the same interval, 452. But if the time of probation is lengthened, and the period of salaried service thus deferred, the attractions of an Indian career will be proportionally diminished, and many young men of great promise may be deterred from the competitions by the difficulty of supporting themselves for a second year; more especially, if the foregoing recommendations are adopted, according to which the whole expense of their training, increased in many cases by the necessity of residing in London, will be thrown upon the candidates. We would therefore submit, for the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council, whether the allowance of 100*l.* which is now granted to selected candidates who pass a satisfactory examination at the end of one year should not be increased for the second year (under similar conditions) to such an amount as would cover all necessary expenses. We have the less scruple in offering this suggestion, because if the sum were fixed, say at 250*l.*, it would still be very much less than is now paid during the corresponding year as salary for nominal service in India.

In making this recommendation we have not overlooked the fact that, in the despatch from the Government of India, the expectation appears to be entertained of a considerable financial saving as one of the results of the change therein proposed. But on this head we would observe, in the first place, that if the sum of 250*l.* was allowed during the second year to each of the selected candidates, there would still, as has been already stated, be a saving as compared with the expenses of the system now in operation; and, secondly, that it would be a very unwise policy to allow the small additional saving which might result from a further reduction of those expenses to interfere with the paramount object of inducing parents to let their sons who have ability select India as the field of their future career. Parents are now frequently so unwilling to submit to a long separation from their sons, and they are apt to entertain such exaggerated apprehensions of the danger to health likely to arise from the climate of India, that the early pecuniary independence of a successful candidate should

be jealously maintained as a peculiarly powerful counteracting consideration. For it need hardly be pointed out that it is a matter of vital necessity to ensure an ample and constant supply of able and cultivated candidates at the open competitive examinations. Compared with this object, even that of providing the best kind of training for those who may be selected, must, we think, be regarded as of secondary importance, since the results of any training must, of course, be mainly dependent upon the quality of the young men who may be subjected to its influence. Training of selected candidates in this country.

2. With the object of securing, on the part of the students, sustained exertion, we would propose that for each set of selected candidates four examinations should be held at intervals of half a year; that the marks obtained at each examination should be added to those obtained at the others; that payment of the allowance due at the time of each examination should be dependent upon the candidate's progress in each case; and that prizes, of such nature and value as might be thought fit, should be awarded to the most proficient of the candidates in certain subjects at each examination.

3. If the foregoing suggestions should be approved, it may be worthy of consideration whether the candidates should not be required, as soon as they have passed the second of their four examinations, to enter into covenants and procure sureties, not only for their good behaviour, but also, under certain circumstances, for refunding the amount of allowances received, in case they should not proceed to India.

If, however, it should be thought desirable to substitute a compulsory system for that which has hitherto existed, two forms of such a system have suggested themselves to us:—

1. The candidates might be required to reside together in a common college, to be erected for that purpose in London or its immediate vicinity, and might there receive instruction from professors attached to the institution, being at the same time subject to the rules of discipline usually enforced in such establishments. The advantages of a common and systematic training, especially if it be continued for a second year, are no doubt considerable; but we cannot forget that a college differing but little from that which has been described, was in existence in the year 1854, and was then, after mature consideration both of the Government and of Parliament, deliberately abolished, and that at a time when the contemplated period of training was two years. We are not prepared to recommend that a decision so recently and deliberately pronounced, and under circumstances so similar to the present, should be rescinded.

2. Another course has been suggested, which, while preserving some of the features of the scheme just described, would be attended with less difficulty and considerably less expense. It has been proposed that the selected candidates, though not living in a common college, should be required to attend a prescribed course of lectures, to be given by professors paid out of the funds at the disposal of the Secretary of State in Council. Much may be said in favour of this plan, but, considering the ample provision which has been made in London, at King's College and University College (as shown by the appended prospectuses), and at various other institutions, both public and private, for training candidates for the Indian service, and considering the results of this freer system, which become each year more satisfactory, we can only repeat that we do not regard it as either necessary or desirable to have recourse to such a plan until the present scheme, with such modifications as may be agreed upon, shall have been tested by a more prolonged experience.

Training of selected candidates in this country.

Holding these views, we have not thought it necessary to set forth here all the details, which we have had before us, of various arrangements for carrying out the two plans which we have been discussing. But we shall, of course, be prepared to give our best assistance in framing such arrangements in case either of these plans should be approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

We have, &c.

(Signed) E. Ryan.
E. W. Head.
E. T. B. Twisleton.

Mr. Merivale to Mr. Walrond.

Sir, India Office, 29th November 1864.

The Secretary of State for India has had under his consideration in Council the letter of the Civil Service Commissioners, dated 3rd of August 1864, conveying their remarks and recommendations relative to the future training of the selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

Sir Charles Wood having decided that the examinations in the native languages in India, as preliminary to the entrance of the young civil servants on actual duty, shall be abolished, and that the preparatory training of the young civilians shall be completed in this country, has come to the following conclusions on the various points brought under consideration in the letter under reply.

1st. That the period, during which the selected candidates shall be subjected to special training in this country, should be extended (except in the cases specified by the Commissioners) to two years.

2ndly. That the limits of age for candidates at the open competitive examination be reduced, as proposed, from 18 and 22 to 17 and 21, as respectively attained on the 1st May in each year.

3rdly. That it is not necessary for the present to impose any restrictions as to the place of residence of the selected candidates, but that it will be sufficient to lay down the subjects and course of study, and to leave the candidates, subject to the obligation of attending at some of the superior courts of law in the United Kingdom for such time as may be fixed by the Commissioners, to obtain the requisite qualification in whatever mode they may choose, reserving for further consideration the expediency of forming a separate establishment for the reception of the selected candidates.

4thly. That an allowance of 100*l.* be made to the selected candidates during their first year of training, and an allowance of 200*l.* for their second year.

5thly. That the various recommendations made by the Commissioners with the view of securing sustained exertion on the part of selected candidates be approved.

6thly. That, as proposed by the Commissioners, the selected candidates be required to enter into covenants, and to give security for good behaviour and for the refund of allowances (under certain circumstances to be hereafter specified) should they not proceed to India.

Revision of subjects of the open competition.

I am directed, in conclusion, to state the opinion of Sir Charles Wood that, coincidently with the extension of the period of special training to two years, a revision of the subjects of the open competitive examination should take place, with the object of making that examination still more distinctly what it has always been wished to make it, viz., a test of general scholarship and intelligence.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary of State for India.

SIR, 10th December 1864.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, communicating the decision of the Secretary of State for India in Council on the points brought under his notice in their letter of the 3rd of August 1864. Regulations for the examination of 1865.

The Civil Service Commissioners after due consideration have framed Regulations which they hope will give effect to the wishes of the Secretary of State as expressed in your letter; and they have directed me to forward for his approval a draft copy of these Regulations, and at the same time to request that you will submit to him the following observations.

With regard to the age of admission to the Open Competition the Commissioners have thought it probable, with reference to Mr. Melville's letter of the 8th December 1858, that the Secretary of State would not wish the intended reduction of the maximum limit to take effect at the Examination of 1865. And as the result of admitting candidates up to the age of 22, may possibly be that some of the gentlemen selected may attain their 24th year before completing the two years' probation which is henceforth to be required, the Commissioners would propose, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, that the extreme limit of age for proceeding to India should, for this occasion only, be extended to 24 years and six months.

On the last paragraph of your letter the Commissioners direct me to observe, that so far as their present experience enables them to judge, they think it very undesirable to alter the subjects of the open competitive examination, laid down after so much care and deliberation by men of such eminence as composed the Committee of 1854, and founded on that which they conceive to be the only true principle—the principle of "dealing fairly by all parts of the United Kingdom, and by all "places of liberal education" so that "no part of the kingdom, and no "class of school, shall exclusively furnish servants" to the Government of India. The Commissioners will of course give their respectful consideration to any alterations which the Secretary of State may deem desirable; but they believe that the object stated in your letter—viz. that of making these examinations still more distinctly a test of general scholarship and intelligence—may be attained without altering the regulations, by a careful system of marking, which they will use their best endeavours to carry out.

The Commissioners think it better to reserve for a future communication the arrangements which it will be necessary to make regarding the periodical examinations of the selected candidates and other points of detail.

I have, &c.

Mr. Merivale to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, India Office, 20th December 1864.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 10th instant, forwarding, with remarks and suggestions of the Civil Service Commissioners, a draft of the proposed regulations for the examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service in the ensuing year, which the Commissioners have framed in accordance with the views of the Secretary of State as communicated in my letter of the 29th ultimo.

Regulations for the examination of 1865.

2. Sir Charles Wood agrees with the Commissioners that, for the next competitive examination, candidates should be allowed to present themselves as hitherto up to the age of 22 years, and that for the candidates selected at that examination the age within which they may proceed to India after two years preparatory training in this country should be, exceptionally, extended to twenty-four (24) years and six (6) months.

3. With reference to the question of revising the subjects of the open competitive examination, Sir Charles Wood will not in the face of the strong opinion against such a step expressed by the Commissioners, insist on any alteration of subjects at present. He is still of opinion, however, that some change of practice at least is required to ensure soundness of scholarship in essential subjects on the part of those candidates who may be selected, in opposition to a superficial acquaintance with a great diversity of subjects.

4. Sir Charles Wood observes that the Commissioners have struck out of the present draft rules the note specifying the minimum number of marks which the candidates at the competitive examination will be allowed to reckon in any subject ; and assuming that it is the intention of the Commissioners to adopt a more severe standard for the future, he is willing for the present to leave them to test the scholarship and intelligence of the candidates in the way they propose by a more "careful system of marking."

5. As regards the proposed rules, I am to observe that in all essential points they seem to carry out the views and intentions of the Secretary of State.

* * * * *

8. It would seem to be necessary that a note should be appended to rule X., to the effect that the maximum age for proceeding to India will in subsequent years be twenty-four and not twenty-four and a half ; and Sir Charles Wood suggests for the consideration of the Commissioners, whether in the concluding note (1) it should not be intimated that the covenants, to be entered into by the selected candidates at the commencement of their second year, will contain a clause binding them in certain cases to refund the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India.

9. With these remarks and reservations Sir Charles Wood approves the draft rules, and authorizes the Commissioners to issue them for general information.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary, India Office.

Sir, 23rd December 1864.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, stating that, subject to certain remarks and reservations, the Secretary of State for India in Council approves the draft regulations which were transmitted with my letter of the 10th instant, and authorizes the Commissioners to issue them for general information.

Having introduced the alterations suggested in your letter, the Commissioners desire me to forward a copy of the regulations thus amended, for the information of the Secretary of State.

* * * *

In conclusion, I am to request that the Commissioners may receive as early notice as possible of the number of appointments to be offered for competition, and the number in each Presidency; as they have reason to think that competent candidates are often deterred from presenting themselves by uncertainty on this subject.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

REGULATIONS for the Open Competition of 1865.*

1. In June 1865 an examination of candidates will be held in London. Not less than† candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces], for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.‡—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st May 1865, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.—

(*a*) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st May 1865 will be above seventeen years and under twenty-two years;§

(*b*) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him for the Civil Service of India;

(*c*) Satisfactory proof of good moral character;

(*d*) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge herein-after enumerated in which he desires to be examined.‖

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:¶—

	Marks.
English Language and Literature—	
Composition - - - - -	500
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution - - -	1,000
	1,500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece -	750
" " " Rome -	750
" " " France -	375
" " " Germany -	375
" " " Italy - -	375
Mathematics, Pure and Mixed - - -	1,250
Natural Science; that is, (1) Chemistry; (2) Electricity and Magnetism; (3) Natural History; (4) Geology; and (5) Mineralogy - - -	500
** No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.	
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy - - - - -	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature - - -	375
Arabic Language and Literature - - -	375
	7,125

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

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* The regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

† [*It was afterwards announced that 40 candidates would be selected.*]

‡ The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter.

§ In future competitions it is intended that the maximum limit of age shall be 21.

‖ Candidates are at liberty to send in their names and evidence of age as soon as they think fit to do so; but evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st April 1865.

¶ It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name at their pleasure any or all of these branches of knowledge (subject only to the restriction above mentioned as to Natural Science), and that no subjects are *obligatory*.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.*

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and, in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed.

9. Selected candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically with the view of testing their progress in the following subjects† :—

	Marks.
1. Oriental Languages :—	
Sanskrit - - - - - -	500
Vernacular Languages of India (each) - -	400
2. The History and Geography of India - -	350
3. Law - - - - - -	1,250
4. Political Economy - - - - - -	350

In these examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one examination. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce examination, as may be deemed necessary. The marks obtained at each of such periodical examinations will be added to those previously or subsequently obtained. The last of these examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the Final Examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years and six months.‡

11. The selected candidates who at the Final Examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9 shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

12. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.

13. No person will, even after passing the Final Examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character.—The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their Certificate of Qualification.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.

NOTE.—(1.) *The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorized the Civil Service Commissioners to state that it is his intention to allow the sum of* 100*l. for the first year of probation, and* 200*l. for the second year to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.*

(2.) *All selected candidates will be required, at the commencement of the 2nd year of probation, to attend at the India Office, to make the necessary arrangements for entering into covenants (binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in case of their failing to proceed to India), and for giving a bond for* 1,000*l., jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable by civilians on their appointment amount to* 3*l.* 10*s.*

(3.) *Candidates rejected at the final examination of* 1867, *will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

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* Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge "of wide "surface and of small depth. *We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit "at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer.*"—Report of Committee of 1854.

† Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

‡ In future years it is intended that the limit shall be 24.

2.—INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1864.

THE following regulation prescribes the subjects of the further examination :—

"9. In June or July 1865, a further examination of the selected candidates will take place in the following subjects :—

	Marks.
"1. { Sanskrit - - - - -	500
{ Vernacular Languages of India (each) -	400
*** Each candidate may name one or two languages : but he must pass either in Sanskrit or in a vernacular language current in the Presidency, or division of Presidency, which he has selected.	
"2. The History and Geography of India -	350
"3. The General Principles of Jurisprudence and the Elements of Hindu and Mohammedan Law - - - -	1,200
"4. Political Economy - - - -	350

"In this, as in the preceding examination, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce examination, as may be deemed necessary."

Regulation 11 provides that a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9 shall be required ; and a note explains that candidates rejected at the further examination of 1865 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination in 1866.

It is expected that the selected candidates will at once begin to prepare for their further examination. They will remember that they have been selected on the ground of superior proficiency in subjects which (with the exception of Arabic and Sanskrit) are included within the ordinary range of English education. The Civil Service Commissioners believe that no better presumptive evidence of fitness can be obtained ; but it must rest with the candidates themselves to give more conclusive evidence, by showing aptitude in acquiring the special knowledge necessary for them in the positions which they hope to gain. It is not improbable that they will in some cases be reluctant to give up the pursuit of university distinction ; but, if well advised, they will at once lay aside other subjects in order that they may devote themselves the more assiduously to those in which they will be examined. It should be distinctly understood that in the further examination the requirements of universities or colleges will not be regarded as affording an excuse for imperfect preparation. Each candidate in choosing his place of residence for the year should carefully consider what facilities will be afforded him for the prosecution of his studies : and in this respect it should be remembered that London has advantages for

the study of Law which can be obtained in no other part of the United Kingdom.

The following instructions relate to the several subjects of the further examination. Of these, the first and third (LANGUAGE and LAW) are regarded as the most important.

I. LANGUAGE.

The *Vernacular* languages considered admissible for the several presidencies (Sanskrit being admissible for all) are the following:—

N. W. Provinces, PUNJAB and OUDE	Hindustani. Hindi.
BENGAL (Lower Provinces)	Bengali.
MADRAS	Tamil. Telugu.
BOMBAY	Hindustani. Gujeratti. Mahratti. Arabic.

Every selected candidate must pass to the satisfaction of the Commissioners in Sanskrit, or in a vernacular of his Presidency or division of Presidency. Marks will be given for the language in which the candidate elects to pass, and for any one other which he may select out of the above list. Candidates assigned to the N.W. Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude may select Persian as their second language. Other Oriental languages may, with the consent of the Civil Service Commissioners, be taken up as extra subjects, but no marks will be given in respect of them.

Candidates selecting Hindustani will be expected to be able to read both the Talik or written character, and the Naskh or printed character, and also the Devanagari character, but they will not be further examined in the distinguishing peculiarities of Hindi.

It is probable that, in the course of the examination, candidates will be required to read original letters or official papers in the written character, and it is considered most important that they should be able to do so with facility.

Whatever may be the language selected, candidates will be expected to be able to translate passages of moderate difficulty, and to answer grammatical questions.

Candidates are left to their own choice of books to be used in the study of the languages selected. A list of works which may be obtained in this country is appended, for the information of candidates, but the Commissioners do not undertake to recommend any particular publication.

II. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

Candidates *well* acquainted with the *outlines* of the History of India, will be considered as having reached the minimum; but those who wish to attain a good knowledge of the subject should study "Mill's History of British India," edited and continued by Professor Wilson; Orme's and Elphinstone's Histories, and Kaye's "Afghan War."

For the Geography of India, Thornton's Gazetteer may be used, with good maps.

III. Law.

(*a*) In order to prepare themselves for examination in "The General Principles of Jurisprudence," candidates should study the following works:—

(1.) "The Institutes of Justinian," edited by Mr. Sandars.

(2.) Traités de Législation, Civile et Pénale; ouvrage extrait des manuscrits de M. Jérémie Bentham par Ét. Dumont. (Londres, Taylor et Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.)*

(3.) Blackstone's Commentaries, Vol. I., containing the "Introduction," and the "Rights of Persons."

(*b*) The elements of Hindu and Mohammedan law may be learned from Professor Wilson's edition of M'Naghten's Treatises. (London, Williams and Norgate, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.)

(*c*) It is required that each candidate shall, before the end of January next, send in notes of at least ten cases heard by himself in a court of justice, and that the same number be again sent in at the close of April. The following instructions should be attended to:

(1) Candidates are to select exclusively cases tried before juries, or in courts presided over by barristers:

(2) The notes should contain the title of the court, the names of the judge and of the parties, and the place and time of trial. They should also state clearly and concisely the substance of the evidence given, the objections made to evidence, whether oral or documentary, the points, if any, on which a conflict of evidence has arisen, the arguments of counsel, the view taken by the judge, and the ultimate result, with any other details which may appear worthy of notice. Each set of notes should contain a selection both of civil and criminal cases:

(3) In addition to the more extended report a very short analytical statement of each case is to be given, showing, in criminal cases the facts necessary to constitute the offence charged, and how those facts were proved, and, in civil cases, the exact points in issue, with the bearing of the evidence upon them:

(4) Each candidate is to append to his notes a declaration that they are bonâ fide his own composition, and have been derived from personal attendance in court:

(5) Foolscap paper is to be used (on one side only), with a margin; and attention must be paid to handwriting, which should be clear and large:

(6) Questions upon the notes sent in will be asked in the vivâ voce portion of the examination, and a portion of the marks assigned by the regulations to legal subjects will be allotted to the notes themselves, and the examination upon them.

While attaching great importance to this portion of the course, the Civil Service Commissioners do not expect that by an attendance on courts of justice, such as that required, any great knowledge of law, or of the technicalities of legal practice, will be obtained. Candidates will, therefore, do well to avoid, rather than to select, cases which involve abstruse legal questions, difficulties on the construction of statutes, &c.; cases of debt, theft, &c. are most likely (at least until some familiarity with legal proceedings has been acquired) to give clear ideas as to the way in which a trial is conducted; and this, it should be understood, is the real object in view.

* An English translation of this work has been published by Messrs. Trübner, Paternoster Row.

The Commissioners will, if applied to, endeavour to facilitate the admission of candidates to those courts of justice in which any special arrangement for their accommodation can be made.

(*d*) The Commissioners consider it also important that candidates should acquire in this country an elementary acquaintance with the mode in which law is administered in India. The following books, &c., are to be studied :—

(1) The Royal Charter, granted under the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 104, for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India, with the despatch from the Secretary of State for India relating to it. Copies will be delivered to candidates.

(2) "The new Procedure of the Civil Courts in India not established "by Royal Charter," by William Macpherson, Esq.* (London, R. C. Le Page & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street.) By § 37. of the above-mentioned charter this code of Procedure has been extended to the High Court.

(3) "The Indian Penal Code, with Notes," by Messrs. Morgan and A. G. Macpherson.* (London, G. C. Hay and Co., 2, Crescent Place, Blackfriars.)

(4) The Act of the Indian Legislature "For simplifying the Pro- "cedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established "by Royal Charter." This may be obtained from Messrs. Allen (13, Waterloo Place, London).

Candidates will be examined in the several books, &c., mentioned under this head, and such marks as may be given will be included in the general total.

It is not to be doubted that in preparing for the further examination candidates who have obtained the assistance of qualified instructors will have a great advantage over those who have studied alone, but the Commissioners do not lay down any positive rule upon the subject. They content themselves with pressing upon the attention of candidates the judgment of the Secretary of State for India, who has said, when speaking of the attainments which Indian Civil Servants should possess, —"No qualification is so necessary to them, whether they be employed "in the judicial branch of the service, or in the combined duties of "collector and magistrate, as a thorough knowledge of the principles "of law *combined with practical acquaintance with the mode of con-* "*ducting civil and criminal suits.*"

IV. Political Economy.

The work recommended is Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, Edited by McCulloch. Last Edition. (1863).

As the duties of civilians in India are such as often require the performance of journeys on horseback, candidates will be expected to produce, before the time fixed for the further examination, satisfactory evidence of their ability in this respect.

Candidates are requested to notify all changes of address, and to acknowledge without delay all communications received from this Office.

Civil Service Commission,
August 1864.

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* By the favour of the authors, candidates will be permitted to purchase these works at the trade price, on making direct application to the publishers.

Extracts from the Catalogue of Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

HINDUSTANI.

Forbes's Hindustani-English Dictionary in the Persian Character, with the Hindi words in Nagari also; and an English Hindustani Dictionary in the English Character; both in one volume. By Duncan Forbes. Royal 8vo. *2l. 2s.*
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2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st May 1864, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.—

   (*a*) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st May 1864 will be above eighteen years and under twenty-two years;

   (*b*) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him for the Civil Service of India;

   (*c*) Satisfactory proof of good moral character;

   (*d*) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge herein-after enumerated in which he desires to be examined.
3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.
4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:*—

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	1,500
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,, ,, Rome -	750
,, ,, France -	375
,, ,, Germany -	375
,, ,, Italy -	375
Mathematics, Pure and Mixed - - -	1,250
Carried forward -	5,375

* It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name at their pleasure any or all of these branches of knowledge (subject only to the restriction above mentioned as to Natural Science), and that no subjects are *obligatory*.

	Marks.
Brought forward -	5,375
Natural Science; that is, (1.) Chemistry, (2.) Electricity and Magnetism, (3.) Natural History, (4.) Geology, and (5.) Mineralogy - -	500
*** No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.	
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy - - - -	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature - -	375
Arabic Language and Literature - -	375
	7,125

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.
6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination unless he shall be considered to possess a competent knowledge of that subject.*
7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce examination, as may be deemed necessary.
8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the 40 candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed.

[*The other regulations refer to the further Examination and to subsequent proceedings.*]

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* At this examination no candidate will be considered to possess "competent knowledge"—

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1864.

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		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
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	Friday, 8th July.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	
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	Saturday, 9th July.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	
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	Monday, 11th July.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Sanskrit language, &c.
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		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
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		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
	Friday, 15th July.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	
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		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
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		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	

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7. There will be a *vivâ voce* examination in each subject.
8. Candidates are requested to communicate in writing to the Secretary their addresses during the examination, and to inform him of any changes of address.

Civil Service Commission,
Dean's Yard, London, S.W.,
June 1864.

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C. KNIGHT WATSON, Esq., M.A.

July 4th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

[N.B.—*You are not expected to answer all the questions in this paper. A wide range has been taken to suit the reading, necessarily various, of different candidates.*]

1. From what period would you date the commencement of English literature, properly so called, and what considerations would hinder you from dating it earlier?
2. State what you know about Wycliffe's translation of the Bible, and explain fully the influence it exercised on the rise and progress of English literature.
3. State as precisely as you can to what foreign sources Chaucer was indebted. Justify your statements by reference to his works and by the relative dates of great Continental poets.
4. With what great political and religious movement or movements was Chaucer contemporary, and to what extent can they be said to be reflected in his poetry? Give such an account of the social condition of England as can be gathered exclusively from the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
5. If you were publishing a selection of English poetry from Chaucer to Spenser exclusively, what authors, in order of date, would you have to select from; what pieces would you select, and what new metrical arrangements would they comprise?
6. Name in their order the principal prose writers of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, and give as full an account as you can of their respective works. Which of them may be said to have done for English prose what Chaucer did for English poetry? Compare generally the progress of the two branches of composition.
7. "Translation is the pest of speech" (Dr. S. Johnson). Discuss this statement. How is it borne out by the English translations executed during the 16th century?
8. Give a brief sketch of Spenser's life and works. What are the most striking peculiarities of his diction? Mention or quote some of the most famous passages in the Faëry Queen.
9. How far did Shakespeare borrow (1) from older English dramatists, (2) from contemporary or earlier chronicles, (3) from authors of classical antiquity? Illustrate your answers by a reference to various plays. Compare Shakespeare and Ben Jonson.
10. Paraphrase and explain the following passages:—

(1) It hath been taught us from the primal state
That he which was was wished until he were,
And the ebbed man ne'er loved till ne'er worth love
Comes dear by being lacked. This common body,
Like to a vagabond flag upon a stream,
Goes to and back lackeying the varying tide
To rot itself with motion.

(2) So our virtues
Lie in the interpretation of the time.
And power unto itself most commendable,
Hath not a tomb so evident as a chair
To extol what it hath done.

(3) Fortune's blows
When most struck home, being gentle wounded, craves
A noble cunning.

(4) O then we bring forth weeds
When our quick winds lie still and our ills told us
Is as our knowing.

(5) That in my face I dare not stick a rose
Lest men should say, Look where three farthings goes.

11. In what plays of Shakespeare do the following characters occur, and what are they: Angelo, Autolycus, Benedict, Biron, James Gurney, Hermia, Jaques, Porteus, Shallow ?

12. Give the purport of one of Bacon's Essays as far as possible in his own words.

13. What reason have we for supposing that the form which Paradise Lost now wears is not that which Milton originally intended to give it ? Quote the passage in his writings which seems to imply that he at one time contemplated a different subject for an epic. What suggested the composition of Paradise Regained ? With what justice has he been accused of plagiarism in Paradise Lost ?

14. Who were the authors and what are the subjects of the following works :—Ralph Roister Doister ; The Duchess of Malfy ; The Passionate Pilgrim ; The History of the Turkes ; An Apology for Smectymnus ; History of the Worthies of England ; Hydriotaphia; Leonidas; The Shipwreck; The Wisdom of the Ancients; On the Study and Use of History; The Cottar's Saturday Night; Sylva ; Timber ; The Complete Angler ; Hermes ; Discourse on Government ? Arrange your answers in chronological order.

15. What place in English literature do you assign to Dryden ? Who are meant by the Hare, the Fox, the Wolf, the Bear, the Boar, the Lion, the Hind, and the Panther respectively, in the poem which bears the name of the last two ? Under what circumstances was that poem written ?

16. Of whom does Dryden say :
" The statesman we abhor, but praise the judge."
" Was everything by starts and nothing long."
" His memory, miraculously great,
Could plots exceeding man's belief repeat."

17. Give some account of Pope's Dunciad, and of his Essay on Criticism. Write down as many as you can remember of the most famous lines or couplets which those two works have rendered proverbial.

18. State what you know of the history of the Tatler and the Spectator. Give an analysis of any paper in either of them which may strike you as remarkable.

19. In what works do we meet with the Man on the Hill, Lefebvre, and Mr. Burcham respectively ? Who were their authors and when did they live ?

20. Mention the principal literary forgeries of the last century.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

C. KNIGHT WATSON, Esq., M.A.

July 4th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

[N.B.—*You are not expected to answer all the questions in this paper. A wide range has been taken to suit the reading, necessarily various, of different candidates.*]

1. What changes and peculiarities of grammatical structure mark the period of our language known as the Semi-Saxon? To what causes have they been ordinarily assigned? Which of them has been designated *nunnation?* Name the principal printed works belonging to that period.
2. What is considered the earliest monument of the English language as distinguished from Semi-Saxon? Of how many *different* words does it consist? and what is there remarkable in their forms and structure?
3. What are the grammatical forms in Chaucer in the following cases?
   Nouns which in Anglo-Saxon end in a vowel.
   Nouns which in Anglo-Saxon end in a consonant.
   Combinations of personal pronouns with *self.*
   The plural of the present indicative.
   The imperative mood in all its parts.
   The infinitive mood.
4. Explain fully the influence of the Norman French on the English language as respects (1) sounds of letters; (2) forms of words; (3) arrangements of words; (4) vocabulary. Explain the following passage:—
   When at Bohemia
   You take my lord, I'll give him my commission
   To let him there a month, behind the gest
   Prefixed for his parting.
   Through what channels came an influx of French words in the fourteenth century into the English language?
5. What opinions have been held as to the presence of a Scandinavian element in the English language? To which view do you incline, and on what grounds?
6. What readjustment of the parts of speech in English have been proposed? Point out errors in the commonly received distribution of them.
7. What is the origin, use, and meaning of articles in English? Discuss the following passage:—"The tone agayng the tother" (Skelton), and connect it with the modern form "t'other."
8. Specify and arrange in a tabular form the *sounds* of the letters in the English alphabet. In some parts of England the last letter is called *Izzet.* Can you account for this?
9. In what respects is the English alphabet (1) insufficient; (2) redundant; (3) inconsistent; (4) erroneous; (5) singular.
10. How are plurals formed in English? Write down and discuss those of which the formation is irregular. Explain the apparent irregularity in the plural of words in ——*f.*
11. How are degrees of comparison formed in English? What parts of speech admit of them? What are the letters respectively characteristic of the two degrees? Give the etymology of *Bad, First, Farther, Further,* and explain the following passage:—
    It is to wonder of thilke werre
    In which none wot who hath the werre.

12. What is *the* before a comparative ?
13. Give the etymology of *eleven* and *twelve.*
14. Classify English adverbs. From what sources are they principally derived ? Discuss with reference to their etymology the following adverbial forms: *Eftsoons, Now-a-days, Whilom, Unawares, Piecemeal, Flatling.*
15. Explain fully the origin of the participle in ——*ing.*
16. Explain the origin of the gerund in ——*ing*, and show how to avoid confounding it with the participle and the infinitive respectively. Explain the following passage :—

    Having sworn too hard-a-keeping oath.

    SHAKESPEARE.

17. Explain the origin of the phrase, "without *ifs* or *ands*," and illustrate your meaning by examples.
18. Discuss the following italicised words and forms :—
    (1) This diamond he greets your wife *withal.*
    (2) I . . . return
    Or e'er your pulse twice beat.
    (3) The bettering of my mind
    With that which *but* by being so retired
    O'erprized the popular rate.
    (4) This is no mortal business *nor no* sound
    That the earth *owes.*
    (5) For Brutus sake I am *beholden* to you.
    (6) The *kindly* fruits of the earth.
    (7) O ye saints *of his.*
    (8) What went ye out *for to see.*
    (9) *Him thought* he by the brook of Cherith stood.
    (10) For all was golde men might see
    Out take the feathers and the tree.
19. Give the etymology of the following words :—Manure ; Inure ; Secure ; Isinglass ; Graymalkin ; Recreant ; Foppery ; Yeoman ; Orchard ; Cozen ; Dotage ; Cattle ; Answer ; Outrage ; Church ; Harbinger ; Canopy ; Scullion.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

G. W. DASENT, Esq., D.C.L.

July 5th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Write a summary of the chief events which occurred in the year 1863.
2. Describe in a letter the entry of Garibaldi into London.
3. Write an essay on "Party Government."
4. Choose a profession, and give your reasons for preferring it.

One only of these subjects is to be attempted.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

G. W. DASENT, Esq., D.C.L.

July 5th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. Mention the chief stipulations of Magna Charta. Were the rights then asserted held sacred by King John's successors ?

2. Describe the policy of the Plantagenet dynasty towards the Papacy.
3. State your opinion of Richard the Third as a lawgiver.
4. Describe the rise and development of the Privy Council from the earliest times to the present day.
5. Define precisely the meaning of "Benevolences," "Monopolies," "Purveyance," and "Wardship," under the Tudor and Stuart dynasties.
6. Write a character—not a life—of William the Third.
7. Compare Sir R. Walpole and Mr. Pitt as ministers.
8. Describe briefly the campaigns of Sir Arthur Wellesley in India.
9. Define accurately the position filled by an Administration in a constitutional country.
10. Mention the chief Colonial Possessions of England, and estimate the advantages or disadvantages which she derives from each of them.
11. Mark down by name on the accompanying map of Europe the places where English forces have been engaged either at sea or on land.

FRENCH.

Professor KARCHER, B.A., LL.B.

July 6th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

I.—*Translate into English:—*

Le règne de Louis XIV.

Dans la fantasmagorie de ce règne, la plus imposante qui ait surpris l'Europe depuis la solide grandeur de l'empire romain, tout n'était pas illusion. Nul doute qu'il n'y ait eu là une harmonie qui ne s'est guère vue avant ou après. Elle fit l'ascendant singulier de cette puissance qui ne fut pas seulement redoutée, mais autorisée, imitée.

Elle subsiste, cette autorité, continuée dans l'éducation et la société par la grâce, par le caractère lumineux d'une littérature aimable et tout humaine. Tous commencent par elle. Beaucoup ne la dépassent pas. Que de temps j'y ai mis ! Les trente années que je resserre ici m'ont, je crois, coûté trente années.

Non que j'y aie travaillé tout ce temps-là de suite. Mais, dès mon enfance et toute ma vie, je me suis occupé du règne de Louis XIV. Ce n'est pas qu'il y ait alors grande invention, si l'on songe à la petite Grèce (ce miracle d'énergie féconde), à la magnifique Italie, au nerveux et puissant seizième siècle. Mais que voulez-vous ? Ces gens-là se croyaient un monde complet et ignoraient le reste.

J'étais tout jeune que je lisais cet honnête Boileau, ce mélodieux Racine ; j'apprenais la fanfare, peu diversifiée, du Bossuet. Corneille, Pascal, Molière, La Fontaine, étaient mes maîtres. La seule chose qui m'avertit et me fit chercher ailleurs, c'est que ces très-grands écrivains achèvent plutôt qu'ils ne commencent. Leur originalité (pour la plupart du moins) est d'amener à une forme exquise les choses infiniment plus grandioses de l'Antiquité et de la Renaissance.

Rien chez eux qui atteigne la hauteur colossale du drame grec, de Dante, de Shakespeare ou de Rabelais.

J. MICHELET (*Histoire de France au* 17 *siècle*).

II.—*Grammatical questions* (*based on the foregoing passage.*)

1. *Singulier, lumineux, mélodieux, grec;* write the feminine of these adjectives.

   Complet; name the other adjectives which, like *complet,* form their feminine by changing the syllable *et* into *ète,* instead of *ette.*

   Give the feminine of the adjectives *vieux, frais, mou, malin, blanc, public, long.*

2. *La plus importante qui ait surpris. Nul doute qu'il n'y ait eu là. Non pas que j'y aie travaillé. Ce n'est pas qu'il y ait. Rien qui atteigne.* State the grammatical reasons which require the subjunctive in each of these sentences. Give other instances of the use of that mood, illustrated by a few examples.

3. *Coûté; dès; après; là; caractère; honnête.* Why are these words written with an accent? Explain the origin and use of French accents, and state the difference between *pécheur* and *pêcheur, tache* and *tâche, jeune* and *jeûne, mur* and *mûr, sur* and *sûr, reformer* and *réformer, recréer* and *récréer.*

4. *Les trente années:*—How does *an* differ from *année, jour* from *journée, matin* from *matinée, soir* from *soirée?*

   Translate into French:—"I will set out this evening." "Come and spend the evening with me." "I take a walk every morning." "How fine the mornings are in this season of the year!"

5. *Que voulez-vous?* Write out the present tense (indicative and subjunctive) of the verb *vouloir.*

   Give the meaning of the following expressions:—"*Je vous veux du bien.*" "*Je vous en veux.*" "*Que voulez-vous dire?*" "*Je veux bien admettre les raisons que vous me donnez.*" "*Veuillez m'écrire bientôt.*" "*Dieu le veuille!*" "*Que vouliez-vous qu'il fît contre trois?*"

6. Distinguish between *de suite, du moins, plutôt,* and *tout de suite, de moins, plus tôt.*

   Explain the difference between *de bonne heure* and *à la bonne heure, mot à mot,* and *mot pour mot, tout à coup* and *tout d'un coup.*

   Translate:—(*a*) "*Je vous l'ai dit exprès;*" (*b*) "*Je vous l'ai dit expressément.*"

III.—*Translate into English:*—

CHARLES QUINT AU TOMBEAU DE CHARLEMAGNE.

Qu'il fut heureux, celui qui dort dans ce tombeau!
Qu'il fut grand! De son temps c'était encor plus beau!..
Oh! quel destin! Pourtant cette tombe est la sienne.
Tout est-il donc si peu que ce soit là qu'on vienne?
Quoi donc! avoir été prince, empereur, et roi!
Avoir été l'épée, avoir été la loi!
Géant, pour piédestal avoir eu l'Allemagne!
Quoi! pour titre César et pour nom Charlemagne!
Avoir été plus grand qu'Annibal, qu'Attila,
Aussi grand que le monde.... Et que tout tienne là!
Ah! briguez donc l'empire, et voyez la poussière
Que fait un empereur! Couvrez la terre entière
De bruit et de tumulte. Elevez, bâtissez
Votre empire, et jamais ne dites: c'est assez.

Taillez à larges pans un édifice immense !
Savez-vous ce qu'un jour il en reste ? O démence !
Cette pierre.——Et du titre et du nom triomphants ?
Quelques lettres à faire épeler des enfants.
Si haut que soit le but où votre orgueil aspire,
Voilà le dernier terme ! . . . Oh ! l'empire ! l'empire !

VICTOR HUGO. *Hernani.*

IV.—*Translate into French :—*

A.—LORD CLIVE.

From his first visit to India dates the renown of the English arms in the East. Till he appeared, his countrymen were despised as mere pedlars, while the French were revered as a people formed for victory and command. His courage and capacity dissolved the charm. With the defence of Arcot commences that long series of Oriental triumphs which closes with the fall of Ghizni. Nor must we forget that he was only twenty-five years old when he approved himself ripe for military command. This is a rare if not a singular distinction. It is true that Alexander, Condé, and Charles the Twelfth won great battles at a still earlier age ; but those princes were surrounded by veteran generals of distinguished skill, to whose suggestions must be attributed the victories of the Granicus, of Rocroi, and of Narva. Clive, an inexperienced youth, had yet more experience than any of those who served under him. He had to form himself, to form his officers, and to form his army. The only man, as far as we recollect, who at an equally early age, gave equal proof of talents for war, was Napoleon Bonaparte.

MACAULAY.

B.—Give the French equivalents of the words printed in *italics* in the following sentences, placing the article before every noun to indicate its gender :—

(a) A man of large *capital.*
(b) The *capital* of Turkey.
(c) Turn to the *right.*
(d) I have a *right* to do this.
(e) He has a *prejudice* against me.
(f) This will turn out to your *prejudice.*
(g) I have *confidence* in his honour.
(h) I am not in his *confidence.*
(i) The Tory *party.*
(j) A pleasant *party.*
(k) A *squadron* (of ships).
(l) A *squadron* (of cavalry).

FRENCH.

Professor KARCHER, B.A., LL.B.

July 6th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

A.—*History.*

(The Questions are to be answered in English.)

I. Enumerate the different dynasties and branches of French sove reigns ; state from what monarch each of them derived its name, and give a list of the most distinguished rulers of every period, mentioning in a few words for what they are celebrated.

II. Relate the most remarkable events which happened, both in war and politics, under Charles V., *le sage*, and describe their bearing on the institutions of the country.

III. State the chief incidents in the lives of Henry II., Henry III., and Henry IV.

IV. Give a summary of the most conspicuous proceedings which accompanied the opening and the first sittings of the *Etats-Généraux* in 1789.

V. Point out what changes the issue of the Battle of Waterloo produced in the government, the territorial position, and the political constitution of France.

B.—*Literature.*

(*The Questions are to be answered in English.*)

I. Give a short account of early French poetry, and describe the poems known under the names of *le Roman de la Rose, les Fabliaux, le Roman du Renard.*

II. State what you know of the life and writings of *one* of the following authors: Rabelais, Montaigne, Descartes, Pascal.

III. Compare the style and manner of Molière and Beaumarchais; name their principal comedies, and analyze one of them.

IV. Give an abstract of the works of Montesquieu, and point out in what way they have influenced the political ideas of his countrymen.

V. Describe the innovations which Lamartine and Victor Hugo introduced into modern French poetry; give a list of their works, and show the chief points in which their prosody is at variance.

C.—*Composition.*

Write an essay in French on one of the following subjects.

I. La situation politique du monde au mois de Juillet 1864.

II. Les avantages que procure la connaissance des langues vivantes.

III. La présence d'esprit.

LATIN TRANSLATION.

Rev. W. E. Jelf, B.D.

July 7th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into English, with any grammatical observations that may occur to you.

"Ignorare se," dixit, "quidnam perplexi sua legatio haberet, quum simpliciter ad amicitiam petendam jungendamque societatem venisset. Esse autem tria genera fœderum, quibus inter se paciscerentur amicitias civitates regesque. Unum, quum bello victis dicerentur leges: ubi enim omnia ei, qui armis plus posset, dedita essent, quæ ex iis habere victos, quibus multari eos velit, ipsius jus atque arbitrium esse. Alterum, quum pares bello æquo fœdere in pacem atque amicitiam venirent: tunc enim repeti reddique per conventionem res, et, si quarum turbata bello possessio sit, eas aut ex juris antiqui formula, aut ex partis utriusque commodo componi. Tertium esse genus, quum, qui hostes nunquam fuerint, ad amicitiam sociali fœdere jun-

gendam coeant: eos neque accipere, neque dicere leges; id enim victoris et victi esse. Ex eo genere quum Antiochus esset, mirari se, quod Romani æquum censeant, ei leges dicere, quas Asiæ urbium liberas et immunes, quas stipendiarias esse velint; quas intrare præsidia regia regemque vetent. Cum Philippo enim hoste pacem, non cum Antiocho amico societatis fœdus ita sanciendum esse."

LIVY.

Erat Miseni, classemque imperio præsens regebat. Non. Kalend. Septembres, hora diei fere septima, mater mea indicat ei, apparere nubem inusitata et magnitudine et specie. Usus ille sole, mox frigida, gustaverat jacens, studebatque. Poscit soleas, adscendit locum, ex quo maxime miraculum illud conspici poterat. Nubes (incertum procul intuentibus, ex quo monte; Vesuvium fuisse postea cognitum est) oriebatur, cujus similitudinem et formam non alia magis arbor, quam pinus, expresserit. Nam longissimo velut trunco elata in altum, quibusdam ramis diffundebatur: credo, quia recenti spiritu evecta, deinde senescente eo destituta, aut etiam pondere suo victa, in latitudinem vanescebat: candida interdum, interdum sordida et maculosa, prout terram cineremve sustulerat. Magnum propiusque noscendum, ut eruditissimo viro, visum. Jubet Liburnicam aptari: mihi, si venire una vellem, facit copiam. Respondi, studere me malle: et forte ipse, quod scriberem, dederat.

PLINY.

Vertumnum Janumque, liber, spectare videris;
Scilicet ut prostes Sosiorum pumice mundus.
Odisti claves, et grata sigilla pudico:
Paucis ostendi gemis, et communia laudas.
Non ita nutritus! Fuge, quo descendere gestis:
Non erit emisso reditus tibi. Quid miser egi?
Quid volui? dices, ubi quis te læserit; et scis,
In breve te cogi, plenus quum languet amator.
Quod si non odio peccantis desipit augur,
Carus eris Romæ, donec te deseret ætas.
Contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere vulgi
Cœperis, aut tineas pasces taciturnus inertes,
Aut fugies Uticam, aut vinctus mitteris Ilerdam.
Ridebit monitor non exauditus; ut ille
Qui male parentem in rupes protrusit asellum
Iratus: quis enim invitum servare laboret?

HORACE.

O mihi dilectos inter sors prima sodales,
Unica fortunis ara reperta meis:
Cujus ab adloquiis anima hæc moribunda revixit,
Ut vigil infusa Pallade flamma solet:
Qui veritus non es portus aperire fideles,
Fulmine percussæ confugiumque rati:
Cujus eram censu non me sensurus egentem,
Si Cæsar patrias eripuisset opes:
Temporis oblitum dum me rapit impetus hujus,
Excidit heu nomen quam mihi pene tuum!
Te tamen agnoscis: tactusque cupidine laudis,
Ille ego sum, cuperes dicere posse palam.

Certe ego, si sineres, titulum tibi reddere vellem,
Et raram Famæ conciliare fidem.
Ne noceam grato vereor tibi carmine ; neve
Intempestivus nominis obstet honos.
Quod licet et tutum est, intra tua pectora gaude,
Meque tui memorem, teque fuisse mei.
Utque facis, remis ad opem luctare ferendam,
Dum veniat placido mollior aura Deo :
Et tutare caput nulli servabile ; si non,
Qui mersit Stygia, sublevet illud, aqua.

OVID.

Cervus nemorosis excitatus latibulis,
Ut venatorum fugeret instantem necem,
Cæco timore proximam villam petit
Et opportuno se bubili condidit.
Hic bos latenti, "Quidnam voluisti tibi,
Infelix, ultro qui ad necem cucurreris
Hominumque tecto spiritum commiseris ?"
At ille supplex, "Vos modo," inquit, "parcite ;
Occasione rursus erumpam data."
Spatium diei noctis excipiunt vices.
Frondem bubulcus adfert nec ideo videt.
Eunt subinde et redeunt omnes rustici ;
Nemo animadvertit ; transit etiam vilicus,
Nec ille quicquam sentit. Tum gaudens ferus
Bubus quietis agere cœpit gratias,
Hospitium adverso quod præstiterint tempore.
Respondit unus, "Salvum te cupimus quidem ;
Sed ille, qui oculos centum habet, si venerit,
Magno in periclo vita vertetur tua."
Hæc inter ipse dominus a cena redit
Et, quia corruptos viderat nuper boves,
Accedit ad præsepe : "Cur frondis parum est,
Stramenta desunt ? Tollere hæc aranea
Quantum est laboris ?" Dum scrutatur singula,
Cervi quoque alta conspicatur cornua :
Quem convocata jubet occidi familia
Prædamque tollit.—Hæc significat fabula,
Dominum videre plurimum in rebus suis.

PHÆDRUS.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

Rev. W. E. JELF, B.D.

July 7th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into Latin Prose :—

I am very sorry to hear you treat philosphy and her followers as a parcel of hermits, and think myself obliged to vindicate a profession I honour. The first man that ever bore the name, if you remember, used to say that life was like the Olympic Games (the greatest public assembly of his age and country), where some came to show their strength and agility of body as the champions ; others, as the musicians, orators, poets, and historians, to show their excellence in those arts ;

the traders to get money; and the better sort to enjoy the spectacle, and judge of all these. They did not, then, run away from society from fears of its temptations; they passed their days in the midst of it; conversation was their business; they cultivated the arts of persuasion on purpose to show men it was their interest, as well as their duty, not to be foolish and false and unjust, and that too in many instances with success: for they showed by their life that their lessons were not impracticable, and that pleasures were no temptations, but to such as wanted a clear perception of the pains annexed to them.

GRAY'S *Letters*.

Translate into Latin Hexameters:—

Thus wept the nymphs; witness ye waving shades!
Witness ye winding streams! The nymphs did weep;
The heavenly goddess too with tears did steep
Her plaintive voice, that echoed through the glades;
And "cruel gods" and "cruel stars" she cried;
Nor did the shepherds through the woodlands wide
On that sad day, or to the pensive brook
Or stagnant river drive their thirsty flocks.
Nor did the wild goat brouse the steepy rocks:
And Philomel her customed oak forsook,
And roses wan were waved by zephyrs weak,
As nature's self were sick:
And every lily drooped its velvet head;
And groaned each faded lawn, and leafless grove.
Sad sympathy! Yet sure his rightful meed
Who charmed all nature—well might nature mourn
Though all her sweets and flowers and lawns and shade,
All vocal grown, all weep Musæus dead.

MASON.

Translate into Latin Elegiacs:—

Survey, my fair, that heady stream
Adown the smiling valley stray,
Would art attempt or fancy dream
To regulate its winding way.
So pleased I view thy shining hair
In loose dishevelled ringlets flow,
Not all thy art, nor all thy care,
Can there one single grace bestow.
Survey again that verdant hill
With native plants enamell'd o'er,
Say can the painter's utmost skill
Instruct one flower to please us more.
As vain it were with artful dye
To change the bloom thy cheeks disclose,
And oh! may Laura, ere she try,
With fresh vermillion paint the rose.

SHENSTONE.

LATIN QUESTIONS.

Rev. Charles Merivale, B.D.

July 8th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Show that the letter v in Latin had sometimes the sound of w, sometimes of b; that the sounds of o and u, e and i, i and u, c and g, were frequently interchanged respectively. When was h probably not sounded? Is there reason to suppose that ti before a vowel had, as in English, in certain cases the sound of sh?
2. Show from the derivation the correct spelling of imo, immo; convitium, convicium; litera, littera; paulum, paullum; hæres, heres; prælum, prelum; letum, lethum; postumus, posthumus; cælum, cœlum; cæteri, ceteri; lacrima, lacryma, lachryma; exantlare, exanclare; inficior, infitior; fecundus, fœcundus.
3. Describe the situation of Capua, with illustrative passages. What is the legend of its foundation, and what remarkable incidents are there in its history?
4. Describe the situation of Veii. To what nation did it belong? Relate its capture by the Romans, with the date. Give allusions to Veii in the Latin poets. Who was its patron deity?
5. What was the Roman gens? What Roman gentes traced their origin to Trojan or Grecian ancestors? Mention the principal personages of the Julian, Junian, Cornelian, and Valerian gentes. Could a Roman bear two Gentile names? Explain apparent exceptions to the rule. When was the theory of the gens lost, and how may the circumstance be accounted for?
6. What is an amphitheatre? Describe its principal features and uses. Was it peculiar to the Romans? What buildings of the kind do we hear of at Rome and in the provinces? What remains of them exist at the present day? Mention allusions to them in the Latin poets. What was the origin of gladiatorial shows? What the principal kinds of them? How are they referred to by Cicero and Seneca? When were they abolished, and what is the popular account of their abolition?
7. What was the Roman name for the Treasury? Where was the treasure deposited at Rome? Who were the keepers of it? Enumerate the chief sources of Roman revenue, ordinary and extraordinary. What special fund was kept in reserve, and for what emergency? How did Cæsar get possession of it? What was the "vicesima hæreditatum;" by whom imposed, and by whom mitigated?
8. Give the date, the occasion, and the circumstances of the Third Punic War. Who were the principal personages that took part in it? What account can be given of the topography of Carthage? By whom was a Roman colony of Carthage founded?
9. What territories did the Romans acquire beyond the Rhine? What Roman general first crossed the Rhine, and at what spot? What victories did the Romans gain, and what defeats did they suffer, in Northern Germany? Relate the story of Arminius. What are our authorities for the history of these affairs? What Roman remains now exist beyond the Rhine?
10. How does Virgil describe the forge of the Cyclops (Æneid, viii.)? Give an account of the "Supper of Nasidienus" from Horace's Satire.

Relate the legend of the foundation of Thebes from Ovid, Metamorph. iii.

Where was Lucan's "Grove of the Druids," and how does he describe it?

11. Draw a map of the river Padus, with its chief affluents, and towns near its banks.

12. What is the geological formation of Italy? What features in its ancient history may be explained by the formation, position, and physical peculiarities of the Italian peninsula?

GREEK TRANSLATION.

Rev. Charles Merivale, B.D.

July 8th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into English:—

Ἀθηναίους γὰρ ἐς τὴν χώραν τήνδε ἐλθόντας πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς Σικελίας καταδουλώσει, ἔπειτ' εἰ κατορθώσειαν, καὶ τῆς Πελοποννήσου καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος, καὶ ἀρχὴν τὴν ἤδη μεγίστην τῶν τε πρὶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν νῦν κεκτημένους, πρῶτοι ἀνθρώπων ὑποστάντες τῷ ναυτικῷ, ᾧπερ πάντα κατέσχον, τὰς μὲν νενικήκατε ἤδη ναυμαχίας, τὴν δ' ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος νῦν νικήσετε. ἄνδρες γὰρ ἐπειδὰν ᾧ ἀξιοῦσι προύχειν κολουθῶσι, τό γ' ὑπόλοιπον αὐτῶν τῆς δόξης ἀσθενέστερον αὐτὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἐστὶν ἢ εἰ μηδ' ᾠήθησαν τὸ πρῶτον, καὶ τῷ παρ' ἐλπίδα τοῦ αὐχήματος σφαλλόμενοι καὶ παρὰ ἰσχὺν τῆς δυνάμεως ἐνδιδόασιν· ὃ νῦν Ἀθηναίους εἰκὸς πεπονθέναι. Ἡμῶν δὲ τό τε ὑπάρχον πρότερον, ᾧπερ καὶ ἀνεπιστήμονες ἔτι ὄντες ἀπετολμήσαμεν, βεβαιότερον νῦν, καὶ τῆς δοκήσεως προσγεγενημένης αὐτῷ, τὸ κρατίστους εἶναι εἰ τοὺς κρατίστους ἐνικήσαμεν, διπλασία ἑκάστου ἡ ἐλπίς. τὰ δὲ πολλὰ πρὸς τὰς ἐπιχειρήσεις ἡ μεγίστη ἐλπὶς μεγίστην καὶ τὴν προθυμίαν παρέχεται. τά τε τῆς ἀντιμιμήσεως αὐτῶν τῆς παρασκευῆς ἡμῶν τῷ μὲν ἡμετέρῳ τρόπῳ ξυνήθη τέ ἐστι, καὶ οὐκ ἀνάρμοστοι πρὸς ἕκαστον αὐτῶν ἐσόμεθα· οἱ δ', ἐπειδὰν πολλοὶ μὲν ὁπλῖται ἐπὶ τῶν καταστρωμάτων παρὰ τὸ καθεστηκὸς ὦσι, πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ ἀκοντισταὶ χερσαῖοι, ὡς εἰπεῖν, Ἀκαρνᾶνές τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἐπὶ ναῦς ἀναβάντες, οἳ οὐδ' ὅπως καθεζομένους χρὴ τὸ βέλος ἀφεῖναι εὑρήσουσι, πῶς οὐ σφαλοῦσί τε τὰς ναῦς καὶ ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς πάντες, οὐκ ἐν τῷ αὐτῶν τρόπῳ κινούμενοι, ταράξονται.

Thucydides.

Ἐπειδὴ τοίνυν ἐποιήσαντο τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, προσῆγον ἐκείνους προτέρους, διὰ τὸ τὴν τῶν συμμάχων τάξιν ἐκείνους ἔχειν. καὶ παρελθόντες ἐδημηγόρουν πολλὰ μὲν Φίλιππον ἐγκωμιάζοντες, πολλὰ δ' ὑμῶν κατηγοροῦντες, πάνθ' ὅσα πώποτ' ἐναντία ἐπράξατε Θηβαίοις ἀναμιμνήσκοντες. τὸ δ' οὖν κεφάλαιον, ἠξίουν, ὧν μὲν εὖ πεπόνθεσαν ὑπὸ Φιλίππου, χάριν αὐτοὺς ἀποδοῦναι, ὧν δ' ὑφ' ὑμῶν ἠδίκηντο, δίκην λαβεῖν, ὁποτέρως βούλονται, ἢ διέντας αὐτοὺς ἐφ' ὑμᾶς, ἢ συνεμβαλόντας εἰς τὴν Ἀττικήν· καὶ ἐδείκνυσαν, ὡς ᾤοντο, ἐκ μὲν ὧν αὐτοὶ συνεβούλευον, τὰ ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς βοσκήματα καὶ ἀνδράποδα καὶ

τἄλλ' ἀγαθὰ εἰς τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἥξοντα, ἐκ δὲ ὧν ἡμᾶς ἐρεῖν ἔφασαν, τὰ ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ διαρπασθησόμενα ὑπὸ τοῦ πολέμου. καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ πρὸς τούτοις, εἰς ταὐτὰ δὲ πάντα συντείνοντ' ἔλεγον. ἃ δ' ἡμεῖς πρὸς ταῦτα ἀντείπομεν, τὰ μὲν καθ' ἕκαστα ἐγὼ μὲν ἀντὶ παντὸς ἂν τιμησαίμην εἰπεῖν τοῦ βίου, ὑμᾶς δέ δέδοικα, μή, παρεληλυθότων τῶν καιρῶν, ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ κατακλυσμὸν γεγενῆσθαι τῶν πραγμάτων ἡγούμενοι, μάταιον ὄχλον τοὺς περὶ τούτων λόγους νομίσητε· ἃ δ' οὖν ἐπείσαμεν ἡμεῖς, καὶ ἃ ἡμῖν ἀπεκρίναντο, ἀκούσατε. Λέγε ταυτὶ λαβών.

DEMOSTHENES.

Ὣς ἐφάμην, ὁ δέ μ' αὐτίκ' ἀμειβόμενος προσέειπεν·
'Διογενὲς Λαερτιάδη, πολυμήχαν' Ὀδυσσεῦ,
Οὔτ' ἔμεγ' ἐν νήεσσι Ποσειδάων ἐδάμασσεν,
Ὄρσας ἀργαλέων ἀνέμων ἀμέγαρτον ἀϋτμὴν,
Οὔτε μ' ἀνάρσιοι ἄνδρες ἐδηλήσαντ' ἐπὶ χέρσου,
Ἀλλά μοι Αἴγισθος τεύξας θάνατόν τε μόρον τε
Ἕκτα σὺν οὐλομένῃ ἀλόχῳ, οἰκόνδε καλέσσας,
Δειπνίσσας, ὥς τίς τε κατέκτανε βοῦν ἐπὶ φάτνῃ.
Ὣς θάνον οἰκτίστῳ θανάτῳ· περὶ δ' ἄλλοι ἑταῖροι
Νωλεμέως κτείνοντο, σύες ὣς ἀργιοδοντες,
Οἵ ῥά τ' ἐν ἀφνειοῦ ἀνδρὸς μέγα δυναμένοιο
Ἢ γάμῳ ἢ ἐράνῳ ἢ εἰλαπίνῃ τεθαλυίῃ.
Ἤδη μὲν πολέων φόνῳ ἀνδρῶν ἀντεβόλησας,
Μουνὰξ κτεινομένων καὶ ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὑσμίνῃ·
Ἀλλά κε κεῖνα μάλιστα ἰδὼν ὀλοφύραο θυμῷ,
Ὡς ἀμφὶ κρητῆρα τραπέζας τε πληθούσας
Κείμεθ' ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ, δάπεδον δ' ἅπαν αἵματι θῦεν.
Οἰκτροτάτην δ' ἤκουσα ὄπα Πριάμοιο θυγατρὸς
Κασσάνδρης, τὴν κτεῖνε Κλυταιμνήστρη δολόμητις
Ἀμφ' ἐμοί· αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ ποτὶ γαίῃ χεῖρας ἀείρων
Βάλλον ἀποθνήσκων περὶ φασγάνῳ· ἡ δὲ κυνῶπις
Νοσφίσατ', οὐδέ μοι ἔτλη ἰόντι περ εἰς Ἄϊδαο
Χερσὶ κατ' ὀφθαλμοὺς ἐλέειν σύν τε στόμ' ἐρεῖσαι.'

HOMER.

Ἅπαν μαθήσει τοὔργον, ὡς κοινωνὸς ὤν.
κεῖνος γὰρ ἄκρας νυκτὸς, ἡνίχ' ἕσπεροι
λαμπτῆρες οὐκέτ' ἦθον, ἄμφηκες λαβὼν
ἐμαίετ' ἔγχος ἐξόδους ἕρπειν κενάς.
κἀγὼ 'πιπλήσσω καὶ λέγω, τί χρῆμα δρᾷς,
Αἴας; τί τήνδ' ἄκλητος οὔθ' ὑπ' ἀγγέλων
κληθεὶς ἀφορμᾷς πεῖραν οὔτε του κλύων
σάλπιγγος; ἀλλὰ νῦν γε πᾶς εὕδει στρατός.
ὁ δ' εἶπε πρός με βαί', ἀεὶ δ' ὑμνούμενα·
γύναι, γυναιξὶ κόσμον ἡ σιγὴ φέρει.

κἀγὼ μαθοῦσ' ἔλῃξ', ὁ δ' ἐσσύθη μόνος.
καὶ τὰς ἐκεῖ μὲν οὐκ ἔχω λέγειν πάθας·
ἔσω δ' ἐσῆλθε συνδέτους ἄγων ὁμοῦ
ταύρους, κύνας βοτῆρας, εὐερόν τ' ἄγραν.
καὶ τοὺς μὲν ηὐχένιζε, τοὺς δ' ἄνω τρέπων
ἔσφαζε κἀρράχιζε, τοὺς δὲ δεσμίους
ᾐκίζεθ' ὥστε φῶτας ἐν ποίμναις πίτνων.
τέλος δ' ὑπάξας διὰ θυρῶν σκιᾷ τινὶ
λόγους ἀνέσπα τοὺς μὲν Ἀτρειδῶν κάτα,
τοὺς δ' ἀμφ' Ὀδυσσεῖ, συντιθεὶς γέλων πολὺν,
ὅσην κατ' αὐτῶν ὕβριν ἐκτίσαιτ' ἰών.

SOPHOCLES.

GREEK COMPOSITION.

Rev. CHARLES MERIVALE, B.D.

July 9th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into Greek Prose:—

The law of Solon is also justly commended, which forbids men to speak ill of the dead. For piety requires us to consider the deceased as sacred; justice calls upon us to spare those that are not in being; and a good policy to prevent the perpetuating of hatred. He forbade his people also to revile the living in a temple, in a court of justice, in the great assembly of the people, or at the public games. He that offended in this respect was to pay three drachmas to the person injured, and two to the public. Never to restrain anger is indeed a proof of weakness or want of breeding; and always to guard against it is very difficult, and to some persons impossible. Now what is enjoined by law should be practicable, if the legislator desires to punish a few to some good purpose, and not many to no purpose.

His law concerning wills has likewise its merit. For, before his time, the Athenians were not allowed to dispose of their estates by will; the houses and other substance of the deceased were to remain among his relations. But he permitted any one that had not children to leave his possessions to whom he pleased; thus preferring the tie of friendship to that of kindred, and choice to necessity; he gave every man the full and free disposal of his own; yet he allowed not all sorts of legacies, but those only which were not extorted by frenzy, the consequence of disease or poisons, by imprisonment or violence, or the persuasions of a wife.

PLUTARCH, *Life of Solon.*

Translate into Greek Tragic Senaric:—

Peace and sweet rest sleep here! Let not the touch
Of this my impious hand profane the shrine
Of fairest purity, which hovers yet
About these blessed bones inhears'd within.

If in the bosom of this sacred tomb,
Bianca, thy disturbed ghost doth range,
Behold, I offer up the sacrifice
Of bleeding tears, shed from a faithful spring;
Pouring oblations of a mourning heart
To thee, offended spirit! I confess
I am Caraffa, he, that wretched man,
That butcher, who, in my enraged spleen,
Slaughter'd the life of innocence and beauty.
Now come I to pay tribute to those wounds
Which I digg'd up, and reconcile the wrongs
My fury wrought, and my contrition mourns.
So chaste, so dear a wife was never man,
But I, enjoy'd; yet in the bloom and pride
Of all her years, untimely took her life—
Enough; set ope the tomb, that I may take
My last farewell, and bury griefs with her.

GREEK QUESTIONS.

Rev. W. E. Jelf, B.D.

July 9th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. Were there any circumstances in Greece which seemed favourable to the Persian invasions?
2. Point out the faults (if any) in the following sentences in Attic Greek; correct them, and give the rule which is violated:

   a. ἦκει εἰς μάχαν πρὶν ἂν ἡμεῖς ἀπελθῶμεν.

   b. ἦλθον εἰς χώραν ἵνα ἥμας κρατήσωσι.

   c. οὐκ οἶδας, τι μέλλει γίνεσθαι εὰν ὅδε ἔρχεται.

   d. τὰ πρόβατα εἰς ἄγρους ἐνέμοντο.
3. Compare the character of Ulysses as drawn in the Iliad, the Odyssey, and the Dramatists.
4. What influence had the Greek colonies on the politics of Greece?
5. Τὸ τοῦ Κλεῶνος τὸ ἀυτὸ σύμφορον καὶ δίκαιον. On what occasion was this argument used, and in what instances was it acted on in the Peloponnesian war by either of the contending parties?
6. Give an outline (with dates) of the events which led to the Roman subjugation of Greece.
7. Give instances in which the construction follows the sense rather than the form.
8. Give any remarkable uses of the words ποιεῖν, ποιεῖσθαι, ἀμείβειν, ἄκτη, ἄχνη, ἐρείδειν, χρᾶσθαι.
9. Give instances of words differing in meaning according to the accent.
10. Give the order in which the several branches of Greek literature developed themselves.
11. What was the origin of the place which the Chorus occupied in a Greek tragedy? Which of the Dramatists gave it most importance?
12. Show by examples the proper force of α intensive.
13. What do you consider to be the chief excellencies of Homer as a poet?

SANSKRIT.

Professor MAX MÜLLER, M.A.

July 11th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

ALL Sanskrit words should be written with Devanâgarî letters.
Marks will be given for good handwriting.
The questions should be answered in the same order in which they are printed.
The proper number should be attached to each answer.
Questions left unanswered should likewise be numbered and marked as "unanswered."

1. Write kta, grya, ṭṭa, ṭhya, ddha, shṭhrya in Devanâgarî letters.
2. Write all the hard letters of the Sanskrit alphabet, and state their exact number.
3. Apply the rules of sandhi to

   दृह + उत,

   दृह + ओजः,

   मही + अत्र,

   दृति + क्षतं,

   वने + आस्ते,

   तत् + शत्रुः,

   तान् + शत्रून्,

   राजन् + अत्र.

4. Before which letters is it obligatory to pronounce a final *m* as anusvâra?
5. Point out the mistakes, if any, in गुर्न, दिव्यामि, वाक्षु, कर्मनः.
6. If verbs beginning with ख्, घ्, ह्, are to be reduplicated, what letters are substituted in the reduplicated syllable for the initial letters? Give instances.
7. Give the nominative singular of वाच्.
8. Give the nominative singular of वेदबुध्.
9. Give the accusative singular of कर्मन्.
10. Give the instrumental singular of प्राक्.
11. Give the dative singular of बोधत्.
12. Give the ablative singular of नामन्.
13. Give the genitive singular of मातृ.
14. Give the locative singular of गुरु.

15. Give the vocative singular of धनिन्.

16. Give the nominative dual of देवी.

17. Give the instrumental dual of स्वसृ.

18. Give the locative dual of नौ.

19. Give the nominative plural of शिव, neuter.

20. Give the accusative plural of शिव, masc.

21. Give the instrumental plural of ज्योतिः, neuter.

22. Give the dative plural of शिव, masc.

23. Give the ablative plural of शिवा.

24. Give the genitive plural of हृद्.

25. Give the locative plural of एक.

26. Give the dative singular of सा.

27. Give the accusative singular of अयं.

28. Give the instrumental plural of अहं.

29. Give the nominative dual of त्वं.

30. Give the comparative degree of क्षिप्रः.

31. Give the superlative degree of गुरुः.

32. Conjugate the present âtmanepada of बुध्, 1st class.

33. Give the third person plural of the potential parasmaipada of नह्, 4th class.

34. Give the first person dual of the imperfect parasmaipada of तुद्, 6th class.

35. Give the first person singular of the imperative âtmanepada of तुद्.

36. Give the second person dual of the potential âtmanepada of बुध्.

37. Give the second person plural of the present parasmaipada of लिह्, 2nd class.

38. Give the second person singular of the potential âtmanepada of लिह्.

39. Give the first person singular of the imperative parasmaipada of पॄ, 3rd class.

40. Give the third person singular of the imperfect parasmaipada of युज् 7th class.
41. Give the first person dual of the reduplicated perfect parasmaipada of दा.
42. Give the third person plural of the reduplicated perfect parasmaipada of कृ.
43. Give the third person singular of the aorist parasmaipada of दा.
44. Give the third person plural of the aorist âtmanepada of सिच्.
45. Give the second person singular of the aorist âtmanepada of नी.
46. Give the first person singular of the second future âtmanepada of नी.
47. Give the third person singular of the precative âtmanepada of नी.

Note.—In Wilson's grammar the imperfect is called the first præterite; the reduplicated perfect, the second præterite; the aorist, the indefinite past or third præterite; the first future, the definite future; the second future, the indefinite future; the potential, the subjunctive mood; the benedictive, the optative mood. The grammatical terminology adopted in the questions is that used by Professor Benfey in his *Practical Grammar of the Sanskrit Language*, 1863.

48. Translate "teeth and lips" as a compound, and state how such a compound is called.
49. Translate "a worshipper of the gods" as a compound, and state how such a compound is called.
50. Translate "a little red" as a compound, and state how such a compound is called.
51. Translate "lotus-eyed" as a compound, and state how such a compound is called.

Translate into Sanskrit:—

1. If the heaven rains, we shall sow the corn.
2. What hast thou done?
3. The cow is the best of quadrupeds; gold the best of metals.
4. Do thou console these brothers.
5. The world lasts until the time of dissolution.
6. When didst thou come?
7. Let not faith depart from us.
8. He studied the Vedas; he sacrificed to the gods; he made libations to the manes; he respected his kinsmen; he subdued the whole of the six evil passions; he delighted in regal polity, and utterly destroyed his foes.

SANSKRIT.

Professor MAX MÜLLER, M.A.

July 11th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

I.

Translate into English :—

परिच्छेदो हि पांडित्यं यदापन्ना विपत्तयः।
अपरिच्छेदकर्तॄणां विपदः स्युः पदे पदे॥

तथा हि। त्यजेदेकं कुलस्यार्थे ग्रामस्यार्थे कुलं त्यजेत्।
ग्रामं जनपदस्यार्थे स्वात्मार्थे पृथिवीं त्यजेत्॥

अपरं च। पानीयं वा निरायासं स्वादन्नं वा भयोत्तरं।
विचार्य खलु पश्यामि तत्सुखं यत्र निर्वृतिः॥

इत्यालोच्याहं निर्जनं वनमागतः। यतः।

वरं वनं व्याघ्रगजेंद्रसेवितं द्रुमालयः पक्वफलांबुभोजनं।
तृणानि शय्या परिधानवल्कलं न बंधुमध्ये धनहीनजीवनं॥

ततोऽप्यस्मत्पुण्यवलोदयादनेन मित्रेणाहं स्नेहानुवृत्त्यानुगृहीतः। अधुना पुण्यपरंपरया भवदाश्रयः स्वर्ग एव मया प्राप्तः॥

यतः। संसारविषवृक्षस्य द्वे अत्र रसवत्फले।
काव्यामृतरसास्वादः संगमः सज्जनैः सह॥

II.

पूर्णे वर्षसहस्रे तु व्रतस्नातं महामुनिं।
अभ्यागच्छन्सुराः सर्वे तपःफलचिकीर्षवः॥
तत्रैनमब्रवीद्ब्रह्मा पुनः सुरुचिरं वचः।
ऋषिस्त्वमसि भद्रं ते स्वार्जितैः कर्मभिः शुभैः॥
तमेवमुक्त्वा देवेशस्त्रिदिवं पुनरभ्यगात्।
विश्वामित्रोऽपि तच्छ्रुत्वा भूयस्तेपे महत्तपः॥
ततः कालेन महता मेनका परमाप्सराः।
पुष्करेषु नरश्रेष्ठ स्नातुं समुपचक्रमे॥
तां ददर्श महातेजा मेनकां कुशिकात्मजः।
रूपेणाप्रतिमां तत्र विद्युतं जलदे यथा॥
तां दृष्ट्वा चारुसर्वांगीं मेनकां विजने वने।
कंदर्पवशगोऽभ्येत्य मुनिर्वचनमब्रवीत्॥

अप्सरः स्वागतं ते ऽस्तु वस चेह ममाश्रमे।
अनुगृह्णीष्व भद्रं ते मदनेन विमोहितं॥
इत्युक्ता सा वरारोहा तत्र वासमथमकरोत्
तपसो हि महाविघ्नो विश्वामित्रमुपागमत्॥

III.

न स्थातव्यं न गंतव्यं क्षणमप्यसता सह।
असतां संगमो मृत्युः सतां संगो हि भेषजं॥

IV.

न हायनैर्न पलितैर्न वित्तेन न बंधुभिः।
ऋषयश्चक्रिरे धर्मं यो ऽनूचानः स नो महान्॥

V.

नृपः कामासक्तो न गणयति कार्यं न च हितं
यथेष्टं स्वच्छंदः परिचरति मत्तो गज इव।
ततो मानाघातः पतति तु यदा शोकगहने
तदा मृत्यो दोषान्क्षिपति न निजं वेत्त्यविनयं॥

Questions on Literature, Philosophy, and Religion.

1. What is the meaning of Hitopadeśa? Of how many books does it consist? What are the titles of these books? Was the Hitopadeśa an original composition, or based on some other work?
2. Mention any work ascribed to Kálidâsa, and give a description of it.
3. Give the names of the six systems of philosophy, and the names of their authors.
4. What are the principal points of difference between the Buddhists and the Brahmins?
5. Give the Sanskrit words for *faith, religion, heaven, priest, sacrifice, penance.*

MORAL SCIENCE.

Professor Bain, M.A.

July 12th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Logic and Mental Philosophy.

1. Explain shortly the following Logical terms:—Concept, Connotative, Abstract, Predicable, Contrary, Figure, Illicit Process, Dilemma.
2. Reduce in full, by different methods *Baroko* and *Bocardo.*

3. By what inductive methods do we resolve the cases where a plurality of causes may exist ?
4. What is meant by the explanation of a fact, or a law of nature ?
5. Explain the nature and logical foundation of probable evidence.
6. What conditions are requisite in order to render analogy a safe mode of reasoning ?
7. What are the conditions that determine the rapidity of our bodily and mental acquisitions ?
8. Explain the intellectual operation called reasoning, and state what fundamental laws of the mind it depends upon.

MORAL SCIENCE.

Professor Bain, M.A.

July 12th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Mental and Moral Philosophy.

1. Define and classify the emotions.
2. What evidence can be afforded of the existence of a genuine pleasure of malevolence in the human mind ?
3. Show the relation of belief to feeling, to intellect, and to action.
4. Mention any of the definitions of justice.
5. Give the different modes of classifying duties.
6. State the various meanings of law, and show their ethical bearings.
7. Give at your option, the ethical views of the Stoics and the Epicureans, or those of Hobbes and of his chief opponents.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Professor Liveing, M.A.

July 13th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

N.B.—*No credit will be given for answers to Questions in more than three of the five divisions below.*

I.—Chemistry.

You are at liberty to use either the new or the old notation in Chemistry, but whichever you take must be used consistently in all *the answers you give.*

1. Sulphuric acid is made from iron pyrite by two processes ; explain the chemistry of each of these processes, stating the reactions, as they occur, in the form of equations.
2. State the composition of the several principal constituents of coal gas. Explain the effect of mixing air with the gas before it is burnt. How much oxygen is needed for the complete combustion of one cubic foot of each of the several constituents which you have named ? State the laws which guide you in answering this.
3. Explain how to prepare pure nitrate of silver from an alloy of silver and copper. State the reactions of nitrate of silver with arsenite (common), phosphate, and sulphide of sodium respectively.

4. The analysis of 3·33 grains of an organic compound containing no nitrogen gave 4·05 grains of water and 7·92 grains of carbonic acid gas : calculate a formula for it.

II.—Electricity and Magnetism.

5. Two small insulated discs are placed opposite one another : state the laws of attraction between them when, 1st, they are oppositely electrified ; 2d, when only one is electrified. Explain how these laws may be verified by means of the balance-beam electrometer.
6. Describe the construction of Grove's battery, and the action which takes place in it. Explain how it comes to pass that the intensity as well as constancy of the current is increased by this arrangement.
7. Point out how far the magnetic action of the earth is the same as if it were itself a magnet, and how far it differs therefrom.
8. When a condenser is used with a Ruhmkorff's coil in what part of the machine is it introduced ? Explain the action of the condenser in such case, and the advantage of its use.
9. Give any theory with which you are acquainted to account for the development of electricity in a thunderstorm, stating the observed facts or laws on which it is based.

III.—Natural History.

10. Define a *genus*. Exemplify your definition by some particular case, stating the particular generic characters in that case.
11. Describe one of the specimens A, B, C, as to the particulars named on the label attached to it.

Answer two only *of the following four questions.*

12. Describe the several parts of an ordinary dicotyledonous seed ; defining the *hilum*, *chalaza*, and *micropyle*. In albuminous seeds, where is the albumen placed ? Which of the following have albuminous seeds,—pea, carrot, oat, turnip, almond, mustard, filbert, orange ?
13. Give the characters of the class Aves. Name genera of mammals and reptiles which approach to that class in some of their characters, specifying those characters. What birds are wingless ?
14. Trace the development of a dragon-fly, a crab, or a newt from the ovum to maturity.
15. Show that there is a correlation of organs in the elephant and swift ; *or* in the argonaut and the bee.

IV.—Geology.

16. Describe the manner in which granite occurs amongst stratified rocks. State reasons for regarding it as of igneous origin, and also some facts which seem contrary to such a supposition.
17. Name the rocks of which C, D, and E are fragments. How can you distinguish volcanic ash from lava, and slaty cleavage from lamination ? How do you account for the fine lamination of some sandstones, such as Yorkshire paving stone ?
18. In what kind of rocks are caves most frequent, and how do you account for this fact ? Name the principal species of extinct mammals which have been found in caves in this country, and explain how they are supposed to have got there, stating the facts which lead to that hypothesis.

19. Give a tabular classification of British mesozoic strata in descending order, naming the principal rocks which belong to each division. Point out one great break in the succession, and state the particular evidence of the break, citing the genera at least if you make use of fossils in evidence.

V.—Mineralogy.

20. Name the minerals C, D, &c. State the system of crystallization of each, its lustre, and the direction of cleavage if discernible *at sight*. Mention twin crystals, or hemihedral forms if they occur.
21. Name the metals which occur native. With what substances is platinum usually associated in nature? Describe the process of extracting workable platinum from its ores.
22. Define cleavage, and state the laws of cleavage in minerals, with examples. In what directions do crystals of galena, fluor, felspar, apophyllite, and diamond respectively cleave? Some minerals not cubic, *e.g.*, karstenite (anhydrite) give cubes by cleavage; how can such cubes be distinguished from crystals of the cubic system?
23. What is kaolin? To what uses is it applied? How is it supposed to have been produced? What are the arguments in favour of this hypothesis?

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Professor Liveing, M.A.

July 13th. 3 p.m.—6 p.m.

N.B.—*No credit will be given for answers to Questions in more than three of the five divisions below.*

I.—Chemistry.

You are at liberty to use either the new or the old notation in Chemistry, but whichever you take must be used consistently in all *the answers you give.*

24. Describe the chief properties of silica; and explain how you would detect its presence in a chemical compound.
25. Describe the preparation of common cyanide of potassium, and explain the chemistry of the process. By exposure to the air this substance is converted into other products; state what these are, and the chemical reactions by which they are formed.
26. What is *methyl?* Give a tabular statement of its principal compounds under their several types. Describe methylamine, and explain how it is prepared.
27. The substance A contains two bases, neither of them precipitable by hydrosulphuric acid from acid solutions, and B contains one acid: find them; and in giving your answer state the several experiments tried, the result of each, and the conclusion you draw from it.

II.—Electricity and Magnetism.

28. Describe and explain how several Leyden jars may be charged at once *in cascade*. Will all the jars be equally charged, or as fully charged as if they were separately put in connexion with the source of electricity? Give reasons for your answer.

29. Describe how to construct an electro magnet, and define clearly which will be the N (marked) pole of it.

30. State the law of resistance in conductors of the same material, but of different lengths and thicknesses. A current from a simple battery (copper and zinc in dilute sulphuric acid) is passed by platinum electrodes through dilute acid similar to that of the battery ; determine the relation between the size (A) and distance (D) of the electrodes in comparison with the size (a) and distance (d) of the plates in each cell of the battery, so that the same quantity of gas may be liberated when the cells are so arranged that the copper of one is connected with the zinc of the next, as is liberated when all the copper plates are connected together, and all the zinc plates together, the same connexions being used in either case.

31. State and explain the effect of enclosing a compass needle in a copper box, so far as the oscillations of the needle are concerned.

III.—Natural History.

32. Define *homology*, and illustrate by examples of homologous, but otherwise dissimilar, parts from either the animal or the vegetable kingdom.

33. Describe one of the specimens D, E, F, as to the particulars named on the label attached to it.

Answer three only *of the following five questions :*

34. State what you know of the circulation of sap in plants, and the changes it undergoes in the plant.

35. Describe the reproduction of conferva.

36. Describe the dentition of a ferret, a dog, and a pig.

37. Give the characters of either the brachiopoda, the echinidæ, or the tunicata ; and state how the function of respiration is performed in that class of animals.

38. Describe the structure and growth of either the shell of a lobster, a piece of red coral, or the thighbone of a mammal.

IV.—Geology.

39. Define metamorphic rocks. Describe the general distribution of such rocks in this country. Explain why they are more abundant amongst the older than amongst the newer rocks. By what tests may we judge of their ages of deposition and of metamorphism respectively ?

40. Give a theory of the origin of the coal measures of this country ; stating definitely the several facts on which the theory is based. In what formations other than the carboniferous have beds of coal been found ?

41. State some particular case of denudation on a large scale, naming the rocks which have been denuded and exposed, and explaining the agency by which you conceive the process to have been carried out.

42. Name the genera of the fossils A, B, &c. State the formations to which you assign them, and the geological ranges of the families to which they severally belong.

V.—Mineralogy.

43. State the systems of crystallization to which you refer the models X, Y. State also the faces (by the numbers marked on them) which belong to each of the several simple forms in these models, and whether such forms are hemihedral. Point out the positions of the axes of the crystal with reference to faces, or give symbols for the forms.
44. Give as complete a mineralogical description as you can of three of the following minerals,—albite, analcime, augite, topaz, beryl, dichroite, rocksalt, hæmatite, boracite. State also the kind of situations in which the three you describe most commonly occur.
45. State characters or tests by which you could distinguish from each other the several species in each of the following groups,—
    franklinite, magnetic-, chrome-, and titanic-iron ;
    aragonite, witherite, and cerussite (carbonate of lead) ;
    graphite, molybdenite, galena ;
    copper-nickel, redruthite (vitreous copper), and cobaltine.
46. In which systems of crystallization are crystals optically uniaxal and biaxal respectively? Show that there is a connexion between the symmetry of the crystals and their optical properties in this respect. From a crystal which has its optic axes considerably divergent a plate is cut perpendicular to one optic axis, and is examined by a polarizing apparatus ; explain by a diagram how you could tell from the appearance that the crystal was—1st. doubly refracting, 2d. biaxal.

MATHEMATICS.

W. Hopkins, Esq., M.A.

July 14th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. To draw a straight line perpendicular to a given straight line of indefinite length, from a given point without it. (Euc.)
2. If one circle touch another internally, the straight line joining their centres shall, when produced, pass through the point of contact. (Euc.)
3. Show how to find a fourth proportional to three given straight lines. (Euc.)
4. If any two chords of a circle AB, CD be drawn at right angles to each other, cutting each other at E, the arc AD of the circle, subtending one of the right angles at E, together with the arc BC of the circle, subtending the opposite right angle at that point, shall be equal to the semi-circumference of the circle.
5. If a, b, c, d, represent whole and positive numbers, and a be greater than b, and c greater than d, explain the rule of signs in the product of $a-b$ and $c-d$.
   What is the interpretation of the + and − signs in the above case ; and how are they to be interpreted when b is greater than a, and d greater than c ?
6. Define a *proper fraction*, and thence deduce an explanation of the conventional meaning of the process of multiplying one fraction by another, and the mode of interpreting the result obtained.

7. If a whole number N be expressed in the denary scale, show how to express it in the quaternary scale.

   Express 56 and 131 (which are in the *denary* scale) in the *quinary* scale ; multiply them together in that scale ; reconvert the product into the denary scale, and prove the correctness of your result by multiplying together the original numbers as given in the denary scale.

8. The reciprocals of quantities in harmonical progression are in arithmetical progression. Prove this.

   Insert n terms between a and c so as to form a harmonic series of $n + 2$ terms, of which a and c shall be the first and last.

9. What are the *base* and *characteristic* of a logarithm ? What is the characteristic of ·003 to base 5 ; and that of $\frac{1}{31}$ to base 3 ?

10. Find the algebraical expression for the sum which P £ will amount to in n years and four months, with compound interest at the rate of r per cent. per ann., but payable every quarter. What would the amount become, in the limit, if the intervals at which the successive payments of interest should be made were infinitely small ?

11. Give the geometrical definitions of the *tangent* and *secant* of an angle ; and trace each of them through all their changes of sign and magnitude.

12. Express $\sqrt{10}$ in a continued fraction, and find a limit to the error in taking the *third* convergent (the whole number 3 being considered the *first*) instead of the complete value.

13. Prove that

$$2\{\sin^2 A \sin^2 B + \cos^2 A \cos^2 B\} = 1 + 2\cos 2A \cos 2B.$$

14. Find the angle at which the side of a regular pyramid, whose base is a square and each side an equilateral triangle is inclined to the base.

15. Define by a diagram two spherical triangles termed with respect to each other the primitive and polar triangles, and explain the relation by which they are characterized.

16. At three given stations along any horizontal line not meeting the vertical line from a balloon, the height of which it is wished to determine, three persons observe simultaneously its angles of elevation α, β, and γ from their respective stations ; show how to determine the height of the balloon.

17. Show that if—

$$f(m) = 1 + mx + \frac{m \cdot m-1}{1 \cdot 2} x^2 + \frac{m \cdot \overline{m-1}\,\overline{m-2}}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} x^3 + \&c.$$

and $f(n) = 1 + nx + \frac{n \cdot n-1}{1 \cdot 2} x^2 + \&c.$

$$f(m) \cdot f(n) = f(m+n),$$

whether m and n be whole or fractional, positive or negative, possible or impossible.

What fundamental principle is assumed in this proposition ?

MATHEMATICS.

Professor H. J. S. Smith, M.A.

July 14th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. The equation $f(x) = 0$ cannot have fewer imaginary roots than the equation $f'(x) = 0$.

   The equation $x^4 + x^3 + \frac{5}{4}x^2 + x + \frac{1}{4} = 0$ has equal roots; find all its roots.

2. An ellipse is given completely traced on a sheet of paper; find its centre, its principal axes, its foci, its directrices, and the diameter conjugate to any given diameter.

3. The rectangle contained by the perpendiculars drawn from the foci of a hyperbola to any tangent of the hyperbola is equal to the square of the semi-conjugate axis.

4. The co-ordinates of the vertices of a triangle, referred to rectangular axes, are (0 , 1), (1 , 0), (−1 , − 1). Find the equations of the perpendiculars drawn from the vertices to the opposite sides of the triangle, and show that they meet in a point.

   Determine also the lengths of the perpendiculars and the area of the triangle.

5. The axes being inclined to one another at an angle ω, the equation $x^2 + 2xy\cos\omega + y^2 + 2ax + 2by + c = 0$ represents a circle; prove this, and find the radius of the circle, and the co-ordinates of its centre.

   If the circle touches both axes, what will be the form of the equation?

6. Find the equation of the line which bisects chords of the conic $Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 = F$, drawn parallel to the line $my = nx$.

7. The sine of the angle which the focal radius vector makes with the tangent at any point P of an ellipse is $\frac{b}{b'}$; b being the semi-axis minor, and b' the semidiameter conjugate to the diameter terminating at P.

   In what positions of the point P has this angle its greatest and least values? If its least value is 60°, what is the eccentricity of the ellipse?

8. Define a *differential*, and a *differential coefficient*.

   Find the differential of $\log_\epsilon \sin x$ from first principles.

9. The surface of a sphere is equal to the curved surface of the cylinder circumscribing the sphere.

   A small circle of a sphere divides its surface into two parts, which are to one another as 1 to 9. What is the ratio of the radius of the circle to the radius of the sphere?

10. Show that—

    $$F(x+h) = F(x) + hF'(x) + \frac{h^2}{1\cdot 2}F''(x+\theta h),$$ θ denoting some proper fraction, and $F(x)$, $F'(x)$, and $F''(x)$ being finite and continuous between the limits x and $x + h$.

11. Prove the rule for finding the maxima and minima values of a function of a single variable.

    If $y = \sqrt{3}\cos 2x + \sin 2x$, find the least positive values of x which render y a maximum and a minimum.

12. Trace the curve—

$$y = \frac{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}{(x+1)(x+2)}$$

and find the equations of its asymptotes, and the co-ordinates of its point of inflexion.

Also trace the curve $x^5 + y^5 = a^2x^2y_1$, in the vicinity of the origin only; and find the curvature of each of its branches at the origin.

13. Explain what is meant by a *definite integral*, and prove that $\int_{x_0}^{x_1} F'(x)\,dx = F(x_1) - F(x_0)$; $F(x)$ and $F'(x)$ being finite and continuous between the limits x_0 and x_1.

Which is the greater $\int_1^n \frac{dx}{x^2}$ or $\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \ldots + \frac{1}{n^2}$?

14. Integrate—

$$dx\sqrt{1+x^2}, \quad \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2(x^2+1)};$$

and find the value of

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d\theta}{\cos^4\theta}.$$

15. What is the area of the loop of the curve $y^2 = (x-1)^2(x+1)$?

Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following Questions for any that have preceded.

A. State and prove the anharmonic property of the tangents of a conic section.

B. Find an expression for the shortest distance between any two straight lines in space which do not intersect, the equations of the straight lines being given.

C. A cone circumscribes an ellipsoid; prove that the curve of contact is a plane curve.

D. If R_1, R_2 are the radii of curvature of the principal normal sections at any point of a curve surface; and R is the radius of curvature of a normal section inclined at angles θ and $\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta$ to the principal sections, show that $\frac{1}{R} = \frac{\cos^2\theta}{R_1} + \frac{\sin^2\theta}{R_2}$

E. Integrate the equations—

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y\cot x = x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} + \frac{du}{dy} = \frac{u}{k}$$

and find the singular solution of—

$$y = x\frac{dy}{dx} - \varepsilon^{\frac{dy}{dx}}$$

MATHEMATICS.

Professor H. J. S. Smith, M.A.

July 15th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Assuming the theorem of the parallelogram of forces for two equal forces, prove it for two unequal forces.

2. Two forces, represented by 3 and 5, are inclined to one another at an angle of 60° ; find their resultant, and the component of each of them, estimated in the direction of the resultant.

3. A uniform beam is supported by a cord, which is fastened to both ends of the beam, and passes over a small fixed pulley wheel ; show that the beam can remain at rest only in a horizontal or vertical position. Examine whether, in the former position, the equilibrium is stable or unstable ; and supposing the cord to be twice the length of the beam, compare the tension of the cord, and the horizontal strain on the beam, with the weight of the beam.

4. How would you ascertain, without actual measurement, whether the arms of a balance are equal or unequal, and, if they are unequal, in what ratio they are unequal?

5. Two inclined planes, of which one is smooth and the other has $\frac{1}{2}$ for its co-efficient of friction, have a common altitude, and are placed back to back. If the smooth plane is inclined at an angle of 30° to the horizon, determine the inclination of the other plane, so that two equal weights, placed upon the inclined planes, and connected by a cord passing over a pulley wheel at their top, may just be able to remain at rest.

6. Define the centre of gravity of a body.

Determine the centre of gravity of the plane figure bounded by two circles of given radii, one of which touches the other internally.

7. Define velocity, angular velocity, momentum, vis viva, mechanical work. What are the units in terms of which these quantities are respectively measured ?

8. "The accelerating force of gravity at the sea level is 32·2 nearly." Explain this statement, and show how it is proved to be true.

9. If a heavy body projected in any direction *in vacuo*, crosses twice the same horizontal plane, it crosses it each time with the same velocity, and in directions equally inclined to it.

10. Two weights of 80 lbs. each are suspended by a cord 80 feet long, which passes over a fixed pulley, and to the extremities of which they are attached. If, when the weights are at rest in the same horizontal plane, a weight of 1 lb. is added to one of them, in what time, and with what velocity, will the other reach the pulley; the weight of the cord, the inertia of the pulley, and friction, being neglected ?

11. A, B, C are three equal spheres, whose common elasticity is $\frac{1}{2}$, and whose centres are in a straight line. B and C are contiguous and at rest ; A, moving with a velocity of one foot per second, impinges upon B ; what will be the positions and velocities of the spheres one second after the impact ?

12. Show that the direction of gravity is everywhere perpendicular to the surface of a fluid at rest.

13. A U-shaped tube of uniform bore, of which the curved part is a semicircle 12 inches in length, is placed in an upright position, and contains as much mercury as fills 15 inches of its length, and as much water above the mercury on one side as fills 41 inches more. If the difference of level between the two mercurial surfaces is three inches nearly, what is the specific gravity of mercury, and what is approximately the height of a column of water, which will produce a pressure equal to that at the bottom of the tube ?
14. A cubical vessel is filled with fluid ; compare the whole pressure on the inner surface of the vessel with the weight of the fluid.
15. Prove that, when a body floats in a fluid, the weight of the fluid it displaces is equal to the weight of the body.
16. How is the latitude of a place on the earth's surface ascertained ?
17. Explain the difference between apparent time and mean time.
18. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays after direct reflexion at a spherical surface.
19. What is the index of refraction of a transparent medium ? Under what circumstances does a ray of light, when it arrives at the bounding surface of a medium, suffer total internal reflexion ?

MATHEMATICS.

W. Hopkins, Esq., M.A.

July 15th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. Define *force* generally with respect both to statics and dynamics ; and explain the necessity, practically, of expressing specifically the *measure* of forces with reference to the nature of the problems, statical or dynamical, into which they may enter.
2. Define the properties of bodies designated as solid, viscous, or fluid, with reference to the mutual mechanical action of the component particles on each other, when acted on by extraneous forces. What is the distinction, mechanically considered, between a flexible and an elastic body ? How is the elasticity measured (1) when acting statically, and (2) when acting dynamically ?
3. Define a "couple" ; and point out the necessity of introducing the idea of a couple, or some equivalent idea, into the investigation of many mechanical problems. If 1 lb. be assumed as the unit of statical force, and 1 foot that of length, what will be the unit of couple ?
4. A body, which cannot roll, is sustained on an inclined plane by a string ; find the direction of the string, in which the least tension will support the body, there being friction between the body and the plane, of which the co-efficient is μ, and the inclination of the plane to the horizon being α.
5. Two equal uniform beams are placed with their lower ends on two equal piers, and their upper extremities lean against each other like two rafters ; if a heavy weight (W) be placed symmetrically on their upper ends, what will be the horizontal stress on each pier ?
6. Find the equation to the catenary, the chain being uniform, and suspended from two points in the same horizontal line, at a distance 2a from each other. Also, if the length of the chain be 2b, and its weight W, find its tension at any point.

If the chain, instead of being fastened to two *fixed points* of support, pass freely over small *pulleys* in the same positions, the two ends thus hanging vertically, and supporting by their weight the middle portion of the chain,—What must be the length of the vertical portions of the chain, not to disturb the equilibrium of the catenary between the points of support?—What would be the consequence of having these vertical parts of the chain too long or too short?

7. Enunciate D'Alembert's principle; and deduce from it the six general equations of the motion of a rigid body. Also enunciate the two general propositions which may be deduced from these equations, respecting the motion of any number of physically connected points acted on by extraneous forces, as regards the absolute motion of translation of the centre of gravity of the system, and the relative motion with respect to that point.

8. Two inclined planes are so placed that the upper boundary of one coincides with the lower boundary of the other along a horizontal line; the inclination of the higher plane is α, and greater than β, that of the lower one; also, the upper plane is entirely smooth, while there is friction, of which the co-efficient is μ, on the lower one. A body *slides* from rest at a point on the upper plane distant b from the common line of junction of the two planes, by the action of gravity; find the velocity of the body at any point on the lower plane, assuming it, on account of its form, to be incapable of *rolling* down the lower plane, and omitting any possible *impulsive* effect of friction at the instant when the descending body first comes in contact with the lower plane.

9. Show that the fluid pressure on any surface immersed in a uniform fluid at rest under the action of gravity, will be equal to that on a *plane* surface of equal area immersed in the same fluid, in a horizontal position, and at the same depth as the centre of gravity of the proposed surface.

10. What is meant by the centre of pressure on a surface immersed in a fluid?

A hollow cube with four of its sides vertical is filled with water; if one of the vertical sides were to become entirely detached from the base and the two adjoining sides, find the magnitude, direction, and point of application of the single force which would preserve the unattached side in its position.

11. Let a small pencil of homogeneous light be incident directly on a concave mirror of which the radius is r; and let the distance (u) of the focus of incidence (Q) from the mirror, be greater than r; find the position of q, the focus of the reflected pencil, to the second approximation.

12. If a man approach a concave mirror with his eye always on the axis, state the different appearances which the image of his own face will assume as he approaches near to the centre (O) of the mirror; also when his eye is between the centre O and the *principal focus* F; or at that focus; and finally, when it is between F and the surface of the mirror; stating also the causes of the peculiarities which the images thus formed present.

13. What constitutes the perfection of form in a visual pencil? and what are the principal causes of the indistinctness of images as seen through optical instruments? Are there any means of practically curing this defect in astronomical instruments?

14. What are the peculiar purposes of the transit instrument, the mural circle, and the equinoctial circle? What is the line of collimation is the transit instrument, and what ought to be its exact position when the instrument is mounted on its piers? How is any error of collimation practically determined and corrected?
15. Explain the causes why, in sidereal time, successive days are not exactly equal; and why astronomers should, notwithstanding, frequently find it, practically, the most convenient *measure* of time.
16. What are the causes which give rise to the following inequalities; refraction and aberration in the planets and the stars; also to parallax, precession, and nutation in those heavenly bodies affected by them? In what directions do the apparent displacements, due to refraction, aberration, and parallax, take place respectively? Elucidate your explanations by diagrams.

GERMAN.

Rev. Dr. SCHOELL.

July 16th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

Im Jahre 1568 war der Herzog von Alba der Niederlande Meister; er konnte bereits der französischen Regierung, welche eine von den Hugenotten ihr abgezwungene Abkunft wieder gebrochen hatte, eine ansehnliche Truppenmacht zu Hülfe schicken; der allgemeine Religionskrieg warf sich auf Frankreich, und auch hier gewannen die katholischen Streitkräfte nach und nach die Oberhand.

Unter diesen Umständen war es, daß Maria Stuart Hülfe suchend in England erschien. Wenn in den Niederlanden die Großen und die protestantischen Tendenzen zugleich niedergeschlagen worden waren, so hatten sie dagegen, ebenfalls vereinigt, in Schottland einen entschiedenen Sieg davongetragen. Sollte Elisabeth die Hand bieten, sie zu Gunsten Maria's zu bekämpfen?

Elisabeth mißbilligte die Handlungen der schottischen Magnaten gegen ihre legitime Königin; die Anhänger der schottischen Kirchenreform fielen ihr bereits in England beschwerlich; aber wie viel sie auch an ihnen zu tadeln hatte, in den großen Gegensätzen der Welt waren sie ihre Verbündeten. Maria dagegen gehörte dem großen System des Lebens und Denkens an, mit welchem sie und ihre Minister gebrochen hatten. Was sie auch früher versprochen haben mochte, so meinte sie unter ganz veränderten Umständen nicht daran gebunden zu sein. Hätte sie Maria wieder herstellen wollen, so würde sie die Insel allen den Einflüssen eröffnet haben, denen sie dieselbe verschließen wollte. Und auch nach Frankreich wollte sie Maria nicht ziehen lassen, denn so lange sich diese Fürstin früher daselbst aufgehalten, habe England keinen ruhigen Tag gehabt; ohne Zweifel hätte sich der dort vorwaltende katholische Eifer ihrer Ansprüche auf den englischen Thron sofort bemächtigt. Ein Versuch ward gemacht, die schottischen Magnaten mit ihrer Königin wieder auszusöhnen; da aber hiebei die Schuld an dem Morde des Königs untersucht wurde,—nun erst kamen jene Briefe Maria's an Bothwell zu allgemeiner Kunde,—so wurde der Bruch vielmehr größer und wahrhaft unversöhnbar.

Ranke's Englische Geschichte.

Taſſo (zu Antonio).

O edler Mann! Du ſteheſt feſt und ſtill,
Ich ſcheine nur die ſturmbewegte Welle,
Allein bedenk', und überhebe nicht
Dich deiner Kraft! die mächtige Natur,
Die dieſen Felſen gründete, hat auch
Der Welle die Beweglichkeit gegeben.
Sie ſendet ihren Sturm, die Welle flieht
Und ſchwankt und ſchwillt und beugt ſich ſchäumend über.
In dieſer Woge ſpiegelte ſo ſchön
Die Sonne ſich, es ruhten die Geſtirne
An dieſer Bruſt, die zärtlich ſich bewegte.
Verſchwunden iſt der Glanz, entflohn die Ruhe.—
Ich kenne mich in der Gefahr nicht mehr,
Und ſchäme mich nicht mehr, es zu bekennen.
Zerbrochen iſt das Steuer, und es kracht
Das Schiff an allen Seiten. Verſtend reißt
Der Boden unter meinen Füßen auf!
Ich faſſe dich mit beiden Armen an!
So klammert ſich der Schiffer endlich noch
Am Felſen feſt, an dem er ſcheitern ſollte.

Göthe's Torquato Taſſo.

Translate into German :—

At the age of thirteen Alexander was placed under the instruction of Aristotle, whom Philip expressly invited for the purpose, and whose father Nikomachus had been both friend and physician of Philip's father Amyntas. What course of study Alexander was made to go through we unfortunately cannot state. He enjoyed the teaching of Aristotle for at least three years, and we are told that he devoted himself to it with ardour, contracting a strong attachment to his preceptor. His powers of addressing an audience, though not so well attested as those of his father, were always found sufficient for his purpose: moreover, he retained, even in the midst of his fatiguing Asiatic campaigns, an interest in Greek literature and poetry.

At what precise moment during the lifetime of his father Alexander first took part in active service we do not know. It is said that once, when quite a youth, he received some Persian envoys during the absence of his father; and that he surprised them by the maturity of his demeanour, as well as by the political bearing and pertinence of his questions. Though only sixteen years of age in 340 B.C., he was left at home as regent while Philip was engaged in the sieges of Byzantium and Perinthus. He put down a revolt of the neighbouring Thracian tribe called Mædi, took one of their towns and founded it anew under the title of Alexandria; the earliest town which bore that name, afterwards applied to so many other towns planted by him.

Grote's History of Greece.

Subject for a Letter in German.

The charms of country life.

N.B.—*The German should be written in the German handwriting.*

GERMAN.

Rev. Dr. SCHOELL.

July 16th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Give the meaning, the gender, and the nominative plural of the following nouns :—Stadt, Stätte, Geſtade, Loch, Platz, Seite.
2. Decline derſelbe große Mann.
3. Give the first person of the imperfect indicative, and the past participle of liegen, legen, lügen, zerbrechen, vorladen, unterlaſſen.
4. Write in full the imperfect subjunctive of the passive voice of ſchreiben.
5. What cases are governed by the verbs nützen, verderben, entgegnen, vergeſſen, ſich erinnern, gedenken ?
6. Give the derivations of the words Bucht, Gewicht, Guß, Unzufriedenheit, Abenteuer, Unveränderlichkeit.

LITERARY QUESTIONS.

1. Give a short account of the Minneſänger and the Meiſterſänger.
2. Sketch briefly the life of Schiller.
3. Give an analysis of Schiller's Turandot or Wilhelm Tell.
4. State the principal merits of Jacob Grimm.
5. Mention some of the living German poets, and state what you know of their writings.
6. Name the principal German historians of the nineteenth century, and their most important works.

HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Give some account of Charlemagne and his time.
2. Write a short life of Charles V., emperor of Germany.
3. Mention briefly the causes which led to the Thirty years' year.
4. Describe the social and political condition of Germany during the reign of Frederic the Great of Prussia.
5. Give a brief sketch of the constitution of the German Confederation.

ITALIAN.

COUNT SAFFI.

July 18th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into English Prose :—

Qual si partì Ipolito d'Atene,
Per la spietata e perfida noverca,
Tal di Fiorenza partir ti conviene.

Questo si vuole, e questo già si cerca ;
E tosto verrà fatto a chi ciò pensa
Là, dove Cristo tutto dì si merca.

La colpa seguirà la parte offensa
In grido come suol ; ma la vendetta
Fia testimonio al ver, che la dispensa.

Tu lascierai ogni cosa diletta
Più caramente : e questo è quello strale,
Che l'arco dell'esilio pria saetta.
Tu proverai sì come sa di sale
Lo pane altrui, e com'è duro calle
Lo scendere, e 'l salir per l'altrui scale.
E quel, che più ti graverà le spalle,
Sarà la compagnia malvagia e scempia,
Con la qual tu cadrai in questa valle ;
Che tutta ingrata, tutta matta ed empia,
Si farà contra te : ma poco appresso
Ella, non tu, n'avrà rossa la tempia.

DANTE, *Paradiso*, XVII.

A egregie cose il forte animo accendono
L'urne de'forti, o Pindemonte, e bella
E santa fanno al peregrin la terra
Che le ricetta. Io quando il monumento
Vidi ove posa il corpo di quel grande
Che temprando lo scettro a'regnatori
Gli allor ne sfronda, ed alle genti svela
Di che lacrime grondi e di che sangue ;
E l'arca di colui che nuovo Olimpo
Alzò in Roma a'Celesti ; e di chi vide
Sotto l'etereo padiglion rotarsi
Più mondi, e il Sole irradiarli immoto,
Onde all'Anglo che tanta ala vi stese
Sgombrò primo le vie del firmamento ;
Te beata,(1) gridai, per le felici
Aure pregne di vita, e pe' lavacri
Che da' suoi gioghi a te versa Appennino!
Lieta dell'aer tuo veste la Luna
Di luce limpidissima i tuoi colli
Per vendemmia festanti, e le convalli
Popolate di case e di oliveti
Mille di fiori al ciel mandano incensi :
. . . . . .
Ma più beata chè in un tempio accolte
Serbi l'Itale glorie, uniche forse
Da che le mal vietate Alpi e l'alterna
Onnipotenza delle umane sorti
Armi e sostanze t'invadeano ed are
E patria, e tranne la memoria, tutto.

UGO FOSCOLO, "*I Sepolcri.*"

Translate into English the following Extracts :—

Parole di Francesco Ferruccio, Commissario della Repubblica di Firenze, a' suoi soldati, prima di combattere cogl'Imperiali in Gavinana, dove lasciò la vita.

" So per esperienza, soldati fortissimi, che le parole non aggiungono gagliardìa ne' cuori generosi, ma sì bene, che quella virtù, che è dentro rinchiusavi, allora si dimostra più viva, che l'occasione, o la necessità la costringe a far prova di sè. Siamo in termine, dove l'una e l'altra cosa ci si apparecchia, per fare al mondo più chiara e più bella la costanza e la fortezza degli animi nostri : l'occasione vedete bellissima e sopra

(1) Firenze.

ogni altra onoratissima, che ci si mostra, difendendo l'onore dell'armi Italiane e la libertà della nobilissima patria vostra; la necessità ci è presente, che ci fa certi che, ritirandoci, saremo raggiunti dalla cavalleria nemica, e che stando fermi non avremo luogo forte da poter difenderci, nè vettovaglia da poter vivere, quando bene prima entrassimo in quelle mura. Restaci adunque solo una speranza, e questa è la disperazione d'ogni altro soccorso fuorchè di quello, che dalla virtù delle vostre destre insino a questo giorno state invittissime, e dal vostro animoso spirito procede. Questo ci farà in ogni modo vincere; nè benchè siamo meno per numero, ci dobbiamo diffidare, per la speranza, oltre a quella della virtù vostra, maggiormente in Dio, che, giustissimo, e conoscitore del nostro buon fine, supplirà colla sua potenza, dove mancasse la forza nostra."

BERNARDO SEGNI. "*Storie Fiorentine*," libro IV.

Translate into Italian Prose:—

(1) ..... Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportion'd thought his act.
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.
The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel.
.....
Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice:
Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.
.....
This above all,—To thine ownself be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

SHAKESPEARE.

(2.) In the last year of the reign of Charles the Second, began a great change in the police of London, a change which has perhaps added as much to the happiness of the great body of the people as revolutions of much greater fame. An ingenious projector, named Edward Heming, obtained letters patent conveying to him, for a term of years, the exclusive right of lighting up London. He undertook, for a moderate consideration, to place a light before every tenth door, on moonless nights, from Michaelmas to Lady Day, and from six to twelve of the clock. Those who now see the capital all the year round, from dusk to dawn, blazing with a splendour compared with which the illuminations for La Hogue and Blenheim would have looked pale, may perhaps smile to think of Heming's lanterns, which glimmered feebly before one house in ten during a small part of one night in three. But such was not the feeling of his contemporaries. His scheme was enthusiastically applauded, and furiously attacked. The friends of improvement extolled him as the greatest of all the benefactors of his city. What, they asked, were the boasted inventions of Archimedes, when compared with the achievement of the man who had turned the nocturnal shades into noonday? In spite of these eloquent eulogies the cause of darkness was not left undefended. There were fools in that age who opposed the introduction of what was called the new light as strenuously as fools in our age have opposed the introduction of vaccination and railroads, as strenuously as the fools of an age anterior to the dawn of history doubtless opposed the introduction of the plough, and of alphabetical writing.

MACAULAY.

ITALIAN.

COUNT SAFFI.

July 18th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Translate into corresponding Italian idioms—
   (*a*) "I called on you *an hour ago*."
   (*b*) "We shall leave town *this day fortnight*."
2. Give instances in which the Italian pronouns are used in conjunction with the verb (*a*) in the dative, (*b*) in the accusative cases.
3. Are the particles *Ci, Vi, Ne*, employed only as pronouns, or in what other way?
4. What is the meaning of *il mio, il tuo, il vostro*, when used substantively?
5. What is the difference between *qui, qua, costì, costà?*
6. How many conjugations are there in Italian, and by what distinctive features are they marked?
7. Give examples of irregular verbs in each conjugation, showing some of the tenses in which the irregular terminations take place.
8. Conjugate the irregular reflected verb *opporsi* in the present and past tenses of the indicative and subjunctive moods.
9. What is the general principle which regulates the use of the subjunctive mood? Translate into Italian—
   (*a*) "I firmly believe that he is an honest man."
   (*b*) "I believe that he is still in Italy."

LITERARY QUESTIONS.

1. Who was Guido Cavalcanti, and what were his literary works?
2. Who were the most celebrated Italian historians contemporary with Dante?
3. Has Dante written other works besides the Divina Commedia, either in verse or prose, and can you give any account of them?
4. State briefly the subject of Ariosto's poem. From what sources did he draw the main features of the story?
5. At what time and under what circumstances did the decay of Italian literature begin? Mention some of the most celebrated writers during the period of its decline.
6. What have been the principal characteristics of Italian literature in the present century, and who were the most distinguished representatives of its national revival?
7. What influence did Ugo Foscolo exercise on the spirit of Italian literature?
8. Criticise the literary works of Alessandro Manzoni and of Giacomo Leopardi as representatives of different schools of art.

HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

1. When did the compact called *La Lega Lombarda* take place, and with what object?
   Between whom was the battle of *Legnano* fought, and what was the object and issue of the struggle?
2. Give a brief account of the fall of the Swabian dynasty at Naples, and of the fate of Manfredi and Corradino.
3. Narrate the circumstances under which Charles of Anjou came into Italy.

4. What were the principal states of Italy towards the close of the 15th century previously to the descent of Charles VIII. ?
5. Through whose influence and by what arms was the Republic of Florence destroyed ?
6. What do you know of Andrea Doria ?
7. Through what European complications was the Bourbon dynasty established in Naples and Sicily ?
8. State the circumstances of the expulsion of the Austrians from Genoa in 1746.
9. In what year was the battle of Marengo fought, and what were its consequences ?

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley.

July 19th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Write down the preterite and aorist tenses of the following verbs in the active and passive voice قول امر and رمي.
2. Explain shortly the rules of permutation and coalescence which affect the letters ي and و ا in the above verbs.
3. Form nouns of place from the following roots ولد سكن جلس and nouns of instrument from سرج فتح and ركب.
4. Decline the nouns مدينة رجل and عقرب.

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5. Who was the first Caliph that adopted the title of امير المومنين or Commander of the Faithful, and what was the cause or occasion of his doing so ?
6. From whom are the pure Arabs, or as they are called the عرب العربه descended, as distinguished from the Mosterabi or naturalized Arabs, who claim descent from Ishmael ?
7. Give some account of the conquests achieved by the earlier princes of the Abbassides.
8. Mention the names of the most celebrated poets who flourished between the time of Mahommed and the reign of the Caliph Almamoun.

To be translated into Arabic :—

Before departing from Mecca there are several holy spots in the town and suburbs which the pilgrims visit. Among these are the birthplaces of Mahommed, Fatima, Ali, Abu Beker, and Abu Taleb, who is the great patron of the city, and whose name is held most sacred. The tombs of Kadijah and Amina, the prophet's wife and mother, are also objects of veneration. The guardianship of these places is shared by several families, who attend by turns, with a train of servants, and generally expect a present from visitors. Most of the hills in the vicinity are considered holy ground, from being the scene of the miracles or revelations of the apostle. On the top of Mount Kobeis, the pilgrims are shown the place where the moon was split; at Mount Tor, the cavern where the fugitive prophet and his companions took shelter in their flight to Medina; and at Hira, now called the Mountain of Light, the small cave is pointed out where several passages of the Koran were revealed by the angel Gabriel.

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley.

July 19th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into English :—

بحر الصين هو بحر الهركند هذا البحر متصل بالبحر المحيط
اخذ من الشرق الي القلزم ومنه الي الغرب ليس في العالم بحر اكبر
منه الّا المحيط وهو بحر كثير الموج عظيم الاضطراب بعيد العمق قال
كعب الاحبار ان الخضر بن عامبل ركب في نفر من اصحابه حتي بلغ
بحر الهركند فقال لهم دلوني فدلوه ايّاماً وليالي ثم صعد فقالوا له ما
رايت فقال استقبلبي ملك وقال ايها الادمي الخطاء الي اين قال اردت
ان انظر كم عمق هذا البحر قال كيف وقد هوي فيه رجل من زمن
داود عم ولم يبلغ قعره الي الساعة وذلك منذ ثلثماية سنة ۞ قال
البحريون بحر الهركند فيه المدّ الجزر كما في بحر الهند وفارس و
كيفية المدّ والجزر قد ذكرنا غير مرة فلا نعيده قالوا سبب هذا ان
نفس الارض متسديرة والبحر محيط بها علي استدارتها والقمر يطلع
علي كلّها في مقدار اليوم والليلة وكلّما تحرّك القمر صار مطلعه افقاً
لموضع من مواضع البحر فصار ذلك الموضع بعينه وسط سماءٍ لموضع آخر
ومغرباً لموضع آخر ووتد ارض لموضع آخر فلاجل ذلك حصلت في البحر
في يوم وليلة احوال مختلفة ۞ قال ابو الريحان في كتابه الاثار الباقية
ان بحر الصين اذا قرب هيجانه يستدلّ عليه بارتفاع السمك من قعره
الي وجه الماء واذا قرب سكونه يبيض طاير مشهور عندهم في مجتمع
القذي في البحر وهو طاير لا يطير الي البرّ ابداً ولا يعرف غير لجّة البحر
ووقت سكون البحر وقت بيضه ۞ وفي هذا البحر من الجزاير ما لا
تحصى وفيه مغاص الدّر في الماء العذب يقع فيه الحبّ الجيّد وفي
بعض جزايره ينبت الذهب وفيه الحيوانات العجيبة الاشكال ومعادن
الجواهر والدردور وهو الموضع الذي يدور فيه الماء اذا وقع فيه مركب لا
يخرج منه فلنذكر منها بعض ما وصل الينا والله الموفق الصواب ۞

4.—EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Set in June 1864, at the "Further Examination" of Candidates selected in 1863.

Regulations.

(Extract).

9. In June or July 1864, a further Examination of the selected candidates will take place in the following subjects :—

		Marks.
1.	Sanskrit - - - - -	500
	Vernacular Languages of India (each) -	350
	*** Each candidate may name one or two languages. If he name one only, he must name either Sanskrit or a vernacular language current in the Presidency which he has selected.	
2.	The History and Geography of India -	500
3.	The General Principles of Jurisprudence and the Elements of Hindu and Mohammedan Law - - - - - -	1,000
4.	Political Economy - - - - -	500

In this, as in the preceding Examination, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce Examination, as may be deemed necessary.

10. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the Further Examination, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

11. The selected candidates who at the Further Examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

12. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Further Examination.

13. No person will, even after passing the Further Examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character.—The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their Certificate of Qualification.

NOTE.—(1.) *All persons appointed to the Civil Service will be required to attend at the India Office to make the necessary arrangements for entering into covenant, and for giving a bond for* 1,000*l.*, *jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable by civilians on their appointment amount to* 3*l.* 10*s.*

(2.) *The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorized the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, with the view of meeting the expenses to be incurred by selected candidates during the interval which must elapse before they can proceed to India, it is his intention to allow the sum of* 100*l.* *to each selected candidate who shall have passed the further examination in* 1864 *to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.*

(3.) *Candidates rejected at the further examination of* 1864 *will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination in* 1865.

ORDER OF THE FURTHER EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR APPOINTMENTS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA, JUNE 1864.

*** *This paper should be carefully preserved, and produced when required during the course of the Examination.*

At Burlington House, Piccadilly.	*Monday, 20th June.*	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Law.	
		3 P.M. 6 P.M.		
	Tuesday, 21st June.	10 A.M. 1 P.M.		
		3 P.M. 6 P.M.		
	Wednesday, 22d June.	9.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	History and Geography of India.	
		3 P.M. 6 P.M.	Political Economy.	
	Thursday, 23d June.	10 A.M. 1 P.M.	Hindustani and Tamil.	
		3 P.M. 6 P.M.		
	Friday, 24th June.	10 A.M. 1 P.M.	Sanskrit, Gujeratti, and Mahratti.	
		3 P.M. 6 P.M.		
At 6, Craig's Ct., Charing Cross.	*Saturday, 25th June.*	10 A.M. 1 P.M.	Bengali and Telugu.	
		3 P.M. 6 P.M.		
	Monday, 27th June.	10 A.M. 1 P.M.	Arabic and Persian.	
		3 P.M. 6 P.M.		
	Tuesday, 28th June.	10 A.M. 1 P.M.	Hindi.	
		3 P.M. 6 P.M.		

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1. No candidate will be allowed to quit the Examination Room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the Examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.
2. Candidates are requested to write on one side only of the paper supplied to them.
3. No candidate who has left the Examination Room during the hours assigned to paper work will be permitted to return to the paper which he quitted.
4. Candidates wishing for explanations of the questions before them should apply to the Examiners.

5. Any candidate detected in the use of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying from the papers of any other candidate, or in giving or receiving assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the list.

Civil Service Commission,
Dean's Yard, London, S.W.,
6 *June* 1864.

EXAMINERS.

Law	M. BERNARD, Esq. J. D. BELL, Esq. F. LUSHINGTON, Esq.
History and Geography of India	J. C. MARSHMAN, Esq.
Political Economy	C. NEATE, Esq.
Hindustani	FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq.
Tamil	C. F. CHAMIER, Esq.
Sanskrit	Professor MAX MÜLLER.
Gujeratti	DÁDÁBHÁI NAOROJI, Esq.
Mahratti	DÁDÁBHÁI NAOROJI, Esq.
Bengali	J. C. MARSHMAN, Esq.
Telugu	J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq.
Arabic	Col. OUSELEY.
Persian	Col. OUSELEY.
Hindi	FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq.

NOTE.—*It is requested that the Candidate will acknowledge the receipt of these Instructions by writing his name on the enclosed envelope and returning it through the Post.*

HINDU AND MOHAMMEDAN LAW.

J. D. BELL, Esq.

June 20th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

MOHAMMEDAN LAW.

1. Who are the several relations who, if alive, *must* receive a portion of the estate of one leaving property? What share does a widow take in her husband's property? Is such share always the same, or how otherwise?

2. *A* dies intestate, leaving a father, a widow, a son, and two daughters; how is his estate (after payment of debts) to be divided, and in what particular fractional shares?

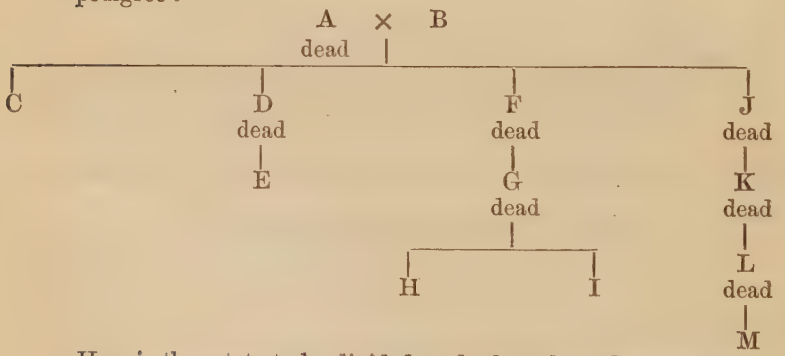
3. Who are the only males, and who the only females, who can ever be designated as "legal sharers?"

4. Define the following kinds of sale, viz.:—
   a. Absolute.
   b. Conditional.
   c. Imperfect.
   d. Void.

5. In order to constitute a valid contract of sale what are the rules,—
   a. As to the number and competency of the parties ?
   b. As to the nature of the subject-matter of the sale ?
   c. As to the nature of the consideration ?
6. In what cases is a donor not at liberty to resume a gift ?
7. To what extent is a Mohammedan prevented from disposing of his property by will without the consent of the heirs, and in what case is their consent necessary in order to make a legacy valid at all ?
8. What rights does marriage confer upon the woman ? In the event of no sum being fixed upon by way of dower, how is the amount estimated ?
9. What is the mother's right as to the custody of her sons and of her daughters, and how does she forfeit her right ?
10. Is there any, and if so what, distinction in Mohammedan law between mortgages of land and pledges of goods ? What power has a creditor of alienating or selling property pledged to him ? What does the Mohammedan law provide as to the taking of interest ?

Hindu Law.

1. A, a Hindoo, whose property is to descend according to the law of Bengal, dies intestate, leaving a widow B, a son C, a grandson E (by his deceased son D), two great grandsons H and I (by a deceased son and deceased grandson F and G), and a great great grandson M (by a deceased son, grandson, and great grandson, J, K, and L), the following being a tabular view of the pedigree :—



   How is the estate to be divided, and what share does each party take ?
2. What is the rule of succession by daughters in the three different schools, viz.,—
   1st, The Bengal school ;
   2d, The Benares school ;
   3d, The Mithila school ;
   and when are daughters of all classes excluded from succession by the two last-mentioned schools ?
3. A, a Hindoo of Bengal, died intestate, possessed of a house in Calcutta, and leaving a widow, a daughter who is a childless widow aged 55, and who is still alive, and a brother who died, leaving a son. His widow as heiress took possession of the house and died, having by will left it to her own brother. The house is now claimed by that brother, and also by A's daughter and nephew. Who is entitled to it, and why ?

4. What is the *stridhun* of a married woman, and in what cases does it arise? What power has a husband over his wife's *stridhun*?
5. A Hindoo family in Bengal, joint in food, worship, and estate, consists of the following members: A the widowed mother, B and C her two sons, E and F her grandsons by D, a deceased son. F applies for a partition. How is the property to be divided?
6. What is the principal object of adoption? In what condition must a man be before he can adopt, and how many sons may he adopt at one time, or consecutively, during the life of the first one adopted?
7. What is the effect of adoption (save in the case of *Dwyamushayuna* or child of two fathers) upon the child adopted,—
   1st, As to his name;
   2d, As to the property of his father by blood;
   3d, As to the property of his father by adoption;
   4th, As to the property of his father by adoption, where sons are subsequently begotten by that father?
8. When does a Hindoo attain his majority, according to the law of Bengal, of Benares, and of the Mithila school, and when does he attain it where Government is in the position of guardian?

GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE.

M. Bernard, Esq.

June 20th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. What is jurisprudence, and how may it be distributed? Explain shortly the distinction between a question of jurisprudence and a question of ethics, and point out its practical importance.
2. What limitations of the testamentary power existed in the Roman law, and how far have such limitations survived in modern legislation? Do any like restraints exist in Hindu or Mohammedan law? State briefly the reasons for and against an absolute power of testamentary disposition.
3. On what foundations is title by transfer vested by Bentham and by the author of the Institutes respectively? What in theory should be the conditions of a valid transfer, and how far are such conditions recognized in Roman and English and in Hindu and Mohammedan law?
4. What, according to English law, constitutes imprisonment, and what is necessary to make imprisonment lawful?
5. What constitutes an "offence" in the system of Bentham, a "delictum" in Roman law, and a "crime" in English law? What differences do you observe in the modes of treatment applied to criminal acts in these three systems?
6. State and illustrate the functions of Reward in legislation.
7. Which of the disabilities and privileges attached by English law to infancy cease before the attainment of full age? Compare the law of England as to nonage with that of other countries, and of Rome, and with the remarks of Bentham on this subject.
8. To what classes of cases is the rule "Qui facit per alium facit per se" applied in English law? On what principles is it applied to them, and within what limits?
9. Describe the simplest form of pleading under the Roman law. To what period did it belong? Compare it with the form of pleading in an action in the Supreme Courts of Common Law, in a County Court action, and in a Chancery suit.

10. What excuse may be pleaded for the severity of punishments in early times? By what means may the severity of punishments be safely diminished?
11. Enumerate the conditions necessary, according to Bentham, to make laws "conformable to expectation." Mention instances in which some of these conditions have been wanting.
12. Explain and illustrate the uses, in Roman and English law, of artificial persons. How many kinds of artificial persons are known to English law?
13. What were obligations "quasi ex contractu" and "quasi ex delicto," and why were they so called? Is there anything analogous to this nomenclature in English law?
14. "Nemo potest exuere patriam." Is this rightly described as a principle of universal law? State and comment on Blackstone's view of the tie of nationality.
15. What is the general arrangement of the Institutes? How far is this arrangement due either to the object of the work as an elementary text-book, or to the technical peculiarities of Roman law?
16. What purposes are served by legal fictions? Illustrate your answer from Roman and English law.

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE, AND THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

J. D. Bell, Esq.

June 21st. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

The Criminal Procedure Code.

1. If a British subject be charged before a magistrate with murder, what is the magistrate bound to do, and how is the accused to be sent for trial before the High Court?
2. On a complaint being made to a magistrate against any one, what is the magistrate's duty before issuing a summons or warrant, and in what cases may he issue a summons or warrant without a formal complaint being made to him?
3. What are the powers and duties of a police officer in executing a warrant of arrest, 1st, as to searching a house; 2nd, as to breaking open a house; 3rd, as to breaking open a zenanah?
4. When is a confession or admission of guilt by a party in custody of a police officer evidence on the trial?
5. Where an accused party appears before a magistrate to answer a charge, how is the latter to proceed in taking and completing the evidence?
6. What power has a magistrate as to examining an accused party? State the rules that must be attended to in such examination, and as to completing it.
7. What is the proper course for a magistrate to adopt when a complaint is made of an offence punishable with only six months' imprisonment, and in what instances may he cause a party so accused to be arrested by warrant?

The Penal Code.

1. What are the different sorts of punishment to which offenders are liable under the Penal Code?
2. When does the right of private defence of the body allow the defending party to kill the other?
3. When does the right of private defence of property allow the defending party to kill the other?
4. Explain, 1st, what is meant by a person who abets the doing of a thing; 2nd, what is meant by one who abets an offence.
5. What is an unlawful assembly?
6. Describe, 1st, what is giving false evidence; 2nd, what is fabricating false evidence.
7. Define culpable homicide, and state when it is murder, and in what five cases defined by the Penal Code it is not murder.
8. What is "grievous hurt," and when only can a party be said voluntarily to cause grievous hurt?
9. A. (a cooly), being bound by lawful contract to carry baggage from one place to another, throws it away, whereupon the owner does by unlawful means compel B. (another cooly) to carry it; he, however, also throws it away. Are A. and B., or either of them, guilty of any and what offence? State the reasons for arriving at the conclusion that they are guilty or innocent.

THE CHARTER OF JUSTICE, AND THE PROCEDURE OF THE CIVIL COURTS IN INDIA.

J. D. Bell, Esq.

June 21st. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

The Charter of Justice.

1. What Courts at Calcutta were abolished upon the establishment of the High Court there?
2. In what cases do the High Courts exercise "ordinary civil jurisdiction," "extra-ordinary civil jurisdiction," and "civil appellate jurisdiction"?
3. What law or equity is to be applied by the High Courts to cases coming before them in the exercise of these several jurisdictions?
4. Over what persons have the High Courts "ordinary original criminal jurisdiction"?
5. What jurisdiction have the High Courts as to reviewing decisions and receiving appeals in criminal cases, and when and by whom may criminal cases be referred to them for final determination or revision?
6. Over what persons and within what limits have the High Courts matrimonial jurisdiction?

The Code of Civil Procedure.

1. In what cases has a Civil Court jurisdiction,—1st, in suits for land or immoveable property; 2nd, in suits for breach of contract, or injury to the person, reputation, or goods?
2. Who come within the definition of "recognized agent"?
3. What privileges have native females under the Code?

4. The following plaint, properly stamped, is presented by the plaintiff to the Judge of Moorshedabad :—

"In the Court of the Zillah Judge,
"Moorshedabad.
"Between Sreenauth Doss of
"Moorshedabad - - Plaintiff,
"and
"James Smith of Calcutta - Defendant.

"The Plaintiff seeks to recover Ten thousand rupees as damages "for an injury done by the Defendant to the Plaintiff.

"(Signed) Sreenauth Doss, Plaintiff.
"S. C. Bose, Pleader for Plaintiff."

Ought this plaint to be received? If not, state all the reasons for rejecting it.

5. When a plaintiff sues upon a promissory note, or relies upon a document signed by the defendant, what must he do in order to enable him to make use of such note or document at the trial?
6. When has the Court no power to compel a defendant's personal appearance?
7. When has the Court power to issue a warrant for the arrest of the defendant before judgment, and what parties are by the Code expressly exempted from liability to such arrest?
8. What is the duty of the Court on the defendant's being arrested before judgment,—1st, as to taking security for his appearance; 2nd, as to his not giving security?
9. When may a defendant's property be attached before judgment, and when may the Court in suits for land place a party in possession before judgment?
10. What is an injunction? and in what cases may the Court grant an injunction?
11. When may a judge in the first hearing reject a written statement, and what is he bound to do on rejecting it?
12. What powers has a judge as to orally examining parties to a suit, or their pleaders?
13. What are the requisites of a formal judgment as to contents and language, and what formal document must be drawn up in addition to the judgment before execution can issue?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

J. C. Marshman, Esq.

June 22nd. 9.30 A.M.—1.30 P.M.

History of India.

1. Name the earliest Hindoo dynasties. To which dynasty did Ramu belong? What were his exploits, and where are they recorded?
2. What was the occasion and the result of the Great War? Where was the decisive battle fought, and in what epic is it celebrated?
3. Describe the expedition of Alexander the Great to India.
4. In what year, and where did Vikramadityu reign?
5. What were the early Hindoo kingdoms established in the Deccan?
6. How many expeditions did Mahmood of Ghuzni undertake across the Indus? Give the date of the first and the last, and mention his greatest exploit.
7. When and by whom was the first independent Mohamedan kingdom established in Delhi?

8. Name the five Mohamedan kingdoms which assumed independence in the Deccan, on the decay of the empire of Delhi, towards the close of the fourteenth century.
9. When was the Hindoo kingdom of Bijuynugur founded in the Deccan? Name the battle in which it was extinguished.
10. Describe generally the career of the great Akbar. With what English monarch was he contemporary?
11. Name the chief events of Aurungzebe's reign? Where and at what age did he die?
12. Describe the rise of the Mahratta power, and the character of the Mahratta policy.
13. When, under whom, and where did the Portuguese arrive in India?
14. When was the East India Company formed, and who gave the first charter? When did the company cease to govern India?
15. When and where did the wars between the English and French commence in India? Name the most illustrious commanders on both sides.
16. When and by whom was Calcutta sacked, and by whom recovered?
17. Sketch Clive's career. What were the consequences of the battle of Plassey?
18. How long did Warren Hastings govern? What were the chief events of his reign?
19. Describe the rise of Hyder Ali and the fall of his dynasty.
20. What were the most memorable events of the viceroyalty of Lord Cornwallis?
21. Describe generally the events and the character of Lord Wellesley's administration.
22. Under what Governor General did the Mahratta and Pindaree War occur? What was the result of it?
23. What was the character and what were the chief events of Lord William Bentinck's administration?
24. Describe the first and second Sikh war.
25. What principalities did Lord Dalhousie annex, and what were the great improvements of his time?

Geography of India.

1. Describe the boundaries of India.
2. Describe the principal rivers in Hindoostan; and in the Deccan.
3. What are the principal chains of mountains?
4. What cities lie on the Jumna, and where does it join the Ganges?
5. Name the five rivers in the Punjab from which it derives its name. On which is the capital situated?
6. Where is Cashmere situated, and by whom is it governed?
7. Describe the sanataria of Bengal, the North-west Provinces, Madras, and Bombay.
8. Who are the aboriginal tribes of India, and where do they dwell?
9. Give the course of the Taptee, and its port; and of the Nerbudda, and its port.
10. Name the capitals of Sindia, Holka, the Guickwar, and the Nizam.
11. Give the boundaries and population of Bengal.
12. Where is Assam situated? What river intersects it; and what has it become remarkable for?
13. Where is the town of Bombay situated? Give the population, and the value of its trade.
14. Where do the Godavery and the Kistna rise, and where do they fall into the sea?
15. What is the chain of the Ghauts, and how far south do they extend?
16. How is Burmah situated? What is its chief river, and what is the capital of British Burmah?

17. What is the distinctive character of the Coromandel and the Malabar coasts?
18. Describe the course of the Cavery. What remarkable town is situated on it?
19. Where is the province of Orissa? What great river runs through it, and for what is it remarkable?
20. Name the southernmost point of India. What island lies near it; and how is it separated from the continent?
21. In what provinces or districts is opium grown? To what country is it chiefly exported, and what revenue does it yield?

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Mr. NEATE.

June 22nd. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. What are the parts of Political Economy that most require to be studied in reference to the Government of India?
2. State and define the three elements of production,—and state also the cost of production.
3. How does Mr. J. S. Mill distinguish between the right of bequest and the right of succession by inheritance?
4. What is the minimum of wages, and how far is it affected by the price of food?
5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of a double standard of money, and how is it possible to obtain the one without the other?
6. What different forms of an inconvertible paper currency have been suggested or tried, and what are the objections to each?
7. What are the special principles and circumstances to be considered in reference to the taxation of land?
8. What is the difference in the incidence of a tax on all commodities and a tax upon one or some?
9. In what cases and under what conditions are monopolies, either trading or professional, useful or legitimate?
10. What is the difference between a Joint Stock Company with limited liability and a partnership *en commandite?* What are the advantages and disadvantages of the latter mode?

HINDÛSTÂNÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

June 23rd. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

I.

Translate into English two out of the four following extracts:—

a کابُل مېں ایک سَوداگر نِہایت مالدار تھا اَور اُسکِي زُهره نام ایک بېٹِي بِہُت خُوبصُورت تھِي * تمام شہر کي عُمدہ اُسکِي آرزُو رکھتي تھِي * پر وُہ کِسُوکو قبُول نہ کرتِي تھِي اَور اپنِي باپ سي یہِي کہتِي تھِي کہ مېں اُس شخص سي شادِي کرُونگِي جو دانِشمند کامل هو یا هُنرمند بېبدل * اِس بات کا شُہره هر ایک شہر مېں پُہنچا * غرض کِسِي مُلک مېں

تِين جَوان تهي کہ وي اپني برابر کوئي هُنرمند و هوشيار اُس زماني مين نہ رکهتي تهي * وي تِينون کابُل مين جاکر اُس سَوداگر سي کهني لگي اَي شخص اگر تيري لڑکي شوهرِ هُنرمند چاهتي هَي تو هم تِينون آدمي حاضِر هَين کہ بِالفِعل اِس جهان مين هماري برابر هُنرمند اَور کوئي نهين * وونهين اُن مين سي ايک ني کها مَين يہ هُنر رکهتا هُون کہ جو چيز گُم هو اُسي بتا ديتا هُون اَور جِس جگہ هو ٹهکانا لگا ديتا هُون * دُوسري ني کها مَين کاٹ کا گهوڑا ايسا بناؤن کہ حضرت سُليمان کي تخت سي بهي آگي اڑاؤن * تِيسري ني کها مَين وہ تِير انداز هُون جو ميري تِير کا پهل کهاوي سو کهيت چهوڑ باهر نہ جاوي *

b لازِم هَي دُشمنون کي بِيچ اِس طرح بات کهي تُو کہ اگر وي آپس مين دوست هوجائين تُو شرمندہ نہ هو *

ايک اعرابي کو ديکها مَين ني کہ اپني بيٹي سي کهتا تها اَي بيٹا قيامت کي دِن مُقرّر پُوچهينگي تُجهسي کہ عمل تيرا کيا هَي نہ يہ کهينگي کہ باپ تيرا کَون هَي *

مال عُمر کي آسايش کي واسطي هَي نہ عُمر واسطي جمع کرني مال کي * ايک عقلمند سي پُوچها کہ نيک بخت کَون هي اَور بد بخت کَون * کها اُس ني نيک بخت وہ هَي کہ جِس ني کهايا اَور کهلايا اَور بد بخت وہ هَي کہ جو مر گيا اَور چهوڑ گيا *

نہ پڑهہ نماز تُو اُس پر کہ جِس ني کُچهہ نہ کيا
نہ کهايا اَور طلبِ زر مين عُمر کو کهويا *

c اَي خُداوند تيري خَيمي مين كَون ٹهہريگا
تيري كوہ مُقدّس پر كَون رهيگا *
وُہ جو سِيدها چلتا هَي اَور صداقت كي كام كرتا هَي
اَور اپني دِل مين سچ كهتا هَي *
اُس ني اپني زبان پر غَيبت نهِين چلاِي هَي
اپني همساي سي بد سُلُوكي نهِين كِي
اَور اپني پڑوسِي كو تعنہ نهِين مارا *
اُسكي نظر مين ذلِيل حقِير جانا جاتا هَي
پر وُہ خُداوند كي ڈرنيوالون كو عِزّت ديتا هَي
وُہ اپني نُقصان پر قسم كهاتا هَى اَور بدلتا نهِين *
اُس ني سُود كي لئي قرض نهِين ديا
اَور بي تقصِيرون كي خِلاف رِشوت نهِين لِي
ايسا جو كرتا هَي سو كبهِي نہ ٹلِيگا *

d. Wuh apnî 'âdat par daryâ ke ghâṭ tak gayâ, aur ashnân pûjâ jis ṭaraḥ har sâl kartâ thâ kî. Phirtî bâr bîmâroṉ ko dekhtâ bhâltâ chalâ âtâ thâ. Ittifâqaṉ saudâioṉ ke ghol meṉ ek jawân-i-khûbṣûrat skakîl, ki zu'f se khare hone kî ṭâqat us meṉ na thî, naẓar paṛâ. Mujhko kahâ, ki usko sâth le âo. Sab kî dârû darman karke, jab khilwatkhâne meṉ gayâ, thoṛî sî khoprî us jawân kî tarâshkar, châhâ ki kankhajûrâ, jo maghz par baiṭhâ thâ, zambûr se uṭhâ lewe. Mere khayâl meṉ guẓrâ, aur bol uṭhâ, ki agar dastpanâh, âg meṉ garm karkar, uskî pîṭh par rakhiye, to khûb hai ; âp se âp nikal âwegâ ; aur jo yûṉ khînchiyegâ, to maghz ke gûde ko na chhoṛegâ ; phir khauf zindagî ko hai. Yih sunkar, merî ṭaraf dekhâ, aur chupkâ uṭh, bâgh ke kone meṉ, ek darakht kaule meṉ pakaṛ, jaṭâ kî laṭ kî gale meṉ phânsî lagâkar, rah gayâ. Maiṉ ne pâs jâkar, jo dekhâ, to wâh wâh, yih to mar gayâ. Yih achambhâ dekhkar, nihâyat afsos hûâ. Nâchâr jî meṉ âyâ use gâṛ dûṉ. Joṉ darakht se judâ karne lagâ, do kunjiâṉ uskî laṭoṉ meṉ se gir paṛiṉ. Maiṉ ne unko uṭhâ liyâ, aur us ganj-i-khûbî ko zamîn meṉ dafn kiyâ. We donoṉ kunjiân lekar, sab quṭloṉ meṉ lagâne lagâ. Ek peṭî ko jo kholâ, to ek kitâb dekhî, ki us meṉ ism-i-a'zm, aur ḥâẓirât jinn o parî kî, aur rûḥoṉ kî mulâqât, aur taskhîr âftâb kî tarkîb likhî hai.

II.

Translate into Hindûstânî :

a. I may have seen. They may be going. He had become. We are being called. Be pleased to speak.

b. To whatever extent any one was brave, to that extent he fought.

c. One should avoid the sunshine from ten o'clock till four.

d. I saw an old man sitting on a throne.

e. They never heard him without calling him.

f. It is ordered that you shall not go there.

g. How far is his village from Agra ?

h. He went to Mîrzâpûr, viâ Benares.

i. I shall find something or other, if I go to his house.

j. Two months ago he sailed for India.

k. The king, having summoned all the thieves, gave each a stick a yard long.

l. I told him to come to me at once.

m. As to this man, he struck the watchmen ten blows with his shoe.

n. The princess threw herself into the river; and I, for my part, began to weep bitterly.

HINDÛSTÂNÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

June 23rd. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

I.

a. Decline دانہ and دانا.

b. What are the Arabic plurals of خطّ, خبر, and وقت ?

c. Give the terms for $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$; and write 1–15 in words and figures.

d. State the rule governing the use of اپنا. And what meanings has آپ ?

e. What verbs require the nominative case with their preterites ?

f. Enumerate some verbs, simple and compound, that govern the ablative.

g. Write out the causals of 'burn,' 'cut,' 'do,' 'drink,' 'eat,' 'grieve,' 'learn,' 'rise,' 'see,' 'weep.'

h. What are the substitutes, in certain cases, for the future, and for the imperative ?

i. When is the last syllable of the infinitive inflected ?

j. How is impersonality expressed by the honorific imperative ?

k. Give examples of continuative, frequentative, and statistical verbs.

l. Mention the two modes allowed of forming desideratives and potentials.

m. Name some of the many ways in which the force of the adverb is expressed by phrases.

II.

Translate into English one or more of the following extracts :—

a. पढ़े लिखे लोग बड़े २ महीनों की नौकरी पा सुख से अपने काम करते हैं। और बिन पढ़े मनुष्य आने वा दो आने रोज़ की मज़दूरी पर ऐसे काम करते हैं जिस में धूप और ठंढ बच नहीं सकती।

b. जो लोग बिद्या के पढ़नेवाले हैं उनको उचित नहीं है कि आलस्य और खेल में अपने समय को बितावें। जो लोग बिद्या पढ़ने के समय को व्यर्थ बातों में बितावेंगे उनको अपनी इस बड़ी भूल के लिये जनमभर पछताना होगा।

c. एक समय किसी लड़के ने एक घड़ा लड्डुओं से भरा हुआ देखकर उस में हाथ डाला। और उसकी मुट्ठी में जितने लड्डू आये उतनों को एक ही बेर निकालने चाहा। परंतु उस घड़े का मुंह छोटा था। इस कारण लड्डू समेत उसकी मुट्ठी घड़े से निकल न सकी। परंतु उस लड़के के पास एक मनुष्य खड़ा था। उसने लड़के से कहा कि मुट्ठी में से कुछ लड्डू छोड़के हाथ खींच ले। लड़के ने उसकी सीख मानकर वैसा ही किया। तो उस लड़के का हाथ सहज में निकल आया और कुछ लड्डू भी उसके हाथ लगे।

III.

Translate the two following extracts into Hindûstânî ; the first in the Roman character, and the second, in the Nâgarî :—

a. For a whole day and a whole night I continued to traverse the wild in one and the same direction. Then, despairing of my life, I sat down. In a little while, reflecting that to die before one's time is hard, I took a morsel of dry bread from my wallet, ate it, and, with an effort, renewed my journey. At last the city appeared in the distance. With might and main I made for it ; and by noon I reached the southern gate. But for the fear of death, I should never have finished that journey,—at the memory of which my liver, even now, turns into water.

b. A man of humble caste asked a Brahman whether the killing a spider was a sin, and, if so, what was the atonement to make for it. "Most grave," replied the Brahman, "is the sin, and grievous the "penance." "I inquired," said the jester, "because your son just "now crushed a spider before my eyes." "Pardon me : I mistook "what you said," returned the holy man ; "I thought you named a "goat. To destroy an insect is not reckoned at all among sins."

TAMIL.

C. F. CHAMIER, Esq.

June 23rd. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

EXERCISES.

Translate into English :—

ஒரு நாள் ஒரு மரத்தின் மேல் ஒரு பறவை உட் கார்ந்து கொண்டிருந்தது. ஒரு அரசன் அதை பார்த்து ஒரு அமபினலே இதை கொல்வேன என்று தன் அரண் மின ஒத்தியோகஸ்தருடனே சொன்னன். அவன் ஒரு அம்பும் வில்லும எடுத்து அந்த பட்சியின மேல் அம்பு எய்தான். தன்குறி தபபிய படியால் அந்த பட்சியா னது ஒடிப்போயிற்று. அரசன் மிகவும வெட்கம அடைந் தான். அப்போது ஒருவன் அவனி லூற்றும பொருட்டு அரசன் முதல் அந்த பட்சியை கொல்லும் படியாக எத்தனிததான் லூலை அதன் உயிரின்மேல் இரக்கம உண்டாகி குறி தபபி போக பிரயாசப்பட்டார் என்றன்.

Translate into Tamil :—

The complainant deposed before the magistrate that, whilst he was walking along the street, the defendant came up, and after abusing him, struck him several blows on the head with a stick. The defendant wholly denied the charge, and pleaded that at the time of the alleged assault he was in a different place. The magistrate, after hearing the evidence, considered the assault proved, and adjudged the defendant to pay a fine of fifteen rupees.

TAMIL.

C. F. CHAMIER, Esq.

June 23rd. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

GRAMMAR.

Answer the following questions :—

1. Explain the distinction between the two negatives இல்லை and அல்ல
2. What is the effect of the particle ஓம் when added to an interrogative noun ?

3. Decline the neuter pronoun அது
4. How are the three relative participles formed ?
5. Give the meaning in English, and the past relative participles, of the verbs, நடக்கிறது ; சொல்லுகிறது ; பேசுகிறது ; போடுகிறது.
6. How is the passive voice formed ?

IDIOMATIC PHRASES.

Translate the following into Tamil :—

He paid me a visit.
Never mind.
That will suffice.
This is the best of all.
Go to him the day after to-morrow.
Perhaps he will come here.

SANSKRIT.

Professor MAX MÜLLER, M.A.

June 24th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

All Sanskrit words should be written with Devanâgarî letters.
Marks will be given for good handwriting.
The questions should be answered in the same order in which they are printed.
The proper number should be attached to each answer.
Questions left unanswered should likewise be numbered and marked as "unanswered."

1. Write kshva, ksa, jña, jñya, dvya, lka, hvya, in Devanâgarî letters.
2. Write the Devanâgarî numerical figures from 1 to 10.
3. Apply the rules of sandhi to

पुनः + रामः,

दृह + क्षतुः,

प्र + एजते,

प्र + एधते,

पिद्द + अर्थं,

पचेते + अत्र,

गजाः + षट्,

अभवन् + च,

तम् + ह्यः,

त्वच् + मम,

त्वच् + मयः,

सम् + करोति,

परि + करोति.

4. Which are the letters by which **स्** in the middle of a word must be followed, and which are the letters by which it must be preceded, in order that **स्** should be changed into **ष्**? Give instances to illustrate the change.
5. Give the meaning of **लघु, पंगु, पीवन्, तुदत्**, and write the nominative singular of their feminine forms.
6. Give the nominative singular of **ऊर्ज्**, fem.
7. Give the nominative singular of **प्राक्**, masc.
8. Give the accusative singular of **आशिस्**, fem.
9. Give the instrumental singular of **प्रत्यक्**.
10. Give the dative singular of **राजन्**.
11. Give the ablative singular of **देवी**.
12. Give the genitive singular of **विश्वपा**, nom. **विश्वपाः**.
13. Give the locative singular of **वारि**, nom. **वारि**.
14. Give the vocative singular of **गुरू**, masc.
15. Give the nominative dual of **वधू**.
16. Give the instrumental dual of **रै**.
17. Give the locative dual of **गो**.
18. Give the nominative plural of **अचि**, neuter.
19. Give the accusative plural of **राजन्**.
20. Give the instrumental plural of **मनः**, neuter.
21. Give the dative plural of **अग्नि**.
22. Give the ablative plural of **ऋत्विज्**.
23. Give the genitive plural of **चि**, masc. and fem.
24. Give the locative plural of **वाच्**.
25. Give the genitive singular of **त्वं**.
26. Give the genitive plural of **तद्**, neuter.]
27. Give the genitive dual of **अदः**
28. Give the nominative dual of **अन्य**, neuter.
29. Conjugate the present parasmaipada of **युज्**, 7th class.

30. Give the first person singular of the imperative âtmanepada of बुध्.

31. Give the third person plural of the potential âtmanepada of नह्.

32. Give the first person singular of the imperative parasmaipada of तुद्.

33. Give the second person singular of the present parasmaipada of चि, 5th cl.

34. Give the first person singular of the imperfect parasmaipada of चि.

35. Give the first person singular of the imperative âtmanepada of चि.

36. Give the third person dual of the potential âtmanepada of यु, 9th class.

37. Give the second person singular of the present âtmanepada of लिह्, 2nd class.

38. Give the third person singular of the imperfect parasmaipada of लिह्.

39. Give the second person of the imperative parasmaipada of युज्.

40. Give the first person singular of the reduplicated perfect parasmaipada of तन्.

41. Give the second person singular of the reduplicated perfect âtmanepada of तन्.

42. Give the first person singular of the aorist parasmaipada of दृश्.

43. Give the third person plural of the aorist parasmaipada of भू.

44. Give the third person plural of the aorist âtmanepada of बुध्.

45. Give the third person singular of the aorist parasmaipada of दृश्.

46. Give the first person singular of the first future âtmanepada of कृ.

47. Give the first person singular of the conditional parasmaipada of नी.

48. Give the first person plural of the imperfect passive of दृश्.

49. Give the first person singular of the present passive of वच्.

50. Give past participle passive of वद्, यज्, गै, प्रच्छ्, धा, रुज्.

51. Give the first person singular of the present parasmaipada of भू in the frequentative form.

52. Give the first person singular of the present parasmaipada of बुध् in the desiderative form.

53. Give the first person singular of the present parasmaipada of दा in the causative form.

NOTE.—In Wilson's grammar the imperfect is called the first præterite; the reduplicated perfect, the second præterite; the aorist, the indefinite past or third præterite; the first future, the definite future; the second future, the indefinite future; the potential, the subjunctive mood; the benedictive, the optative mood. The grammatical terminology adopted in the questions is that used by Professor Benfey in his *Practical Grammar of the Sanskrit Language*, 1863.

54. What is the meaning of the following technical terms employed by Sanskrit grammarians?

व्यंजन, स्वर, मूर्धन्य, गुण, जिह्वामूलीय, अनुनासिक, कृत्, तद्धित.

Translate into Sanskrit:—

1. A tiger who has reached the village.
2. A saint who has fallen from heaven.
3. A beggar wearing a yellow dress.
4. A queen having an illustrious husband.
5. In the country of Mâlava there is a lake called Padmagarbha.
6. He was asked why he stood there without taking food.
7. This news was heard by me near the town.
8. What means of safety is there?
9. Translate into prose or verse:—

"An alliance with an enemy who helps us is right, not an alliance with a friend who injures us: help and injury are to be considered as the proper signs of a friend or an enemy."

SANSKRIT.

Professor MAX MÜLLER, M.A.

June 24th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

महतामास्पदे नीचः कदापि न कर्तव्यः। तथा चोक्तं॥

नीचः श्लाघ्यपदं प्राप्य स्वामिनं हंतुमिच्छति।
मूषिको व्याघ्रतां प्राप्य मुनिं हंतुं गतो यथा॥

चित्रवर्णः पृच्छति कथमेतत्। मंत्री कथयति। अस्ति गोतमस्य महर्षेस्तपोवने महातपा नाम मुनिः। तत्र तेन मुनिना काकेन नीयमानो मूषिकशावको दृष्टः। ततः स्वभावदयात्मना तेन मुनिना नीवारकणैः संवर्धितः। ततो विडालस्तं मूषिकं खादितुमनुधावति। तमवलोक्य मूषिकस्तस्य मुनेः क्रोडे प्रविवेश। ततो मुनिनोक्तं मूषिक त्वं मार्जारो भव। ततः स विडालः कुक्कुरं दृष्ट्वा पलायते। ततो मुनिनोक्तं कुक्कुराद्बिभेषि

त्वमेव कुक्कुरो भव। स च कुक्कुरो व्याघ्राद्बिभेति। ततस्तेन मुनिना कुक्कुरो व्याघ्रः कृतः। अथ तं व्याघ्रं मुनिर्मूषिको ऽयमिति पश्यति। अथ तं मुनिं दृष्ट्वा व्याघ्रं च सर्वे वदंति अनेन मुनिना मूषिको व्याघ्रतां नीत इति। एतच्छ्रुत्वा स व्याघ्रो ऽचिंतयद्यावदनेन मुनिना स्थातव्यं तावदिदं मे स्वरूपाख्यानमकीर्त्तिकरं न पलायिष्यत इत्यालोच्य तं मुनिं हंतुं गतः। ततो मुनिना तज्ज्ञात्वा पुनर्मूषिको भवेत्युक्त्वा मूषिक एव कृतः॥

II.

तत्रादौ ब्रह्मपरंपरया प्राप्तं वेदं वेदव्यासो मंदमतीन्मनुष्यान्विचिंत्य तत्कृपया चतुर्धा व्यस्यर्ग्यजुःसामाथर्वाख्यांश्चतुरो वेदान्पैलवैशंपायनजैमिनिसुमंतुभ्यः क्रमादुपदिदेश। ते च स्वशिष्येभ्यः। एवं परंपरया सहस्रशाखो वेदो जातः। तत्र व्यासशिष्यो वैशंपायनो याज्ञवल्क्यादिभ्यः स्वशिष्येभ्यो यजुर्वेदमध्यापयत्। तत्र दैवात्केनापि हेतुना क्रुद्धो वैशंपायनो याज्ञवल्क्यं प्रत्युवाच मदधीतं त्यजेति। स योगसामर्थ्यान्मूर्तौ विद्यां विधायोद्ववाम। वांतानि यजूंषि गृह्णीतेति गुरूक्ता अन्ये वैशंपायनशिष्यास्तित्तिरयो भूत्वा यजूंष्यभक्षयन्। तानि यजूंषि बुद्धिमालिन्यात्कृष्णानि जातानि। ततो दुःखितो याज्ञवल्क्यः सूर्यमाराध्यान्यानि शुक्लानि यजूंषि प्राप्तवान्। तानि च जाबालगौधेयकाण्वमाध्यंदिनादिभ्यः पंचदशशिष्येभ्यः पाठितवान्॥

III.

दुष्टस्य दंडः सुजनस्य पूजा न्यायेन कोशस्य च संप्रवृद्धिः।
अपक्षपातो ऽर्थिषु राज्यरक्षा पंचैव यज्ञाः कथिता नृपाणां॥

IV.

दूरस्थो ऽपि समीपस्थो यो वै मनसि वर्तते।
यो वै चित्तेन दूरस्थः समीपस्थो ऽपि दूरतः॥

V.

श्यामास्वंगं चकितहरिणीप्रेक्षिते दृष्टिपातं
गंडच्छायां शशिनि शिखिनां बर्हभारेषु केशान्
उत्पश्यामि प्रतनुषु नदीवीचिषु भ्रूविलासान्
हंतैकस्थं क्वचिदपि न ते चंडि सादृश्यमस्ति॥

VI.

यथाल्पाल्पमदंत्याद्यं वार्योकोवत्सषट्पदाः।
तथाल्पाल्पो ग्रहीतव्यो राष्ट्राद्राज्ञाब्दिकः करः॥
पंचाशद्भाग आदेयो राज्ञा पशुहिरण्ययोः।
धान्यानामष्टमो भागः षष्ठो द्वादश एव वा॥
आददीताथ षड्भागं द्रुमांसमधुसर्पिषां।
गंधौषधिरसानां च पुष्पमूलफलस्य च॥
पत्रशाकतृणानां च चर्मणां वैदलस्य च।
मृण्मयानां च भांडानां सर्वस्याश्ममयस्य च॥
म्रियमाणोऽप्यादद्दीत न राजा श्रोत्रियात्कगं।
न च क्षुधास्य संसीदेच्छ्रोत्रियो विषये वसन्॥
यस्य राज्ञस्तु विषये श्रोत्रियः सीदति क्षुधा।
तस्यापि तत्क्षुधा राष्ट्रमचिरेणैव सीदति॥
श्रुतवृत्ते विदित्वास्य वृत्तिं धर्म्यां प्रकल्पयेत्।
संरक्षेत्सर्वतश्चैनं पिता पुत्रमिवौरसं॥

वार्योकः leech. करः tax. शाकः vegetable. वैदलः wicker-work.

Questions on Literature, Philosophy, and Religion.

1. What is the Sanskrit title of the so-called laws of Manu? How many books do they comprise? What metre are they written in? Are there any works on law written in prose?
2. Who is the reputed author of the Râmâyaṇa? State what you know of him.
3. State what you know of the Upanishads.
4. Who are the principal native grammarians? Mention the titles of their works, and the order in which they are supposed to have lived.
5. What is meant by padârtha in the different systems of Hindu philosophy?
6. What is the native term for caste? Write the names of the four castes.
7. How do the religious ideas of the Vedic period differ from those of the later ages?

GUJARATĪ.

DADABHAI NAOROJI, Esq.

June 24th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

કોઇ ધારે કે તાલેવર લોકની દોલત લેઇ ગરીબોઉ વહેંચી આપવી, અઉ દેશનાં સૌઉ સરખા કરવા તથા કોઇની પાસે ઓછી વધતી દોલત થવા દેવીઉહીં, એવો ધારો થા યતો બધા લોક સુખી થાય અઉ કોઇ ગરીબ રહે ઉહીં. પણ આ ધારણાં કેવલ ખોટીછે. એથી આખા દેશઉી ખરાબી થાય ઉે ગરીબ લોક હાલછે તેઉા કરતાં પણ વધારે હેરાઉ થાય. નેહેઉત કરેઆ વિઉા તેમઉો છુટકો ઉથી, કેમકે દાણો ઉે રૂ ખેડયા વગર પાકતાં ઉથી, તથા લુગડાં વણયા વિઉા થતાં ઉથી, ઉે નેહેઉત વિઉાં ખેડાય કે વણાય ઉહીં. હુનણાં તેમની નેહેઉતથી જેટલો પ્રાચદો થાયછે તેટલો ઉહીં થાય, ને પુરી રોજી મલે ઉહીં. એકુતો ગાડે ગાડાં ભરી અઉાજ શેહેરમાં લાવી વેચેછે તે કોઇલેશે ઉહીં, કારણ કે કોઇ પાસે એટલા બધા રૂપીઆ ઉહીં હોય; તેમ રૂ પણ કોઇ લે ઉહીં, તથા કોઇથી વેપાર થાય ઉહીં, કેમકે ઘણાં હાણાહાં સંગરહ વિહા વેપાર થતો હથી. એથી ઘણા લોકની રોજી જાય ઉે ભુખે મરે. તેમજ મોટાં મેર, દેરાં, કુવા, તલાવ, વહાણ વગેરે કોઇ બંધાવી શકે ઉહી, તેથી સુતાર, કડીઆ, મજુર, લુહાર વગેરે લોકઉે કામ મલે ઉહીં, ઉેતેથી તેઓ પણ ભુખેમરે.

1. Give the parts of speech in Gujaratī of the following words:—

"પણ આ ધારણાં કેવલ ખોટીછે."

2. Conjugate the verb બોલવું in the present, past, and future tenses.

3. Correct the following sentences:—

મેં પેલુ છોકરા ઉે મારી. એના બાપ હામ શું છે. મારી મેર મોટો હતી. હુ ઘણા ચોપડીઓ લીધોછે. તમોઉે સારી માણસ હથીછે. મારી છોકરાઉે નીશાલ જુકી અઉે ઘણી સારૂં સીકવું છે.

GUJARATI.

DÁDÁBHÁI NAOROJI, ESQ.

June 24th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into Gujaratī :—

About three o'clock we came to a pleasant village, with a good bazar, and some fine bamboos, where I determined to wait for my luggage, which had fallen behind. I sat accordingly in the shade, amused by the little sights and occurrences of a village, and only differing in the costume and complexion of the people from what one might have seen in England. Several country lasses passed with their kedjeree pots of water on their heads, their arms loaded with alternate rings of silver and red lac, and their bare ankles also in silver shackles, their foreheads dyed red, and their noses and ears disfigured by monstrous rings of the same metal. A set of little naked boys suspended their play at a sort of prison-bars, and came near to look at me ; the two camels which I had passed came slowly up the street, and a little boy smartly dressed, and mounted on a very pretty pony, I suppose the son of the Zemindar, came out to take his evening ride, conducted by an old rustic looking saeer, with a leading rein.

MARATHĪ.

DADABHAI NAOROJI, Esq.

June 24th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into English :—

सखीनें आईचा उपदेश ऐकून घेतला, मगपुढें ती मनीस खावयाच्या पदार्थां पेक्षां तिचे उपयोगी असे पदार्थ अधिक देत चालली. कोणे वेळेस ती तिला कांबळी देई, कोणे वेळेस परकर. तिला शिकवावया करितां गांवच्या पंतोजीस तिनें काहीं द्यावें. ते उपकार स्मरून मनीचीहीं ममता सखीवर फार जडली. ती जेव्हां येई तेव्हां सखीस म्हणे, मला कांहीं काम सांग, माझे हातून घडे असें कांहीं काम आहे? तिला सखी जेव्हां एकादें काम सांगे, तेव्हां सखीस अधिक संतुष्ट करावें म्हणून मनी तें मोठें आवडीनें करी. एके दिवशीं वाडीच्या दरवाज्या पाशीं येऊन मनीनें सखीची वाट पाहिली, त्या दिवशीं सखी तेथें आली नाहीं. दुसरे दिवशीं पुनः तेथें गेली. त्या दिवशींही आली नाहीं. अशी चारपांच दिवसांत सखीची भेट नाहीं. म्हणून ती फारच घाबरी झाली, आणि मनांत तर्क करिते. देवा असेंतर नसेल कीं सखीचा लोभ आज मज

वरून उणाझाला? मीं न समजतां तिला कांहीं दुखविलें तर नसेल? काय तें मला समजेल तर मी तिजपाशीं जाऊन क्षमा मागेन.

1. Explain the terms नपुंसकलिंग, सकर्मक, and भविष्यकाळ, and give two examples of each.
2. What is the स्त्रीलिंग सिंह of सुतार, पोपत and पुरूष.
3. Give the Marathī parts of speech of the words तोघोडा पांढरा आहे.

MARATHĪ.

DADABHAI NAOROJI, Esq.

June 24th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into Marathī :—

One cold day, many years ago, a little boy came to a farm-house and begged a lady who was at the door, that she would hire him to saw wood, or to do any other kind of work. She said she did not want any help. Oh! said the boy, what shall I do? Why, what is the matter? said she.

He said, my father is blind, my mother is sick, and I have just left my sister crying at home for fear mother should die. I want to work to get something for them.

The lady had not seen the lad before; but she was much pleased with his love to his parents and sister. So she told him to come in. He was very cold, and his hair was white with the frost. As he sat in a chair by the fire she saw the tears run down his cheeks, and she tried to comfort him.

It is not for myself that I cry, said he, I do not mind a little cold; but I cry for those who are at home. We once were very happy, but a sad change has come over us. Will you not have something to eat?

BENGÂLÍ.

J. C. MARSHMAN, Esq.

June 25th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Write out the Bengâlî alphabet, that is to say, *first*, the consonants; *secondly*, the vowels; and, *thirdly*, the vowels in conjunction with the consonant क.
2. What mark is fixed to a final consonant to denote that the vowel is not sounded?
3. How many genders have substantives, and how are they applied?
4. What are the modes in which the feminine is formed from the masculine? What is the feminine of হরিন and হস্তী?

5. How many numbers and cases have nouns? Decline in the singular and plural the noun পুত্র.
6. Decline the personal pronoun তুমি.
7. What are two demonstrative pronouns, and what is the difference of their signification?
8. How many tenses have verbs? Name them.
9. Give the first person singular in each tense of the verb কয় with the signification in English.

BENGÂLÎ.

J. C. MARSHMAN, Esq.

June 25th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. How many irregular verbs are there in Bengâlî? Write them down.
2. Write out in Bengâlî the following past participles :—
   born, known, fallen, destroyed, dead.
3. Give the meaning of the following adverbs অদ্য, যাবৎ, রাত্রি, সেখানে, পশ্চাৎ, দূরে, মিথ্যা, প্রায়।
4. Write out the days of the week in Bengâlî.
5. Put down the Bengâlî figures and cardinal numbers.
6. Write out the following passage in Roman characters :—

   মহারাজ তোমার শত্রুর কীর্ত্তি ঘর হইতে কদাচিৎ বাহিরে যায় না, তাহাকে পণ্ডিতেরা অসতী কহে। তোমার কীর্ত্তি সর্ব্বদা ভ্রমন করে ইহাকে কবিরা সতী বলেন॥

7. Write in Bengâlî characters the following words :—

ratree.	jeenee.	jooba.
neekoteh.	korebo.	ek.
raja.	sthan.	kotha.
tota.	preeyu.	ekhon.
bhasa.	mudhye.	eeha.

8. Translate the following passage into English :—

   এক সহরে এক স্বর্ণকারেতে এবং এক সূত্রধারেতে এমত প্রনয় ছিল যে সকল লোকেরা ইহারদিগকে দেখিয় হহারা দুই ভ্রাতা এই অনুমান করিত॥

9. Translate the following passages into Bengâlî :—

   Well, I have got various sorts of metals, clothes, and other articles in my ship; it is necessary to sell them and to buy country goods.

   Having gone down into the country to my native village, I saw my father, who is growing old, and my brother, who has bought two bullocks and a plough, and rented two bigahs of land from the zemindar.

TELUGU.

J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq.

June 25th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

For Translation into English :—

వాడు యెవడో యెంత మట్టుకు విచారించినా తెలియ లేదుకాని వాడు భావిలోపడి చచ్చినట్టు ఆచూచినవాడి వల్ల నాకు తెలినిదని.

కోపము చేస్తి నేను యేమి చేయగలను మీతొవున వచ్చి మాట్లాడగా సకలము తెలుస్తున్నది.

దారి తప్పి వచ్చినా తొవున అయినటువంటి రెండు యెద్దలను సరించి యీనెల తమకు అర్జి వ్రాసుకొని వున్నాను.

దోవలోవుక తొటి చెట్టుకింద కూర్చుంది నిళ్లు తొసుతూవుండెను, అక్కడికి యెవ్వరురాలెదు.

For Translation into Telugu :—

About a month ago he took the cattle to the field near the hill. He saw a dead horse there, and informed me of it. I cannot say where the horse came from, nor to whom it belongs. If you wish I will make inquiries.

When you went to that village I wrote to you a letter, but you have not written to me. You must write to me sometimes.

I trusted that you would give me assistance.

The witness says that he knows nothing about it.

TELUGU.

J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq.

June 25th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. What is the genitive or inflected form of వర్తకుడు, a merchant, and రాయి, a stone ?
2. Write in Telugu the following instances of cases of nouns :—

The merchants.
O merchants.
To the fields / In the field } పొలము = field.
A tiger / Tigers } పులి = a tiger.
In the shade, నిడ = shade.
With stones.

3. What peculiar force do the terminations in the following instances impart. Translate each word.

వర్తకులా, వర్తకులే, వర్తకులో.

నేనా, నేనే, నేనో.

యేమో, యెప్పుడో.

4. Express in Telugu the words He, She, It.

5. What is the inflected form of the Telugu word for "it"? Give the ablative case singular.

6. What is the distinction between మేము and మనము, both signifying "we."

7. When is తో ను used.

8. Explain the tenses and persons in the following instances :—

అమ్మి అమ్మిన అమ్ముతున్నాడు అమ్మినాడు అమ్మినది	from అమ్ము to sell.
చదువుదును చదువును చదువక	from చదువు to read.
మన్నించి మన్నించకుండా	from మన్నించు to forgive.

9. Give the aorist of పంపు = send, in the following persons :—

I send.	He sends.
I send not.	He sends not.

10. Write in Telugu the following :—

Go thou — పోవు = to go.

We said — చెప్పు = to say.

I cannot say (the negative form of కలుగు to be able, is to be added here to the verb *to say*).

11. Write the causal form of the following verbs :—

అమ్ము to sell.

చెప్పు to tell.

కొట్టు to beat.

12. How is the passive verb formed ? And show the passive form in the following instances :—

I am sent — పంపు = to send.

It was done — చేయు = to do.

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley.

June 27th. 10 A.M.—1 PM.

To be translated into Arabic :—

Mohammed was apprized of the approach of the enemy ; but as he could oppose them only with a very inferior force, he thought it more advisable to await their attack within the walls of the city than hazard an engagement in the open plain. Most of the officers, however, were of a contrary opinion, and demanded to be led to battle. After morning prayers the army of the true believers, amounting only to one thousand men, left the capital, and encamped at the base of the mountain, distant six miles to the northward. The prophet, though deserted by fifty of his followers, disposed of his troops to the best advantage. Having no cavalry,—for, except the horse on which he rode, there was not one in the whole army,—he posted forty archers in the rear, fearing he might be surrounded by the enemy, who were at least three times his number. The Koreish drew up in form of a crescent : the centre commanded by Abu Sofian, and the right by the famous Khaled, the bravest and most successful of the Arabian generals. Both armies stood facing each other. At the signal of attack, the Moslems fell upon the idolaters with a fury that nothing could withstand.

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley.

June 27th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

To be translated into English :—

جبل دماوند بناحية الري يناطح النجوم ارتفاعاً ويحكيها امتناعاً لا يعلوه الغنم في ارتفاعة ولا الطير فى تحليقة قال مسعر بن مهلهل انه جبل مشرف عال شاهق شامخ لا يفارق اعلاه الثلج شتاءً ولا صيفاً ولا يقدر الانسان ان يعلو ذروته تراه الناس من عقبة همذان والناظر من الريّ يظنّ انه مشرف عليه وبينهما ثلاثة فراسخ او اثنان ويزعم بعض العامّة ان سليمان بن داود عم حبس فيه ماردًا من المردة يقال له صخر وزعم آخرون ان افريدون الملك حبس فيه بيوراسف الذي يقال له الضحاك وان دخاناً يخرج من الكهف تقول العامة انه نفس بيوراسف ويرون ناراً من ذلك الكهف يقولون انها عيناه وتسمع همهمة يقولون انه صوته قال فاعتبرت ذلك وصعدت الجبل حتى وصلت الي نصفه بمشقة شديدة ومخاطرة بالنفس وما اظنّ احداً يجاوز ذلك الموضع الذي وصلت اليه وتامّلت الحال فرايت عينا كبريتية وحولها كبريت

مستحجر فاذا طلعت عليه الشمس التهب وظهرت فيه نار والي جانبة مجري يمرّ تحت الجبل تخترقه رياح مختلفة فتحدث منها اصوات متضادّة علي ايقاعات متناسبة فمرّة مثل صهيل الخيل ومرّة مثل نهيق الحمار ومرة مثل كلام الناس ويظهر المصغي اليه مثل الكلام الجهوري دون المفهوم وفوق المجهول وذلك الدخان يصعد من العين الكبريتية واذا نظر سكّان هذا الجبل الي الحبّ الذي تذخره النمل وتكثر من ذلك فعلموا انه سنة قحط واذا دامت عليهم الامطار وتاذّوا بها صبّوا لبن المعز علي النار فانقطعت وقد امتحنت هذا من دعواهم دفعات فوجدتهم فيه صادقين وما راي احد راس هذا الجبل في وقت من الاوقات منحسراً عن الثلج الّا وقد وقعت فتنة وهرّقت الدماء من الجانب الذي يري منحسراً وهذه العلامة ايضا صحيحة باجماع اهل الناحية ۞ وبقرب الجبل معدن الكحل الرازي والمرتك والاسرب والزاج هذا كلّه قول مسعر ۞

Parse and analyse the following words in the above paper :—

اصوات and ,المردة ,ناراً ,آخرون ,ناظر ,تحليق.

HINDÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

June 28th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

I.

Translate into English two out of the four following passages :—

a. जो विद्या पढ़ते हैं वे एकाएकी किसी के कुल में नहीं आते परन्तु बात को सुन उस का आगा पीछा सोच जो उचित होता है सो करते हैं।

चतुर लोगों को यह बात चाहिये कि जिस राजा के राज्य में रहें उस की आज्ञा के अनुसार चलें और जो इस बात पर ध्यान नहीं रखते वे अपने किये को पछंचते हैं।

अंधे लंगड़े लूले और दीनों को मत सताओ। बने तो कुछ उन्हें देकर उन से प्रीति कर बोलो जिस से तुम्हारा भला हो। और अपनी सन्था याद कर गुरु को सुना दोगे तो गुरु तुम से प्रीति कर बोलेंगे और मा बाप तुम्हारा विशेष लाड़ करेंगे।

b. एक कहावत है कि जो घड़ा जल से पूर्ण है सो शब्द नहीं करता। अधभरा घड़ा बऊत शब्द करता है। इसी प्रकार से जिस का मन सचमुच बिद्या से भरा है सो अहंकार से बकबक नहीं करता पर धीरज से नम्रता की बातें बोलता है।

जब तुम और बिद्याओं को सीखते हो तब नीतिशास्त्र का भी अभ्यास करते जाओ। क्योंकि और बिद्याओं से केवल बुद्धि का प्रकाश होता है पर नीतिशास्त्र मन को सुधारता है। जिस का मन और स्वभाव नीतिशास्त्र की सुशिक्षा से सुधरे नहीं उस को और २ बिद्या का पढ़ाना ऐसा है जैसे सांप को दूध पिलाके उस के बिष को बढ़ाना।

ईश्वर ने सब पदार्थ मनुष्यों के उपयोग और सुख के लिये बनाये हैं। सो उन के स्वभाव और गुण आदि के जानने से मनुष्य उन को अनेक प्रकार से अपने काम में लाके बऊत लाभ प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

c. सब धनों से बिद्यारूपी धन अति श्रेष्ठ है। और धन का व्यय करने से क्षय होता है। पर यह धन और भी बढ़ता है। इस धन को चोर आदिकों से डर नहीं है। इतर धन मनुष्य को मदमत्त करके अंधा करता है पर बिद्या धन अंतर्दृष्टि को खोलता है। इस लिये एक बड़े ज्ञानी ने कहा है कि बिद्या लालों से अधिक मोलवान है। और सब वस्तें जो बाञ्छा करने के योग्य हैं उन में से कोई उस के समान नहीं है।

d. इस बात को सब जानते हैं कि पूर्ब पश्चिम उत्तर दक्षिण पृथिवी की ये चार दिशा हैं। उन के जानने की यह रीत है कि थोड़ी रात से उठकर जिधर उजेला देखो उधर ध्यान लगाकर दृष्टि दो और जिस जगह से सूर्य निकले उधर पूर्ब दिशा जानो। और बारह बजे अर्थात ठीक दो पहर पै जहां सूर्य देखो उस सूध में धरती पै दक्खिन जानो। और उस समय सूर्य की ओर मुख करने से पीठ पीछे उत्तर समझो। फिर दिन ढलते समय देखो कि सूर्य चलता २ जिस जगह जाकर अस्त अर्थात छुप जाय वहां पश्चिम दिशा मानो। स्पष्ट यह है कि पूर्ब पश्चिम एक रेखा में होते हैं और उत्तर दक्षिण एक रेखा में।

II.

a. Decline पिता, यह, and क्या.

b. Give the Hindî words for 6–10, 20, 30, 50, 80, 100, and for "first," &c., to "fifth."

c. Write the numerals 1–10.

d. How are comparatives and superlatives formed?

e. How are passive verbs formed?

f. What is meant by nominal verbs?

g. How are permission and acquisition expressed by verbs?

h. What particles of negation are used with the imperative?

i. When is the sign of the genitive omitted between substantives?

j. What is implied by the reduplication of substantives, pronouns, adjectives, and participles?

HINDÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

June 28th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

I.

Translate into English:—

किसी मनुष्य के दो बेटे थे। और उस के छोटे बेटे ने बाप से कहा ऐ बाप धन का जो भाग मुझे पड़ता है वह मुझे दे। तब उस ने उन को संपत बांट दी। और बहुत दिन न होते छोटा बेटा अपने सब धन को इकट्ठा कर दूर देश को चला गया और वहां कुचाल में अपना धन उड़ा दिया। जब वह अपना सब कुछ उठा चुका तब उस देश में बड़ी महंगी हुई और वह कंगाल होने लगा। और वह जाय उस देश के एक निवासी के यहां लग गया। और उस ने सूअर चराने को उसे अपने खेतों में भेजा। और उस ने बहुत करके चाहा कि उन छिलकों से जो सूअर खाते थे अपना पेट भरे। पर किसी मनुष्य ने उसे न दिये।

II.

Translate into Hindî:—

a. Observe the trees. The higher they grow, the deeper their roots strike downwards into the earth. Owing to the firmness of their roots, trees stand upright. When a strong wind blows, they shake, but do not fall.

b. When you discover a fault in another, so do as to derive some advantage from it. And what you should do is this: endeavour to cast out any similar blemish that you see in yourself.

c. A woman is never fit for independence. Let her father look after her in childhood, her husband, in adolescence, and her sons, in old age. Thus says one of the wise men of the East.

d. One ought not to contract friendship with the wicked. Coal, ignited, burns; unignited, it blackens the hand.

5.—STATISTICS.

TABLE I.—OPEN COMPETITION of 1864.—TABLE of MARKS.—SELECTED CANDIDATES.

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	Name.	Age on May 1st, 1864.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.														
				Language and Literature of							Pure Mathematics.	Mixed Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
				England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.							
				Composition.	Literature, &c.												
				Maximum Number of Marks.													
				500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	625	625	500	500	375	375	7,125
1		Martin; William Thomas - - -	19	250	720	239	465	251	257	—	—	—	—	245	187	182	2,796
2		Williams; George Robert Carlisle - -	21	330	380	486	531	319	—	225	—	—	—	—	98	225	2,594
3		Low; George Emmanuel - - -	18	240	466	423	570	293	—	—	132	133	—	145	—	—	2,402
4		Knox; George Edward - - -	18	200	536	478	528	251	—	—	—	—	—	—	237	140	2,370
5		Tucker; Henry St. George - - -	19	200	638	257	373	258	—	220	—	—	205	183	—	—	2,334
6		Harkness; Thomas Francis - - -	21	370	637	159	433	243	—	—	0	—	0	181	97	167	2,287
7		Porter; Fortescue Willoughby - - -	18	320	587	302	439	239	209	—	—	—	—	—	113	—	2,209
8		Le Fanu; William Joseph Henry - -	21	170	624	409	517	256	—	—	—	—	—	—	215	—	2,191
9		Stevens; John Foster - - - -	18	330	490	—	443	295	222	—	—	—	—	—	164	237	2,181
10		Smith; Spencer Faithorne Arthur - -	21	100	630	471	617	219	—	—	—	—	—	0	92	—	2,129
11		Buchanan; Edward - - - -	19	260	618	179	392	275	255	—	—	—	—	—	140	—	2,119
12		MacDonnell; Anthony Patrick - -	20	220	625	229	332	281	220	—	—	—	—	206	—	—	2,113
13		Finlay; Herbert Blakey - - -	19	300	480	251	415	246	—	190	—	—	—	—	223	—	2,105
14		Robinson; Alexander - - - -	21	120	521	404	474	245	238	—	—	—	—	—	92	—	2,094
15		Candy; Richard Edward - - -	20	240	655	446	509	—	—	—	—	—	—	152	88	—	2,090
16		Mulock; Henry Pilkington - - -	18	100	391	356	441	276	—	270	—	—	249	—	—	—	2,083
17		Wilkinson; Thomas Ormerod - -	20	400	666	—	380	255	—	—	—	—	—	144	0	223	2,068
18		Thaine; William - - - -	20	130	261	336	389	—	—	—	421	311	—	—	213	—	2,061
19		Blennerhassett; William - - -	18	120	331	273	460	209	—	—	101	65	129	134	88	140	2,050
20		Priestley; Henry - - - -	21	170	481	321	377	285	—	—	—	—	—	187	204	—	2,025

The cipher indicates that the number of marks obtained did not represent "a competent knowledge" of the subject.

[*For this examination no candidate was considered to possess "a competent knowledge" who did not obtain, in English Composition one-sixth of the maximum, in English Literature, &c. one-sixth, in Greek one-sixth, in Latin one-sixth, in French, German, or Italian one-half, in Pure Mathematics one-tenth, in Mixed Mathematics one-tenth, in Natural Science or Moral Science one-fourth, and in Sanskrit or Arabic one-sixth.*]

TABLE I.—Open Competition of 1864.—Table of Marks.—Selected Candidates—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	Name.	Age on May 1st, 1864.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.														
				Language and Literature of							Pure Mathematics.	Mixed Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
				England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.							
				Composition.	Literature, &c.												
				Maximum Number of Marks.													
				500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	625	625	500	500	375	375	7,125
21		Armstrong; John Scobell	21	85	575	232	344	280	268	—	—	—	—	0	102	119	2,005
22		Candy; Edward Townshend	19	250	679	440	445	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	—	1,984
23		Charles; John George	21	190	417	239	334	247	0	290	—	—	148	—	111	—	1,976
24		Purser; William Edward	18	320	572	—	417	237	312	—	117	0	0	—	—	—	1,975
25		Oldham; William Benjamin	19	100	465	421	559	259	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	1,954
26		Keyser; Alfred	19	300	564	—	279	286	287	—	115	63	—	0	—	—	1,894
		Smith; William McLaren	21	100	355	—	—	0	—	—	513	411	337	178	0	—	1,894
		Toynbee; George	19	200	545	—	236	273	—	271	—	—	—	132	237	—	1,894
29		Tagg; Arundel	20	150	466	251	376	270	—	—	—	—	0	218	156	—	1,887
30		Macleane; Charles Donald	21	300	425	342	481	204	—	0	—	—	—	129	—	—	1,881
31		Mackenzie; Thomas Duncan	20	300	553	245	334	279	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	—	1,850
32		Forrest; John	18	150	402	211	419	259	207	—	0	0	—	—	200	—	1,848
33		Pearse; Edwin Langford	20	180	313	132	305	236	267	200	—	—	—	0	206	—	1,839
34		Jones; Joseph Birdsall	18	220	479	230	356	224	—	—	231	79	0	—	—	—	1,819
35		James; Henry Evan Murchison	18	380	390	341	464	207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,782
36		Carey; Arthur Douglas	19	300	388	156	357	204	225	0	—	—	—	—	133	—	1,763
37		Middleton; James Russell	20	110	335	221	382	212	—	—	144	204	—	134	—	—	1,742
38		Campbell; John McLeod	19	250	416	257	429	197	0	—	—	—	—	174	—	—	1,723
39		Crompton; William	21	370	272	293	587	188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,710
40		Spence; James Knox	19	270	378	—	368	259	—	—	155	147	0	0	129	—	1,706

The cipher indicates that the number of marks obtained did not represent "a competent knowledge" of the subject.

OPEN COMPETITION of 1864.—TABLE of MARKS.—Candidates not Selected.

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
		LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF							Pure Mathematics.	Mixed Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
		England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.							
		Composition.	Literature, &c.												
		Maximum Number of Marks.													
		500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	625	625	500	500	375	375	7,125
41		280	410	245	368	—	—	—	290	—	—	—	111	—	1,704
42		250	367	267	420	199	—	—	—	—	—	0	185	—	1,688
43		150	354	241	427	236	—	0	0	—	—	—	85	188	1,681
44		250	555	—	—	201	282	220	—	—	—	—	167	—	1,675
45		180	549	0	253	225	—	—	101	98	—	259	—	—	1,665
46		380	325	410	415	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	134	—	1,664
47		170	419	—	310	306	—	—	—	—	—	186	160	111	1,662
48		190	377	230	391	237	—	0	—	—	—	236	—	—	1,661
49		300	537	235	405	—	—	—	—	—	—	171	—	—	1,648
50		90	367	277	466	240	197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,637
51		160	394	162	282	252	—	—	93	0	0	—	106	170	1,619
52		230	422	364	525	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	1,611
53		200	375	305	494	215	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	1,589
54		110	356	247	354	207	0	—	—	—	189	—	109	—	1,572
55		140	457	—	—	223	189	—	82	140	176	164	—	—	1,571
56		180	478	221	323	215	—	0	—	—	—	—	140	—	1,557
57		200	418	197	358	215	—	—	0	0	—	0	—	165	1,553
58		100	464	147	308	197	194	0	—	—	—	—	141	—	1,551
59		320	404	355	465	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	1,544
60		140	475	—	295	—	—	—	—	—	373	135	104	—	1,522
61		300	354	353	420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	—	1,504
62		300	370	258	361	205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,494
63		160	316	—	245	264	307	—	—	—	—	198	—	—	1,490
64		130	199	275	404	233	230	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	1,471
65		280	479	222	348	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	129	—	1,458
66		170	395	212	436	237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,450
67		110	383	—	246	266	271	0	—	—	—	—	—	169	1,445
		90	329	354	424	0	—	—	—	—	0	129	119	—	1,445
		400	417	0	277	222	—	—	—	—	—	129	—	—	1,445
70		320	466	243	409	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	1,438
71		85	402	0	282	206	—	—	—	—	—	0	220	242	1,437
72		120	345	150	306	0	332	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	1,423
73		0	406	—	—	277	332	290	—	—	—	0	107	—	1,412
		420	413	182	397	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,412
75		90	464	202	235	227	191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,409
76		120	435	271	317	228	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	1,371
77		130	281	256	295	—	—	—	256	142	—	—	—	—	1,360
78		180	282	442	446	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	1,350
79		200	352	131	218	0	—	—	111	162	—	175	—	—	1,349
80		240	575	155	373	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	1,343
81		100	497	—	270	226	0	—	159	—	—	—	84	—	1,336
82		120	451	—	—	287	199	0	—	—	134	138	0	—	1,329
83		200	498	161	315	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	145	—	1,319
84		0	377	176	283	0	—	—	180	160	138	—	—	—	1,314
85		270	407	169	467	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	1,313

The cipher indicates that the number of marks obtained did not represent "a competent knowledge" of the subject.

Open Competition of 1864.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not Selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
		Language and Literature of													
		England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Pure Mathematics.	Mixed Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
		Composition.	Literature, &c.												
		Maximum Number of Marks.													
		500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	625	625	500	500	375	375	7,125
86		250	581	153	322	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,306
87		290	401	175	438	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	1,304
88		120	481	170	330	202	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	1,303
89		0	316	—	—	200	205	—	216	177	—	187	—	—	1,301
90		150	358	141	321	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	196	131	1,297
		110	611	—	294	—	—	—	—	—	—	282	—	—	1,297
92		100	346	355	394	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	—	1,274
93		190	196	214	471	199	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,270
94		0	302	383	494	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	77	—	1,256
95		120	286	221	418	204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,249
96		100	235	164	432	—	317	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	1,248
97		200	0	313	464	256	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	1,233
98		90	334	165	281	210	—	—	140	0	—	0	—	—	1,220
		90	399	309	256	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	166	—	1,220
100		110	338	0	265	189	—	0	—	—	—	—	189	114	1,205
101		85	428	0	255	—	—	—	108	127	0	197	—	—	1,200
102		100	235	165	185	212	200	0	102	0	—	—	—	—	1,199
103		100	418	300	368	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,186
		230	461	0	190	0	305	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	1,186
105		200	238	147	334	199	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	1,184
106		100	280	320	396	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	81	—	1,177
107		170	411	263	332	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	1,176
108		150	356	0	238	207	210	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	1,161
109		140	327	196	367	0	—	—	—	—	128	—	—	—	1,158
110		180	422	—	—	262	189	—	—	—	0	0	97	—	1,150
111		350	411	0	192	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	109	1,141
112		170	406	0	286	278	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	1,140
113		120	332	0	286	—	—	—	—	—	208	190	—	—	1,136
114		130	432	0	348	211	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	1,121
		180	279	261	401	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	1,121
116		100	498	0	239	282	—	—	0	—	0	—	—	—	1,119
117		150	406	157	261	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	143	1,117
118		240	384	—	171	0	—	—	175	142	0	0	—	—	1,112
119		150	0	240	453	201	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	1,108
120		200	168	318	414	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,100
121		200	251	0	233	226	189	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	1,099
122		120	351	161	316	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	148	—	1,096
123		140	400	—	—	263	—	—	85	0	0	128	76	—	1,092
		240	341	0	235	191	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	1,092
125		150	302	—	323	313	0	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	1,088
126		250	258	—	185	199	195	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	1,087
127		140	289	—	0	209	299	0	—	—	—	0	148	—	1,085
128		180	271	141	242	0	246	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	1,080
129		150	261	170	495	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,076
130		90	284	206	260	—	0	—	213	—	—	—	—	—	1,053
		180	427	—	—	217	229	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	1,053

The cipher indicates that the number of marks obtained did not represent "a competent knowledge" of the subject.

Open Competition of 1864.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not Selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
		Language and Literature of													
		England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Pure Mathematics.	Mixed Mathematics.	Natural Science	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
		Composition.	Literature, &c.												
		Maximum Number of Marks.													
		500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	625	625	500	500	375	375	7,125
132		230	308	—	186	317	0	—	0	0	—	0	—	—	1,041
133		110	320	202	251	—	—	—	—	—	—	155	—	—	1,038
134		250	452	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	133	200	1,035
135		140	300	0	295	219	0	—	—	—	—	—	77	—	1,031
136		140	478	—	0	0	—	—	111	69	0	227	—	—	1,025
137		200	200	236	379	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,015
138		140	310	141	226	197	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	1,014
139		120	500	0	199	192	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	1,011
140		85	339	188	225	0	—	—	69	78	0	0	—	—	984
141	{	90	352	—	—	263	260	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	965
	{	100	567	—	—	298	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	965
143		110	358	202	293	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	963
144	{	85	315	277	276	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	953
	{	170	506	0	277	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	953
146	{	90	344	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	206	297	937
	{	190	401	—	0	194	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	152	937
148		150	300	—	141	0	188	—	—	—	—	—	—	156	935
149		85	327	199	321	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	932
150		85	216	274	348	0	—	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	923
151		200	300	0	196	0	—	—	129	93	0	0	—	—	918
152		0	242	176	276	0	210	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	904
153		90	332	0	169	205	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	—	892
154		300	417	—	141	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	858
155		90	218	—	—	203	217	0	—	—	—	0	115	—	843
156		100	287	—	—	—	—	—	106	88	125	134	0	—	840
157		130	381	—	178	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	103	—	792
158		150	291	—	141	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	72	135	789
159		150	350	0	278	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	778
160		100	260	143	273	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	776
161		140	285	0	348	0	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	773
162		180	323	—	257	0	—	—	0	0	—	0	—	—	760
163		120	261	0	173	204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	758
164		90	191	141	334	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	756
165	{	150	398	0	200	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	748
	{	0	232	208	308	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	748
167	{	120	350	0	276	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	746
	{	—	347	—	201	0	—	—	126	72	0	0	—	—	746
169		150	188	—	—	—	—	—	101	155	141	—	0	—	735
170		260	190	0	278	0	—	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	728
171		150	0	262	312	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	724
172		120	319	0	253	0	—	—	0	—	0	—	—	—	692
173		150	355	—	184	0	—	0	—	—	0	0	0	—	689
174		300	220	—	161	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	—	681
175		0	365	—	127	0	—	—	100	86	0	—	—	—	678
176		170	244	—	—	—	—	—	97	156	—	0	0	—	667

The cipher indicates that the number of marks obtained did not represent "a competent knowledge" of the subject.

Open Competition of 1864.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not Selected—*concluded.*

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
		Language and Literature of													Total.
		England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Pure Mathematics.	Mixed Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
		Composition.	Literature, &c.												
		Maximum Number of Marks.													
		500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	625	625	500	500	375	375	7,125
177		0	245	150	266	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	661
178		90	423	—	139	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	652
179		90	237	0	233	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	650
180		90	259	—	274	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	623
181		130	0	204	260	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	594
182		150	436	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	—	586
183		120	321	0	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	583
184		100	0	0	218	259	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	577
185		130	243	0	188	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	561
186		0	291	0	173	0	—	0	92	0	—	—	—	—	556
187	{	—	—	0	237	312	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	549
	{	200	349	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	549
189		120	205	—	144	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	79	548
190		0	190	0	247	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	102	—	539
191		85	215	0	136	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	100	—	536
192		100	215	0	0	0	—	—	85	0	—	—	96	—	496
193		0	209	0	281	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	490
194		110	237	—	126	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	473
195		200	268	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	468
196		0	180	0	280	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	460
197		120	224	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	88	432
198		90	191	—	0	0	—	—	0	71	0	—	76	—	428
199		110	283	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	393
200		120	271	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	391
201		130	258	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	388
202		130	0	—	—	—	—	—	97	65	0	0	94	—	386
203		85	270	—	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	355
204		110	0	0	241	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	351
205		90	0	0	227	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	317
206		—	0	0	306	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	306
207	{	85	211	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296
	{	100	0	0	196	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296
209		90	0	—	—	201	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	291
210		0	0	0	281	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	281
211		90	0	0	183	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	273
212		0	263	—	0	0	0	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	263
213		0	261	—	—	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	261
214		85	0	0	163	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	248
215		150	0	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	85	—	235
216		90	0	0	127	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	217
217		180	0	—	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	180
		0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
218	{	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0

The cipher indicates that the number of marks obtained did not represent "a competent knowledge" of the subject.

II. TABLE OF MARKS.—FURTHER EXAMINATION OF THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1863.

Order of Merit.		NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Presidency, &c.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED BY EACH CANDIDATE IN												Total.
In First Examination.	In Further Examination.			Law.	Political Economy.	History and Geography of India.	Sanskrit.	Hindustani.	Hindi.	Bengali.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Arabic.	Gujeratti.	Mahratti.	
				Maximum.												
				1,000	500	500	500	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	2,850
11	1	Rampini; Robert Fulton	North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude.	883	270	390	240	235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,018
1	2	Smeaton; George	Do.	864	350	376	—	202	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	1,992
38	3	Happell; William Alexander	Madras	659	275	381	274	—	—	—	—	328	—	—	—	1,917
4	4	Neill; John William	North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude.	702	250	381	314	248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,895
5	5	Rivaz; Charles Montgomery	Do.	654	230	358	342	283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,867
43	6	*Tagore; Satyendra Nath	Bombay	623	200	318	383	—	—	304	—	—	—	—	—	1,828
26	7	†Thorburn; Septimus Smet	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	735	245	371	202	255	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,808
30	8	Sturrock; John	Madras	762	235	307	—	—	—	—	200	300	—	—	—	1,804
15	9	Fryer; Frederick William Richards	North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude.	762	285	350	—	188	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,796
9	10	Stogdon Abraham William	Do.	699	300	334	—	212	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,770
3	11	Lidderdale; Edward Keate	Bombay	723	250	412	—	229	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	1,764
47	12	Lyon; Andrew	Do.	740	255	326	—	233	—	—	—	—	—	—	204	1,758
14	13	Venning; Frederick	North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude.	778	200	342	253	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,751
8	14	Trafford; Richard Wylme	Do.	715	250	318	—	247	219	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,749
56	15	Buick; David	Madras	705	240	411	175	—	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	1,711
11		Hallett; John Revans	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	729	220	276	—	244	—	242	—	—	—	—	—	1,711
34	17	‡Turner; Henry Gribble	Madras	597	195	344	—	—	—	—	255	308	—	—	—	1,699
6	18	Bullock; Frederick d'Olbert	North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude.	795	215	242	213	201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,666
16	19	§Huddlestone; Thomas Creswick	Do.	694	200	328	294	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,664
46	20	Bird; Charles Augustus	Madras	648	220	292	—	—	—	—	195	308	—	—	—	1,663
41	21	Jardine; John	Bombay	675	275	244	—	220	215	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,629
33	22	Campbell; Lorne Augustus	Madras	536	260	345	—	—	—	—	185	300	—	—	—	1,626
50	23	Wellesley; Henry William	Do.	484	225	313	—	—	—	—	295	307	—	—	—	1,624
35	24	Grigg; Henry Bidewell	Do.	645	205	278	—	—	—	—	200	295	—	—	—	1,623

* This Candidate also passed a creditable examination in Hindi and Arabic.
† This Candidate also passed a creditable examination in Hindi.
‡ This Candidate also passed a creditable examination in Arabic.
§ This Candidate also passed a creditable examination in Persian.

II. TABLE OF MARKS.—FURTHER EXAMINATION OF THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1863—*continued.*

Order of Merit. In First Examination.	Order of Merit. In Further Examination.	Name of Candidate.	Presidency, &c.	Number of Marks obtained by each Candidate in: Law.	Political Economy.	History and Geography of India.	Sanskrit.	Hindustani.	Hindi.	Bengali.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Arabic.	Gujeratti.	Mahratti.	Total.
			Maximum.	1,000	500	500	500	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	2,850
23	25	Gordon; Hamilton Winkup	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	656	225	279	—	244	—	218	—	—	—	—	—	1,622
39	26	Hardinge; Thomas Von Donop	Madras	624	200	281	237	—	—	—	265	—	—	—	—	1,607
—	27	Austin; Ware Plumptre	Do.	594	245	247	—	—	—	—	—	297	209	—	—	1,592
60	28	Clogstoun; Herbert Frederick	Do.	583	180	267	—	—	—	—	245	312	—	—	—	1,587
59	29	Chamberlain; George Kennaway	Do.	672	275	237	261	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,572
10	30	Gardiner; John William	North West Provinces, Punjab and Oude.	726	200	202	236	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,549
61	31	Knox; Charles Jeffrey	Madras	597	165	246	—	—	—	—	265	265	—	—	—	1,538
7	32	Beachcroft; Francis Porten	North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude.	631	275	329	130	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,528
49	33	Lee Warner; John	Madras	576	220	306	—	120	—	—	—	305	—	—	—	1,527
62	34	Burrows; Leonard Robert	Do.	675	210	320	—	—	—	—	—	318	—	—	—	1,523
54	35	Turner; Edward	Do.	612	205	262	133	—	—	—	—	270	—	—	—	1,482
24	36	Pears; James Maurice	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	666	210	311	—	147	—	144	—	—	—	—	—	1,478
32	37	Rice; Robert	Madras	589	155	248	218	—	—	—	265	—	—	—	—	1,475
55	38	Overbury; Edward Noel	Do.	490	200	254	—	—	—	—	220	310	—	—	—	1,474
51	39	Hall; Francis Edward	Do.	540	175	212	303	—	—	—	—	242	—	—	—	1,472
48	40	Gibson; Edward	Do.	544	230	220	—	—	—	—	155	315	—	—	—	1,464
58	41	Atkinson; Arthur Johnston Breeks	Do.	541	180	294	—	—	—	—	145	278	—	—	—	1,438
13	42	Nicholls; George Jasper	North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude.	619	190	371	—	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,402
21	43	*Manson; Alexander	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	525	200	193	224	—	252	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,394
37	44	Blathwayt; Charles George	Bombay	575	210	279	—	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	168	1,385
19	45	Meres; William Fitzpatrick	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	583	195	243	—	191	—	171	—	—	—	—	—	1,383
17	46	Ellison; Thomas Edward	North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude.	611	190	204	—	219	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,382
52	47	Nugent; John	Bombay	699	200	312	—	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,381
19	48	Hodgkinson; George James Spence	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	628	150	229	—	190	—	169	—	—	—	—	—	1,366
28	49	Cordeaux; Edward	Bombay	571	145	234	—	172	—	—	—	—	228	—	—	1,350
27	50	Baker; Montagu Bernard	Do.	656	265	262	—	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,336
45	51	Grant; George Francis Mytton	Do.	678	180	280	—	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,331
40	52	Ayerst; George	Bombay	566	145	205	—	162	—	—	—	—	—	110	—	1,188

* This candidate also passed a creditable examination in Hindustani and Persian.

TABLE III.—RANK, PROFESSION, or OCCUPATION of the FATHERS of the CANDIDATES in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1864.

Professions, &c.	No. of Candidates whose Fathers belonged to the Professions named.	
	Total No. of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
Army, Officers of	15	5
Navy, Officers of	2	—
Civil Service of India	22	4
Home Civil Service	6	1
Colonial Civil Service	2	—
Consul of a Foreign State	1	—
CLERGY, &c.:—Clergyman	43	9
„ of Church of Scotland	2	1
Dissenting Ministers	3	1
Missionary	1	—
LAW :—Advocates, Barristers	7	—
Assistant Clerk of Session	1	1
Solicitors, Writers	6	2
Notary Public	1	—
Physician and M.D.	10	3
Surgeon	7	1
Civil Engineers (2–0) ; Librarian (1–1) ; Principal of College (1–1) ; Professors (2–0) ; Secretary to Bank (1–0); Secretary to Insurance Office (1–0); Surveyor (1–0).	9	2
Schoolmaster	1	—
J. P.	3	1
Gentlemen ; "Landed Proprietors" ; "Of no Profession"	23	1
Sugar Planter ; Indigo Planter	2	—
Corn Merchant (1–1) ; Merchant (14–0) ; Newspaper Proprietor (1–0) ; Wine Merchant (2–0).	18	1
Agent (1–0) ; Baker (1–0) ; Carpenter (1–0) ; Clerk of the Works (1–0) ; Dentist (1–0) ; Draper (3–1) ; Druggist (2–1) ; Funeral Furnisher (1–1) ; Farmer (11–1) ; Hardware Merchant (1–0) ; Hatter (1–0); Land Agent (1–0) ; Mercer (1–0) ; Perfumer (1–0); Publican (1–0) ; Shoemaker (1–0); Shopkeeper (1–0); Stationer (1–0) ; Tailor (1–1) ; Watchmaker (1–1).	33	6
Not stated	1	1
Total	219	40

TABLE IV.—OCCUPATIONS, since leaving SCHOOL or COLLEGE, of the CANDIDATES EXAMINED in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1864.

Occupation, &c.	Whole No. of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
Clerks in Civil Service - - - - -	1	—
„ to Merchants, &c. - - - - -	7	1
„ Solicitor (articled) - - - - -	2	1
Private Secretary - - - - - -	1	—
Under Secretary to Scientific Society - - -	1	—
Law Student - - - - - -	1	—
Midshipman in Merchant Service - - - -	1	—
Organist - - - - - - -	1	1
Tutor, Teacher - - - - - -	11	—
Planter - - - - - - -	1	—
No Occupation - - - - - -	192	37
	219	40

TABLE V.—SHOWING the SCHOOLS, &c., at which were EDUCATED the CANDIDATES EXAMINED in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1864.

Schools, &c.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
ABERDEEN: Grammar School (1 previously at Free Church School: 1 previously at Old Aberdeen Grammar School).	3	–
Grammar School (Old Aberdeen): (1 previously at Parish School: 1 afterwards at Aberdeen Grammar School).	2	–
Gymnasium (Old Aberdeen: 1 previously at Private School).	3	–
APPERLEY BRIDGE: Wesleyan School - - -	1	–
ARMAGH: Royal School - - - - -	2	1
ATHLONE: Summer Hill College - - - -	1	1
BAKEWELL: Grammar School (1 previously at Plumbland Grammar School).	1	–
BATH: Grammar School (afterwards at Shrewsbury) -	1	1
Sidney College (1 afterwards at Private School) -	1	–
BELFAST: Royal Academical Institution - - -	1	–
BIRMINGHAM: Grammar School - - - -	2	1
BLACKHEATH: Proprietary School (1 previously at Marlborough College).	2	–
BRADFORD: Grammar School - - - - -	1	–
BRAMHAM: College (1 previously at Edinburgh Academy)	1	–
BRENTWOOD: Grammar School (afterwards at Marlborough College).	1	–
BRIDGNORTH: Grammar School - - - -	1	–

Table V.—*continued.*

Schools, &c.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
Brighton: College (1 afterwards at Clifton College: 1 afterwards at Edinburgh Academy).	3	–
Bruton: Grammar School - - - -	1	–
Bury St. Edmunds: Grammar School (afterwards at Rugby).	1	–
Canterbury: King's School (previously at Marlborough College.)	1	–
Carlisle: Cathedral School (afterwards at Durham School).	1	1
Carlow: Lay College - - - - -	1	–
Cheltenham: College (1 afterwards at King William's College, Isle of Man: 1 previously at Felstead Grammar School: 1 afterwards at Royal Military Academy: 1 afterwards at Private School: 1 previously at Private School: 1 previously at Leicester College School: 1 previously at Cheltenham Grammar School).	15	4
Grammar School (afterwards at Cheltenham College).	1	–
Chudleigh: Grammar School - - - -	1	1
Clifton: College - - - - -	1	–
Cowbridge: Grammar School (previously at Swansea Grammar School).	1	–
Dublin: Wesleyan Connexional School - - -	1	–
Dundee: High School (afterwards at Preston Grammar School).	1	–
Dungannon: Royal School (1 previously at Kingstown School).	3	–
Durham: School (1 previously at Carlisle Cathedral School).	3	1
East Retford: Grammar School (previously at Lincoln Grammar School: afterwards at Private School.)	1	1
Edinburgh: Academy (1 afterwards at Rugby: 1 afterwards at Bramham College: 1 previously at Brighton College).	5	–
George Heriot's Hospital - - -	2	–
High School - - - -	3	1
Institution (previously at Lytham Academy)	1	1
Elgin: Academy (afterwards at Kensington Grammar School).	1	–
Enniskillen: Royal School (1 previously at Foreign School).	2	1
Eton: (1 afterwards at Wimborne Grammar School: 1 afterwards at Private School).	5	2
Exeter: Grammar School (previously at Christ's Hospital).	1	–
Felstead: Grammar School (1 afterwards at Cheltenham College).	2	1
Fordyce: Academy - - - - -	1	–
Galway: Erasmus Smith's School - - -	1	–
Glasgow: Academy - - - - -	2	1
Guernsey: Elizabeth College - - - -	1	–
Guildford: Grammar School (afterwards at Private School)	1	1
Harrow: School - - - - -	4	–
Hereford: Cathedral School - - - -	1	–
Ipswich: Grammar School - - - -	1	–
Isle of Man: King William's College (1 previously at Cheltenham College).	3	–

Table V.—*continued.*

Schools, &c.	Number who Succeeded.	Number of Candidates.
Jersey: Victoria College (1 afterwards at Ballinasloe Missionary College).	3	–
Kingston (Canada): Queen's College School	1	1
Kingstown: School (1 afterwards at Tipperary Grammar School: 1 previously at Foreign Schools: 1 afterwards at Dungannon Royal School).	4	3
Lancing: St. Nicholas College (previously at Private School).	1	–
Leicester: College School (afterwards at Cheltenham College).	1	–
Lincoln: Grammar School (afterwards at East Retford Grammar School).	1	1
Liverpool: Collegiate Institution	1	1
London: Charterhouse School	2	–
Christ's Hospital (afterwards at Exeter Grammar School).	1	–
City of London School	1	1
Clapham Grammar School	1	–
Hammersmith, Godolphin Grammar School	1	–
Highgate Grammar School	1	–
Islington Proprietary School	2	1
King's College School (1 previously at Indian School: 1 previously at Uppingham Grammar School).	8	1
Marylebone Grammar School (previously at Private School).	1	1
Merchant Taylors' School	3	1
North London Collegiate School (previously and afterwards at Private School).	1	–
Royal Naval School, New Cross	1	–
St. Paul's School	1	–
University College School	1	1
Westminster School (1 afterwards at Private School).	4	–
Lytham: Academy (afterwards at Edinburgh Institution)	1	1
Manchester: Grammar School	1	–
Marlborough: College (1 afterwards at Blackheath Proprietary School: 1 afterwards at King's School, Canterbury).	8	1
Grammar School (1 previously at Brentwood Grammar School).	1	–
Milton Abbas: Grammar School	1	–
Musselburgh: Grammar School: (afterwards at Edinburgh Academy).	1	–
Norwich: Grammar School	1	–
Perth: Grammar School (afterwards at Trinity College, Glenalmond).	1	–
Plumbland: Grammar School (afterwards at Bakewell Grammar School).	1	–
Rathfarnham: St. Columba's College	1	–
Repton: School	3	1
Rossall: School	2	–
Rugby: School (1 previously at Bury St. Edmund's: 1 previously at Edinburgh Academy).	4	–
St. Andrew's: Madras College	1	1
Sheffield: Wesley College (previously at Private Schools)	1	1
Shrewsbury: School (previously at Bath Grammar School)	1	1
Swansea: Grammar School (afterwards at Cowbridge Grammar School).	1	–
Tipperary: Grammar School (1 previously at Kingstown School).	3	1

TABLE V.—*continued.*

SCHOOLS, &c.	Number who Succeeded.	Number of Candidates.
TONBRIDGE : Grammar School (1 previously under Private Tuition).	4	–
UPPINGHAM : Grammar School (1 afterwards at King's College, London).	2	–
WARWICK : Grammar School (1 previously at Foreign School).	1	–
WATERFORD : Endowed School - - - -	1	–
WIMBORNE : Grammar School (1 previously at Eton) -	2	2
WINCHESTER : - - - - - - -	2	1
WOOLWICH : Royal Military Academy - - -	1	1
WORCESTER : Cathedral School (previously at Worcester Grammar School).	1	–
Grammar School (afterwards at Worcester Cathedral School).	1	–
BRITISH SCHOOL - - - - - - -	1	–
FOREIGN SCHOOL - - - - - - -	5	1
FREE CHURCH SCHOOL: (1 afterwards at Private School: 1 afterwards at Aberdeen Grammar School).	2	–
INDIAN SCHOOLS : (1 afterwards at King's College School)	5	–
PRIVATE SCHOOL - - - - - - -	38	4
SCOTCH PAROCHIAL SCHOOL : (1 afterwards at Fordyce Academy : 1 afterwards at Madras College, St. Andrew's).	5	1

*In addition to the above, the following Colleges have been attended by the number of Candidates stated.**

COLLEGES.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
King's College, London - - - - - -	10	2
Manchester New College - - - - - -	1	–
Oscott College - - - - - - -	5	–
Owen's College - - - - - - -	1	–
Regent's Park College - - - - - -	4	2
St. Patrick's College, Carlow - - - - -	1	0
Stonyhurst - - - - - - -	4	0
University College, London - - - - -	5	3

* Some of these have matriculated, or have taken a Degree in the University of London ; and these are mentioned again in the next Table.

TABLE VI.—UNIVERSITIES to which belonged the CANDIDATES who were EXAMINED in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1864.

UNIVERSITIES.	Whole Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
OXFORD :—		
Brasenose	4	–
Exeter	3	1
Jesus	1	–
Lincoln	4	–
Magdalen	1	–
Pembroke	1	1
Queen's	3	–
University	2	1
Worcester	1	–
CAMBRIDGE :—		
Christ's	1	–
Emmanuel	1	–
Jesus	1	–
Magdalen	2	–
Queen's	2	–
St. John's	5	–
Trinity	7	1
DUBLIN (Trinity College)	23	5
LONDON UNIVERSITY These candidates were educated at the following places*:—King's College, London (3–1); Manchester New College (1–0); Oscott College (1–0); Owen's College (1–0); Regent's Park College (4–2); St. Patrick's College, Carlow (1–0); Stonyhurst (1–0); University College, London (5–3); At no College (1–0).	18	6
EDINBURGH	9	3
ABERDEEN	9	–
GLASGOW	2	1
ST. ANDREW'S	3	1
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND :—		
Belfast	2	1
Galway	5	1
Cork	3	–
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, IRELAND (afterwards at Queen's College, Cork).	1	–
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON, CANADA	1	1
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY	3	–
HEIDELBERG	2	–
BONN	2	–
PARIS	1	–
Of no University	97	17

* Candidates educated at these places, but not matriculated in the University of London, are given in the supplement to the previous Table.

Summary of the Preceding.

Universities.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
Oxford	20	3
Cambridge	19	1
Dublin (Trinity College)	23	5
London University	18	6
Edinburgh	9	3
Other Scotch Universities	14	2
Queen's University, Ireland	10	2
Colonial and Foreign Universities	9	1
Of no University	97	17
Whole number	219	40

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

TWELFTH REPORT

OF THE

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

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TWELFTH REPORT

OF THE

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, the Lords of the Committee of Your Majesty's Privy Council on Education, humbly present to Your Majesty this our Report of the proceedings of the Science and Art Department for the year 1864.

The Report is arranged under the following heads :—

I.—Aid given to the industrial classes in obtaining instruction in the branches of Science and of Art which have a direct bearing on their occupations.

II.—The administration of the South Kensington Museum, the central repository for examples of Science and Art, which, as far as practicable, are made available throughout the United Kingdom.

III.—Institutions for the promotion of Science and Art which are subject to the superintendence of this Department.

I.—AID GIVEN TO THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES IN OBTAINING INSTRUCTION IN THE BRANCHES OF SCIENCE AND OF ART WHICH HAVE A DIRECT BEARING ON THEIR OCCUPATIONS.

As respects Science.

1. Under the present system of aid to Science Schools and classes, inaugurated by the Minute of June 1859, there have been six annual examinations for certificates as science teachers and four general examinations of students. The numbers under instruction continue to increase rapidly, the results as regards instruction are reported by the

examiners to be thorough and sound, the payments are perfectly under control, and the system may be looked upon as quite successful.

2. No teachers are trained by the Department, the number of candidates who come up therefore from year to year to obtain certificates as teachers is influenced almost solely by the requirements of the country and the probability of obtaining employment. The system may now be considered working at its natural rate, the first rapid increase due to novelty having subsided It is therefore satisfactory to see that the numbers are still maintained. Six more candidates came up last November than the November before, whilst one more, making a total of 96, obtained certificates. The following are statistics of the six examinations that have been held.

——	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Number of Candidates -	57	89	103	125	109	115
Number who obtained Certificates - - - -	43	75	97	112	95	96

3. Of the successful candidates, 38 came up to improve the grade of the certificates they held or to obtain additional ones; 57 were new candidates who had not been certificated previously. It is satisfactory to see that so many candidates endeavoured to improve the grade of their certificates, to which there is now no pecuniary value attached under the regulations. There are now about 380 certificated science teachers, all but a few of whom, who were certificated before 1859, have obtained their instruction in science without any expenditure of public money by the Science and Art Department.

4. The following table shows the number of students under instruction in classes under certificated teachers during the past five years.

	No. of Classes.		No. under Instruction.
1860 - - -	9	—	500
1861 - - -	38	—	1,330
1862 - - -	70	—	2,543
1863 - - -	75	—	3,111
1864 - - -	91	—	4,666

By the returns from the schools it appears that there were at the commencement of this year 5,054 students under instruction in 114 classes then existing. The steady development of the system, which has been maintained from the commencement, therefore still continues.

5. The last, the fourth, general examination of science classes was held in May. The examination in each subject was carried on, as before, simultaneously all over the United Kingdom through the agency of the local committees of the schools. 314 separate examinations were thus held at 76 provincial and eight metropolitan centres, some local committees having superintended as many as 14 and 16 examinations on different evenings. They are again reported to have been efficiently conducted in this manner.

6. Of the 4,666 students under instruction at the time, 2,070 came up to the examination, besides 25 from schools not under certificated teachers. The comparison with the former year is given below :—

—	No. examined.	No. of Papers worked.	No. of Papers passed.	Prizes.
1863	1,581	2,671	2,127	949
1864	2,070	3,644	2,894	1,318

7. The rapid extension of science instruction rendered it probable that the payments to teachers, though only made on the results of the instruction of students of the artizan and poorer classes, might, in some cases, especially in the larger schools, become excessive. The science directory was therefore, by Minute of the 21st September 1863, revised and certain provisions introduced, with a view of preventing the payments from becoming at any time unnecessarily large. These rules were given in our last Report, and will be found embodied with several alterations since made in the summary of rules now in force, given at page 1 of the Appendix. They came in force at the late examination, and their action in curbing expenditure has been found salutary, as will be seen from the following table :—

MEMORANDUM ON SCIENCE PAYMENTS, &c.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Number of Persons under Instruction in Science Schools.	1,330	2,543	3,111	4,666
Number examined - - -	650	1,239	1,581	2,070
Number of Teachers paid - -	26	51	52	70
Number of Schools and Classes paid on	23	23	49	82
Total amount paid to Teachers -	£ s. d. 1,298 17 6	£ s. d. 2,666 0 0	£ s. d. 3,240 15 0	£ s. d. 3,076 12 6
Proportional Payment for each Person instructed.	0 19 6½	1 0 10	1 0 10	0 15 3

8. The *Navigation Schools* having been, as stated in our last Report, placed on the same footing, as respects aid, as the general science classes, the payments under the former system ceased last June. Numerous remonstrances having been received from the Navigation Schools as to this change of system, we have, in conjunction with the Board of Trade, sanctioned the arrangements detailed in the Minute of 14th May 1864, see Appendix A., page 6, with a view to render this change in the existing schools easier. They received payment under its provisions for the instruction of about 1,100 students, seamen, mates, and masters, who are not included in the above returns. The examination of the other students took place in May, and the returns are included in those before quoted. Some restrictions which still kept Navigation Schools distinct from ordinary science classes having been now removed, greater facilities will, it is believed, be afforded to seafaring men, and boys preparing for a seafaring life, for obtaining a knowledge of the sciences bearing on their calling. The rules now governing the aid to these as well as the other branches of science will be found in the summary of rules before alluded to, at page 1 of the Appendix.

9. The Shipowners' Association of Liverpool having memorialized the First Lord of the Admiralty to institute examinations and grant degrees and honorary distinctions for passing in navigation, &c. to officers of the merchant service, his Grace communicated with the Lord President of the Council and expressed a wish that the necessary examinations should be undertaken by the Science and Art Department. The requisite machinery now exists, and we have expressed our willingness to undertake the conduct of such examinations. A Minute on the subject will be found at page 6, in the Appendix.

10. *Grants* towards the purchase of *apparatus* and *examples in science* have been small, amounting to 141*l.* 2*s.* 10¼*d.*, though showing an increase on the two previous years, when they amounted to 45*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* and 67*l.* 13*s.* 6¾*d.* respectively.

11. Further details of the science branch, as well as the reports of the examiners, which give a highly satisfactory account of the action of the system now in force, will be found in Capt. Donnelly's report (Appendix, pp. 31 to 67.) The opinion of Dr. Hofmann, the examiner in chemistry, in which there are the largest number of candidates, as to the advantages which he attributes to the freedom

allowed to the teacher under the regulations is worthy of note.

12. *Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.*—The opening of this school, announced in our last Report, took place on the 1st November. The Lords of the Admiralty sent 16 pupils for education in the theory of their profession for the public service; eight of these were from the royal dockyards, and eight from the steam factories; six private students entered for the full course, paying the fees of 25*l.* per session. Two of these students found it necessary to withdraw for the present, their mathematical attainments not being such as to qualify them for the advanced instruction in the school. It is not considered probable that for some years there will be any large number of private students. As will be seen from the report on the French Imperial School of Naval Architecture by Dr. Woolley and Capt. Donnelly (see Appendix B., page 72), there are seldom more than two or three private students in that school, which has been established for many years, though they are admitted free, and every facility is afforded them also of studying the practical part of their profession in the Imperial dockyards. We trust, however, that in time the opportunities which the school at South Kensington offers for instruction such as is obtainable nowhere else in the kingdom, and the necessity for which has been so strenuously urged by the Institution of Naval Architects, will be duly appreciated by the vast shipbuilding interests of this country, and the national taxation thereby relieved of a portion at least of the cost of the school.

13. With the view of rendering the school at once as useful as possible to officers in Her Majesty's service and private shipbuilders, the plan has been adopted experimentally of having a full course of public lectures by eminent scientific men, in addition to the ordinary instruction in the school by the regular staff. These lectures are given in the afternoon, and are so far distinct from the school instruction, that they may be attended by the public on the payment of separate fees. The report of Dr. Woolley, the Inspector General, is given in the Appendix B., page 83.

14. The *naval models* belonging to the Admiralty, which were kept in the vaults of Somerset House for some years past, have been transferred to this Department, and are exhibited in one of the galleries of the Iron Museum. They have excited considerable interest and had already received numerous valuable additions from private shipbuilders and

the awards having been made on the work of more than one year, consequent on the changes rendered necessary by the Minutes introducing a system of payment solely on results. These Minutes were printed in the Report of 1862.

22. The action of these Minutes has been an increase, in the number of persons successful in the elementary examinations. The number who obtained 1st and 2nd grade prizes and certificates was 11,934 in 1863, and 16,144 in 1864. Their effect upon the more advanced work of the schools cannot yet be determined, as the productions of the students do not come under examination till March.

23. The following table shows the number of payments made to Schools of Art in respect of results for a series of years.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Payments made to Schools of Art in respect of Results on Examinations.

Nature of Payments.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
1st Grade.—2*s.* for each student who passed "fair."	—	—	325	964	1,182	1,568	1,779	260	—
1st Grade.—3*s.* for each student who takes a prize.	—	756	1,553	1,501	1,449	1,810	2,197	297	—
2nd Grade.—30*s.* for each pupil-teacher who passes a successful examination.	188	219	376	540	408	410	396	144	—
2nd Grade. — 5*l.* for each prize-student.	32	43	94	104	132	149	161	184	52
2nd Grade.—1*l.* for each renewal of prize-studentship.	—	—	8	54	83	107	139	122	58
Payments on medals and medallions under Minute 430.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	519
Payments on successful examination of 2nd grade.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,373
Payments of 2*s.* and 1*s.* on children who passed examination.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.495
Payments of 1*l.* for each pupil-teacher who passed a successful examination.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	412
Total - - -	220	1,018	2,356	3,163	3,254	4,044	4,672	1,007	13,889

24. The results of the examination of candidates in diocesan and other training colleges for certificates to teach drawing were as follows :—

	1862.	1863.	1864.
No. examined -	2,863	2,945	2,584
No. passed - -	1,680	1,611	1,974
No. of certificates -	147	102	159

25. *Aid by Examples* has been given on 79 requisitions from Art Schools and classes, to the amount of 77*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* In 1863 the amount was 107*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* on 78 requisitions. In 1862 the amount was 190*l.* 0*s.* 3½*d.* on 121 requisitions, and in 1861, 305*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* on 203 requisitions.

26. The grand total of persons taught drawing through the agency of the Department, and the amount of fees paid, have been as follows during the last three years: –

——	1862.	1863.	1864.
Numbers taught -	87,389	96,370	110,630
Fees paid - -	£18,017 10 6	£18,425 17 5½	£19,093 7 4

Further details with respect to Schools of Art and Art examinations will be found in the report of the Senior Inspector for Art, Appendix C., p. 85.

27. Two schools, those at Finsbury and Sunderland, have been closed for lack of local support, and three new ones have been opened at Devizes, Trowbridge, and Henley-on-Thames.

28. Grants in aid of building new schools have been paid this year to Nottingham and Lincoln, and had been promised, before the passing of the Minute abolishing building grants, to Burslem, Leeds, and Wolverton, where the buildings are in progress.

29. A select committee of the House of Commons was appointed in the month of March to inquire into the constitution, working, and success of Schools of Art. It presented its report in July. We have given this report, as well as other documents on the subject, our earnest attention and consideration, and have prepared a Minute adopting its recommendation, as far as we believe it practicable or advisable to do so. This Minute will be found in the Appendix A., page 13. It has been laid before Parliament.

II.—South Kensington Museum.

30. *Buildings.*—The range of buildings forming the north side of the principal quadrangle, and containing the lecture theatre, is now in course of erection. The rate of progress is reported by the architect (see Appendix D., p. 227) to have been comparatively slow, from the delay consequent on the modelling and manufacture of the terra cotta, which material is exclusively used in the dressings and ornamental details of the exterior. A range of building on the extreme east of the Museum for the reception of the stores and offices has been erected.

31. The completion of the south courts will render necessary the removal of a portion of the Iron Museum, designed

and built by Sir William Cubitt for the Royal Commissioners of 1851, partially out of monies voted by Parliament, and partially out of the proceeds of the Exhibition, and presented by the Royal Commissioners in 1856 to the then recently created Department of Science and Art. Preparations are, therefore, being made for taking down this portion. We propose that, when taken down, sections of this building shall be offered to the promoters of the several district metropolitan museums at a nominal cost, and we will take measures for showing how they can be economically erected.

32. The polychrome decorations of both eastern and western divisions of the south court, from the designs of Mr. Godfrey Sykes, and of the rooms for oriental objects from those of Mr. Owen Jones, have been nearly completed, and three of the mosaic pictures for the panels in the side walls are now being made. A portrait of the late Prince Consort for the south court in mosaics is also in course of execution. Further details of these and other works executed or in progress during the year will be found in the general superintendent's and architect's reports before referred to.

33. The Inspector-General for Art, Mr. Redgrave, R.A., reporting (see Appendix D., page 228) on the pictures, drawings, &c., the property of or under charge of the Science and Art Department, states that the periodical examination shows that their general condition is most satisfactory. The national collection of water-colour paintings is gradually increasing in importance. Several purchases have been made during the past year, and the collection has been enriched by gifts of water-colour paintings from the Rev. T. Raven, R. Sasse, jun., Esq., the Rev. J. Sheepshanks, and others.

34. The galleries which have been specially prepared for this collection will be completed in the spring. It will then be possible to exhibit the collection altogether arranged chronologically, when it will form a most interesting and instructive historical series.

35. We have great satisfaction in calling attention to the further development of the system of loans that has taken place in this class of Art through the liberality of Mr. John Walter, M.P., who has lent a collection of 57 pictures by the old masters, principally of the Dutch school.

36. The administration of the Museum, the re-organization of which was touched upon in our last report, appears to be working satisfactorily. It is based upon the principle

of having the general duties of the Museum—duties, that is, such as arrangement and administration, which are common to all divisions of the Museum, whether Art Collections, or the Educational or Food Collections, alike,—subject to the direction of one officer, the specialities alone of each division being under the charge of the officer to whom the technical duties are confided. This we conceive to be a better plan and likely more to conduce to harmony and unity of action than the one usually adopted, indeed, in most Museums, of placing the whole or nearly the whole administration of each division of the Museum under the officer in special technical charge.

37. *Art Purchases.*—A number of valuable additions have been made to the Museum by purchase. A list of them is given in the report of the keeper, Mr. Wallis (Appendix D., p. 182). The principal objects are a casket in coloured enamel, the work of Jean Limousin; a missal case in gold, ornamented with translucent enamel, said to have been formerly the property of Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles I.; a candlestick of Henri II. ware; the Syon cope, a remarkable example of early English needlework; a "retable," or altar piece, from a church, now destroyed, at Valencia, in Spain; and a collection of objects illustrative of Spanish work during the 15th and 16th centuries.

38. An understanding has been come to with the Trustees of the British Museum for the purpose of affording reciprocal aid in the purchase of works of art. The Minute on the subject is given at page 8.

39. In the report before-mentioned will be found a list of the *Gifts* that have been made to the Museum during the year. Among these should be mentioned a collection of articles, such as watches, needlework, wearing apparel, &c., highly illustrative of the manners and tastes of the 17th and 18th centuries, presented by the Rev. R. Brooke, of Gateforth House, Selby.

40. The regular collection of objects on loan continues to be well supported. Besides the collection of Dutch pictures before alluded to, many valuable and interesting objects have been contributed by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and others, whose names will be found in the Appendix. It is proposed to open a special Loan Exhibition of Miniatures on the 1st of June. A number of noblemen and gentlemen, whose names are given at page 10, have been requested to give their assistance and act as a Committee.

41. Considerable progress has been made in the arrangements for the systematic interchange of reproductions of works

of art with foreign Governments, the preliminary steps for which were reported last year. The correspondence, &c. on the subject will be found in the Appendix A, page 23. Several valuable casts have been added to the Museum, such as that of the column of Trajan at Rome, and others of important works in the Museum of the Louvre obtained from the French Government; of the Biga in the Vatican; and of the panels for the pulpit of the cathedral at Pisa by Giovanni Pisano.

42. With a view of completing as far as possible the collections illustrating architectural sculpture and decoration, we have sought the advice of the Institute of British Architects, the Council of the Architectural Museum, and the architectural profession generally, as to the works of which it would be desirable to obtain reproductions. Further details will be found at pages 12 and 171.

43. We have caused the Art Inventory to be carefully revised, and for this purpose have secured the services of eminent collectors and connoisseurs of objects falling under the several divisions of the collection. The larger portion of this work has been compiled. A more minute and critical description of the objects under these respective classes is also in course of preparation as a catalogue. This it is proposed to publish in sections, with woodcuts, so as to form a series of useful works of reference. Catalogues are also in progress of the collections of reproductions in electrotype, fictile ivory, and plaster.

44. The *Circulating Collection* has been exhibited at Bristol in June, on the occasion of the meeting of the Bath and West of England Society, and at Islington in October, in connexion with the North London Working Men's Industrial Exhibition. The circulation of special objects among the Schools of Art—a system alluded to in our last report as having been commenced—has been since materially extended.

45. An application for assistance towards an exhibition at Alton Towers for the benefit of the Wedgewood Institute, which will contain the Burslem School of Art, having been received, we considered that it might usefully be made the commencement of a series of county exhibitions, which would bring to light many valuable works of art, and thereby benefit art instruction generally. We have therefore sanctioned the loan of examples from the Museum free of expense to such exhibitions, in accordance with the Minute on Art Schools of the 9th January 1865.

46. The *Art Library*, besides being open every day in the

week, during the time the Museum is open, to students and the holders of reading tickets, is now opened to all persons on students' days. It has been used by a larger number of readers—10,635, exclusive of masters of schools and officers of the Department—than in any previous year. The larger accommodation which the proposed permanent buildings will give will be of great service in increasing the usefulness of the Library, which, as well as other parts of the Museum, is now much cramped for space.

47. The issue to Schools of Art of photographs of objects in the Museum, made by the Department photographer, Mr. Thurston Thompson, still continues. These can be also obtained by the public through the ordinary trade channels. The large collection now in the Library is being catalogued. The same is being done with the other portfolio collections of drawings and engravings, to which numerous additions have been made during the year, among others, of 600 drawings by the late William Mulready, R.A.

48. Instead of republishing the catalogue of the Art Library in its present state, we contemplate, in accordance with the Memorandum at page 6, the compilation of a work of wider aim—a general or universal catalogue of Art Literature. For this purpose we have made application through the Foreign Office to Your Majesty's diplomatic residents at the various Courts of Europe to obtain all the information and facilities accessible for making the work of European use and interest. The preliminary work for this catalogue is in progress, but being of great range and difficulty, it will necessarily occupy a long time in preparation.

49. On the 1st June an Exhibition of Stained Glass and Mosaics, the works of the principal English manufacturers, was opened, and excited considerable interest and attention. With a view of developing these valuable but unfortunately rather neglected branches of decorative art, arrangements have have been made to have an exhibition of them annually. Several purchases were made from the specimens exhibited, and in the Appendix A., pages 8 to 10, the conditions for a competition for a stained glass window and for a mosaic picture for the Museum are detailed.

50. The *Educational Collections.*—Additions continue to be made to the Educational Library chiefly through the contributions of the principal publishers in this country. The collections of maps, diagrams, and apparatus deposited by the various producers for exhibition have also been largely increased. Alterations in the Museum have rendered a re-arrangement of a large portion of the collections

necessary ; this has been effected as completely as the space disposable would permit. The number of students consulting the books in the library shows an increase on the previous year, being 4,407 as against 3,568 in 1863.

51. A new edition of the Catalogue of the contents of the Educational Museum and Library, completed up to the end of 1864, has been published. With a view of rendering this useful work as accessible as possible to teachers it is issued to them at the reduced rate of 1*s.*, and to the public at 2*s.* 6*d.*

52. The *Food Collection* has been re-arranged and now fills the greater portion of the space formerly occupied by the collection of animal products. Its arrangement and classification have been improved, and numerous specimens have been added to it during the year. The travelling collection has been exhibited on loan at Evesham, Peel Park Museum, Salford, and the North London Industrial Exhibition at Islington.

53. *Collection of Animal Products.*—This collection, as well as that of French colonial products presented by the Imperial Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1862, has, in accordance with the arrangement before referred to, been removed to the galleries over the south arcade of the Horticultural Gardens, and is in course of re-arrangement. But few additions have been made to the collection during the year. As soon as these arcades can be connected with the Museum, this collection will be re-opened to the public. To do this a passage under Exhibition Road will afford the most convenient access. Indeed, without it, it is doubtful if this interesting collection would not be rendered practically useless.

54. The *Museum of Construction and Building Materials* has been enriched during the past year by a valuable collection of terra cottas for architectural decoration, executed by Signor A. Boni, of Milan, from whom they were purchased. Similar terra cottas have been employed by Signor Boni in ornamenting some palaces lately built in Milan. A gift by M. Oudry, of Auteuil, near Paris, of a series of bronzed ornamental iron castings, to illustrate his bronzing process, the so-called "galvano plastique," deserves mention. Specimens of different kinds have also been added to the other sections of the Museum. Their display has, however, been seriously impeded by want of space. Preparations for taking down a section of the Iron Museum to make way for the new permanent buildings has rendered necessary the removal of a portion of the collections.

55. The collection of mosaic work for architectural decoration has been developed both by loan and purchase. A tolerably complete series of ancient and modern mosaics is now exhibited in the Structural Museum, which, it is trusted, will be of use in encouraging this art in England.

56. Although the visitors to the Museum were not so numerous last year as in the two preceding years, the normal attractions continue to increase. The numbers in 1862 were exceptionally increased by the International Exhibition, while the exhibition of the Princess of Wales' bridal presents attracted, during 17 days only in 1863, 229,425 persons. The following table gives the numbers since the opening :—

1858 - -	456,288	1862 - -	1,241,369
1859 - -	475,365	1863 - -	726,915
1860 - -	610,695	1864 - -	653,069
1861 - -	604,550		

57. The inner circle of the metropolitan railways, for which a bill was obtained last year, will have a large or "exchange" station within 200 yards of the Museum, to which there will probably be a covered passage of communication. This will render the Museum really as accessible as any portion of London.

58. With a view to obtain sufficient legal powers for receiving and administering gifts and bequests, and to afford facilities for the purchase and sale, we have obtained a charter of incorporation, of which a copy is given in the Appendix, creating the Lord President and Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education for the time being a body corporate for these purposes.

III.—Institutions Subject to the Superintendence of the Department.

Geological Survey, Museum of Practical Geology, and Royal School of Mines.

59. From the report of the Director-General (Appendix E., p. 232) it appears that in England 1,481 square miles, including a considerable area which it was necessary to re-examine to insert the superficial beds, were surveyed during the year. In Scotland 372 square miles were surveyed. Two hundred and thirty-four miles of section have been run to illustrate the maps. The area surveyed last year in England and Scotland was 2,503 square miles In Ireland the new ground examined amounted to about 1,346 square miles, and 1,728 miles of boundary were traced.

60. Maps on both the one-inch and the six-inch scale, sections, and memoirs have been prepared and issued. Index maps are added to the report to show the state and progress of the Survey in England, Scotland, and Ireland. The Director-General reports that the sale of the maps and publications of the Geological Survey had greatly increased during the past year, affording the best proof of the public appreciation of the work.

61. Professor Huxley reports that the catalogue of the Natural History branch of the Survey and Museum is now complete, and, with an introductory explanatory notice, will shortly be published. A list of the principal additions that have been made to that portion of the museum, including gifts, purchases, and contributions from the Survey, will be found in the report.

62. The number of visitors to the Museum of Practical Geology was 17,021 ; the previous year there were 18,200. The catalogue of the Mineral Collections has been published, and that of the models will shortly be ready.

63. In the *Royal School of Mines* the number of students entering for one, two, or three years, with a view to become associates, has, including the Royal exhibitioners, been 20. The previous year there were 17. The total number of entries as occasional students for the different courses has been 115, showing an increase as against 1863, when there were 100. The chemical laboratory has been attended during the three terms of 1864 by 130, and the metallurgical Laboratory by 23 students ; in 1863 the numbers were 128 and 28 respectively.

64. During the lectures to working men the theatre was, as usual, full. The three other courses of evening lectures were also well attended.

65. Numerous important additions have been made to the *Mining Record Office*. The Board of Trade and the Poor Law Board have been supplied with statistics of mines and minerals by the keeper, Mr. Robert Hunt. The Royal Commission on Mines has recommended that all mines should, previously to their being abandoned, be compelled to lodge in the Mining Record Office attested plans of their working up to the time of abandonment. The office already possesses a large number of such documents, which are found to be of great value in re-opening old mines or opening new ones in their neighbourhood.

66. *Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.* The exhibition of the industrial collections has been continued in the rooms which were temporarily fitted up for that purpose. They are opened to the public every week on two days and

one—Saturday—evening. The attendance, which amounted to 60,935, shows a decrease of 8,034 on the previous year, owing to the conversaziones during the first quarter of the year having been necessarily discontinued.

67. 15,343 persons visited the Museum on Saturday evenings, showing that the working classes take advantage of the facilities thus afforded. The number of specimens presented to the Museum was 2,081, of which a list is given by the Superintendent in his report (Appendix F., p. 245). Such presentations are encouraging as to the prospects of the Museum. In addition to these 240 specimens were acquired by purchase.

68. The *Natural History* collections, which have also remained in their former place in the rooms in the University, have been visited by 80,350, an increase on the former year, when they amounted to 79,223 ; 3,047 of these entered on those days when the charge for admission is sixpence, the remainder on free days. Further details, including lists of the donations and specimens acquired by purchase, will be found in the report of the Regius keeper, Appendix F., p. 252.

69. The building of the *New Museum* is now finished, and the transfer of both these collections, which will probably be completed about May next, has commenced.

70. The director of the *Museum of Irish Industry* reports fully on the condition and progress of the Museum and school during the past year. It appears that the Museum galleries were visited by 25,755 persons during the day, and by 11,037 persons during the evening, including students attending the evening lectures, on which evenings, as well as those of Mondays and Tuesdays, during the winter months, the Museum is open. This gives a total of 36,792, being a decrease on the previous year, when it was 38,918. The number of registered students who attended the systematic courses also shows a falling off, being a total number of entries for all the six courses of 207, and for the corresponding examinations 68, as against 250 and 81 respectively the previous year. The use of the lecture theatre was again allowed for a course of lectures on literature, which were attended by 2,448 persons ; these are not included in the numbers before given. A list of the additions to the Museum by gift and by purchase are given in the Director's report (Appendix G., page 257).

71. The report of the *Royal Dublin Society* is given in the Appendix H., p. 263. The number of members has increased to 1,195 from 1,177 the previous year. The number

of visitors to the Museum during the year has been 10,132; to the spring cattle show 6,690; and to the Christmas show of fat stock and farm and dairy produce, 2,609, exclusive of members of the Society, herds, and stewards.

72. On the 25th May last the Exhibition of Irish Manufactures and Home and Foreign Machinery suitable for manufacturing purposes, and of the Fine Arts, was opened. It remained open till the 1st January, during which period it was visited by 380,288 persons, including members of the Society, &c.

73. Four courses of lectures were given in the Lecture Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, independently of those regulated by the Committee of Lectures. The average attendance was 258 persons.

74. In the Library the average number of readers, exclusive of members of the Society, was, in the day, 56, in the evening 13, being slightly smaller than last year.

75. The number of visitors to the Botanic Gardens, though still large, shows a slight decrease on the former year. In 1863 the numbers were 53,461 on week-days, and 197,610 on Sundays, whereas last year they were 51,660 on week-days, and 194,400 on Sundays. The curator reports again that, notwithstanding the large number of visitors, "no "wilful mischief was committed by them on Sundays."

76. The *Committee of Lectures* in Dublin report on the lectures given under their direction jointly in the Museum of Irish Industry and the Royal Dublin Society's house, and also on the provincial lectures (see Appendix K., p. 272). The former consisted of 11 courses, with an average attendance of 119; the latter of five courses given in different places, the average attendance was 93, and the average number of persons examined 6.

77. The report of the *Royal Hibernian Academy* is given in Appendix L., p. 275. The Exhibition last year contained 483 works, principally by Irish artists, and was visited by 2,035 persons.

78. The *Royal Zoological Society of Ireland* report on their proceedings for the past year at p. 270. It appears that there were 115,652 visitors to the gardens, of whom 95,197 were admitted at the rate of one penny. They have obtained an additional piece of ground from the Lords of the Treasury, which they propose to enclose as soon as the necessary funds have been raised. They also propose to give the Society a more scientific character, by establishing occasional meetings in Dublin during the winter months.

As respects the Scientific Institutions in Ireland receiving Government Grants.

79. In our last Report we stated that the arrangements proposed by the Treasury Commission in 1862 were in abeyance, while awaiting a further inquiry by a Parliamentary Committee. The report of this committee was published in the autumn. In deference to its opinion we have determined not to carry out the amalgamation recommended by the Treasury Commission. To the proposals of that Commission for putting the Royal Dublin Society in a more thorough state of efficiency, which have been endorsed by the committee, we propose to give effect immediately. And as the Society has already complied with the conditions and taken steps to obtain a new charter, an increased vote will be taken this session with that object. The arrangements for giving effect to the further views of the committee of the House of Commons are now under consideration, and contemplate a re-organization of the Museum of Irish Industry and Royal Dublin Society, which will entail an increased expenditure. A small provisional vote is asked for this year, in order to meet any contingent increase in the expenditure of the year occasioned by the changes under contemplation.

All which is most humbly submitted to Your Majesty.

Whitehall, this 6th day of April 1865.

(Signed) GRANVILLE,
Lord President.

(Signed) H. A. BRUCE,
Vice-President of the Committee on Education.

(Signed) HENRY COLE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

1. MINUTES.

SCIENCE.

At South Kensington, the 16th day of February 1865.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Summary of the Nature and Amount of Assistance afforded by the Science and Art Department to the Industrial Classes in procuring Instruction in Science.

[*Important Alterations made since the last edition of the Directory are printed in Italics.*]

I. A sum of money is voted annually by Parliament for scientific instruction in the United Kingdom.

II. This sum is administered by the Science and Art Department.

III. The head of the Education Department of which the Science and Art Department is a branch is the Lord President of the Council, assisted by a member of the Privy Council, who is called the Vice-President of the Committee on Education, and who acts under the direction of the Lord President, and for him in his absence. (Order in Council, 25th February 1856, Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 116.)

IV. The object of the grant is to promote instruction in Science, especially among the industrial classes,* by affording a limited and partial aid or stimulus towards the founding and maintenance of Science schools and classes.†

Payment of Fees by Students.

V. The payment of fees by the students can be looked upon as the only solid and sufficient basis on which a self-supporting system can be established and supported. Though my Lords do not consider it necessary at present to lay down any rules making the payment of fees an absolute condition of the grants on account of Science instruction, yet as the payments from the State must be expected to diminish, and as aid on account of those persons who do nothing for themselves cannot be justified, committees of schools and classes, and teachers, are strongly urged (should it at present not be the practice) at once to impose as high a scale of fees as they consider can be raised, not only on middle class students, but also on artizans.

VI. The following are the Sciences towards instruction in which aid is given:—

Subject 1. Practical, Plane, and Descriptive Geometry.
„ 2. Mechanical and Machine Drawing.
„ 3. Building Construction *or* Naval Architecture.
„ 4. *Elementary Mathematics.*

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* Direct payments are made to teachers only on behalf of adult *artizans*, or the children of artizans, or the children of persons who are not assessed to the income tax, or who do not possess an income of 100*l.* a year. (See § xiii.)

† The amount is liable to be decreased and eventually withdrawn. Payments to teachers therefore must not be looked upon as perpetual, or in any way conferring on the teacher a claim to any payments beyond those offered for each current year.

candidates, those under the first five heads, are published. The standard of attainment required may be raised from year to year. For the *Pass* it is only such as will justify the Examiner in reporting that the instruction has been sound, and that the students have benefited by it. Those who have attained a higher degree of proficiency are classed as honourable mention, or as 3rd, 2nd, or 1st class, according to their merit.

Queen's Prizes.

XVI. To the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes are given Queen's prizes, consisting of books or instruments chosen by the candidates from lists furnished for that purpose. These are unlimited in number, except that a student who has once received a 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class Queen's prize cannot receive the same or a lower class prize in the same subject again. If such student should be again successful, his name will simply be recorded in the published list. (See the conditions to §§ xi., xii., and xiv.)

Queen's Medals.

XVII. The Queen's medals are—one gold, one silver, and two bronze in each subject for competition throughout the United Kingdom. *These are only awarded if there are a sufficient number of qualified candidates. The gold medal will only be given in cases of high merit, specially recommended by the examiner.*

Only registered students of schools and classes under Local Committees (see §§ xi. and xii.) can obtain medals. They cannot be taken by middle class students who are more than 17 years of age. Students who but for this restriction would have taken a medal, will receive an honorary certificate instead. Should a student take more than one gold, silver, or bronze medal, he will receive books instead of a second medal.

Payments to Teachers.

XVIII. Payments are made to the certificated teacher in those subjects in which he is certificated on the following scale:—1*l.* for every student of the industrial classes who passes in each subject; 2*l.* for every one who obtains an honourable mention; 3*l.*, 4*l.*, or 5*l.* for every one who obtains a 3rd, 2nd, or 1st class Queen's prize; provided that such student has received 25 * lessons at least from the certificated teacher in each subject since the last examination, each lesson being an attendance at a meeting of the school of at least three-quarters of an hour duration on a separate evening.

The 25 lessons need not necessarily be all given in one year, but may extend over a longer period. 5*l.* is the maximum that can ever be claimed on account of the instruction of any one pupil in a subject, and this, only, subject to the reductions entailed by §§ xix. and xx. That is to say, for a pupil taking a 1st class for whom at a previous examination the teacher received 3*l.* for a 3rd class, he can only claim 2*l.* If the same pupil had previously taken a 2nd class the teacher could only claim 1*l.* on his account, and so on.

XIX. If a student be successful at the examination in more than one subject, the teacher can only claim half of the above payments in respect of such further subject in which he is successful.

XX. Payments are only made on the foregoing scale when they amount to not more than 60*l.* When on this scale they would amount to more than 60*l.*, the excess up to 40*l.* is diminished by one quarter, the excess above 40*l.* by one half. Thus, payments which on the above scale would be 100*l.* and 150*l.* will be reduced to 90*l.* and 115*l.* respectively. †

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* It must be clearly understood that the number (25) of lessons which the teacher is required to give is the minimum fixed as a criterion that the pupil has received his instruction from the teacher, and is not meant in any way to specify that that amount of instruction is sufficient, or to guarantee the teacher's receiving payment, if that amount of instruction alone is given.

† Thus, 100, that is 60 + 40, is reduced to 60 + 40 − ¼ of 40 = 60 + 30 = 90. 150, that is, 60 + 40 + 50 is reduced to 60 + 30 + 25 = 115.

Form of Claim for Payment.

XXI. The claim of a master for the payments under these several heads is made on Science Form No. 51, which will be sent on application. The voucher must be signed by the secretary and two members of the committee of the science class or school; or by at least three of the committee.

School Register.

XXII. A school register must be kept on a form, which will be supplied on application. This must be made up from day to day, and will be examined and approved by the Inspector on his visit. It must be sent to the Department with the teacher's claim for payment, and no payment can be made unless it is properly kept.

Grants for Apparatus.

XXIII. A grant towards the purchase of apparatus, diagrams, &c., of 50 per cent. on the cost of them, is made to science schools and classes in mechanics' and similar institutions where the teacher is certificated, and to the extent of 5*l.* to other poor schools and classes. A requisition must in these cases be made on Science Form, No. 49.

Travelling Expenses of Teachers.

XXIV. The travelling expenses (second-class railway fare, and 10*s.* per diem personal allowance) of a candidate in attending the November examination are paid if he be successful in taking a certificate or in improving the grade of one he has already taken, provided the candidate is bonâ fide engaged in tuition, or is preparing for tuition.

Instruction in an Elementary School.

XXV. All payments to certificated teachers on account of Science teaching are made by the Science and Art Department, and are only made in respect of a school in connexion with the Science and Art Department. They do not apply to any instruction in Science that may be given during the three attendances of an Elementary School receiving aid from the Education Department, Whitehall.

Use of Elementary School Premises.

XXVI. These grants are only made while the teacher is giving instruction in a day or evening school or class for the industrial classes (adults or boys), approved by the Science and Art Department, and open at any time to the visit and inspection of its officers. The Managers of an elementary school under the inspection of the Education Department can permit such part or parts of their premises to be used for Science teaching as shall not interfere in any way with the three attendances of the elementary school.

Masters with Pupil-teachers.

XXVII. The certificated teachers of elementary schools receiving aid from the Education Department, Whitehall, who have pupil-teachers to teach, cannot receive payments on account of Science teaching, even if holding a Science certificate.

Masters without Pupil-teachers.

XXVIII. But certificated teachers of elementary schools receiving aid from the Education Department, who have not pupil-teachers to teach, have their time out of school-hours at their own disposal, so far as official regulations are concerned, and may if further certificated in Science give scientific instruction under the Science and Art Department.

At South Kensington, the 10th day of May 1864.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Read the report by Captain Donnelly, R.E., and Dr. Woolley, on the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, which has been concurred in by Mr. E. J. Reed. See page 67.

My Lords approve of the same.

Appendix A.

MINUTES.

Naval architecture.

At South Kensington, the 18th day of June 1864.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Read and approved the prospectus of the School of Naval Architecture. See p. 70.

At South Kensington, the 14th day of May 1864.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Navigation Schools.

My Lords having considered the several letters and remonstrances addressed to them by the committees of the Navigation Schools, have been in communication with the Board of Trade on the subject. In conjunction with that department they have determined to adopt the following modifications of the Minute of the 15th April 1863, for two years, commencing 1st July 1864.

1. A payment of 10*s.* will be made to every certificated navigation teacher on every seaman or mate taught by him who passes the Board of Trade examination, and takes the certificate of mate or master; and of 1*l.* for every mate or master taught by him who takes the "extra" certificate.

2. The seamen, masters, and mates must have received 20 lessons, at least, from the teacher.

3. This Minute applies only to those schools which have been receiving aid under the Minute of July 1859, and the interpretation Minute of 6th December 1860.

At South Kensington, the 16th day of February 1865.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Memorial of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association.

Read the memorial addressed by Mr. B. C. Nicholson, as Chairman of the Association, to the First Lord of the Admiralty, expressing a desire that degrees and honorary distinctions for passing examinations in navigation might be conferred on officers of the merchant service.

The Lord President communicated the wish of the Duke of Somerset that the necessary examinations should be undertaken by the Science and Art Department, and the opinion of the President of the Board of Trade that the object was a desirable one.

My Lords are of opinion that the application of the principles of the Science examinations conducted by the Department may at a trifling expenditure be applied to examinations in navigation in accordance with the wishes of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, and are willing to undertake the conduct of such examinations.

Art.

ART.

At South Kensington, the 5th day of April 1864.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

International Catalogues.

International catalogue.

My Lords read and approve the following memorandum.

1. Instead of making the catalogues for the Art Library and the Educational and other scientific divisions of the South Kensington Museum dependent upon the accidental collection of works, I recommend that measures be taken for forming a catalogue of all works in the

languages of all countries which ought, if possible, to be found in the respective divisional libraries. Appendix A. Minutes.

2. To do this it would be necessary to search the catalogues of the British Museum, the Bodleian, and other British libraries, as well as the libraries of continental Europe and the United States.

3. The proposed catalogues would therefore represent certain classes of literature tolerably complete up to a given date.

4. Such catalogues, being once printed, would supersede the necessity for the editions at present constantly recurring.

5. By indicating in the catalogues the works as they are obtained, the deficiencies of the collection as well as its possessions would always be patent.

6. Such catalogues would be useful in all libraries and to students in all parts of the world, and would in the end prove more economical and much more useful than the present system.

This recommendation is based on a suggestion of Mr. Dilke's, made before 1851.

(Signed) Henry Cole,
General Superintendent.

At South Kensington, the 5th day of April 1864.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Lectures upon the Objects in the Art Collections of the South Kensington Museum, affording illustrations of the "Principles of Decorative Art." Lectures.

A course of lectures will be delivered in the Lecture Theatre on Monday afternoons, the 30th May, 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th June, 4th and 11th July, at 4 p.m.

I.—30th May. Terra-cotta and Luca della Robbia ware. By the Rev. Dr. Rock.

II.—6th June. On the specimens of ancient, mediæval, and modern decorative sculpture in the Museum. By R. Westmacott, Esq., R.A.

III.—13th June. Objects of oriental decoration, and their application to modern uses. By J. W. Wild, Esq.

IV.—20th June. Ancient and modern specimens of bookbinding. By the Rev. J. Beck, M.A.

V.—27th June. Architectural specimens of coloured and other external decorations. By W. Burges, Esq.

VI.—4th July. Exhibition of modern stained glass, and its suggestions. By T. Gambier Parry, Esq.

VII.—11th July. The decorations of Raphael's Loggie in the Vatican. By J. H. Pollen, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of Merton College.

The lecture theatre will hold 350 persons. Students in training admitted free; other students and the public by tickets, which are issued at 3*s.* 6*d.* each for the course, or 1*s.* each lecture.

Tickets may be obtained at the catalogue sale-stall in the Museum.

At South Kensington, the 21st day of July 1864.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Suburban Galleries of Science and Art. District or suburban galleries.

Read prospectus of an *East London Museum*, issued 1859, also report of public meeting at Hackney on the same subject, 6th September 1859, also report of a deputation consisting of the Hon. G. Byng, M.P.,

Appendix A.

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District or suburban galleries.

Mr. R. Hanbury, M.P., Mr. Butler, M.P., Mr. Ayrton, M.P., &c., who waited upon the First Commissioner of Public Works, also report of a deputation to Lord Palmerston, 16th August 1860, respecting the establishment of a *South London Museum;* also the report of a meeting at Islington, 26th February 1862, for the purpose of establishing a *North London Museum.*

Write to the various promoters of these several meetings, and inform them that my Lords desire to afford such aid as they are empowered to give in the establishment of two suburban galleries for Science and Art in the north-east and the south-east parts of London, and they suggest that a meeting of persons disposed to promote the object in view should be held at the South Kensington Museum. (See p. 20, Appendix A.)

At Whitehall, the 10th day of May 1864.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Relations with the British Museum.

1. The Lord President of the Council reports to the Committee that he has been in communication with the Trustees of the British Museum for the purpose of affording reciprocal benefit to both the Science and Art Department and the British Museum in the purchase of works of art.

The following is the mutual understanding of both institutions.

2. Works of art belonging to classical epochs are to be considered as the especial province of the British Museum, and the trustees are to have priority of choice of any offered for sale. The Science and Art Department will only collect a limited number of examples of classical art, and those especially which bear on manufactures.

3. When classical objects are offered for sale to the Science and Art Department, the vendor is to be referred to the Secretary of the British Museum, in order that the trustees may select what they desire to have.

4. If the British Museum refuse classical objects on the ground that it does not want them, or is unable to buy them, then the Department is at liberty to buy them at prices not exceeding those asked of the British Museum. If refused on the ground of exorbitancy of price, then the Department will not buy at all.

5. Whenever an officer of one Department ascertains that any objects are for sale of the class which is specially purchased by the other Department, information is to be given to such other Department.

6. To prevent the loss of objects by delay, all communications from the Department to the British Museum are to be disposed of and an answer returned as soon as possible.

At South Kensington, the 12th day of July 1864.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Stained glass competition.

Stained Glass Competition.

1. The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education desire to obtain for the South Kensington Museum a design for a stained glass window, having a northern light, with a semicircular head, and of the following dimensions, viz., 18 feet 9 inches high to crown of arch, by 11 feet wide.

2. The window may be seen on a staircase at the north-west corner

of the Great Northern Court. The architectural decorations of the staircase will be of an Italian renaissance character. The subject of the design is furnished by the 38th chapter of Ecclesiasticus, verse 24 to the end of the chapter.*

3. The design is to be on the scale of one inch to the foot, and coloured. It is to be accompanied by a full size cartoon of the design of a sufficient portion to show the execution, and a specimen of a portion of the design executed in glass, of the full size.

4. The competition is open to artists of all nations.

5. A sum of 40*l.* will be awarded for the design which appears to be most suitable, and a sum of 20*l.* for the next best design.

6. The judges will be instructed to award the prizes to the designs solely upon artistic merits, without reference to the probable cost of execution.

7. Each design must be accompanied by a sealed tender stating the cost at which the design can be executed, the time the execution is likely to take, and the name and address of the Artist.

8. The designs and tenders must be sent to the South Kensington Museum on or before the 1st May 1865.

9. The names of the judges will be published hereafter.

10. The designs to which the prizes are awarded will become the property of the Department, which however does not bind itself to execute either of them.

Stained Glass Competition.

12th July 1864.

The following are to be requested to act as judges for the stained glass window.

Earl Somers.	Capt. Fowke.
Lord Elcho, M.P.	Mr. Stirling, M.P.
Mr. Beresford Hope.	Mr. Digby Wyatt.
Mr. Gambier Parry.	Mr. Layard, M.P.
Mr. D. Seymour, M.P.	Mr. Redgrave, R.A.

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*"24 The wisdom of a learned man cometh by opportunity of leisure: and he that hath little business shall become wise.

"25 How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plough, and that glorieth in the goad, that driveth oxen, and is occupied in their labours, and whose talk is of bullocks?

"26 He giveth his mind to make furrows; and is diligent to give the kine fodder.

"27 So every carpenter and workmaster, that laboureth night and day: and they that cut and grave seals, and are diligent to make great variety, and give themselves to counterfeit imagery, and watch to finish a work.

"28 The smith also sitting by the anvil, and considering the iron work, the vapour of the fire wasteth his flesh, and he fighteth with the heat of the furnace: the noise of the hammer and the anvil is ever in his ears, and his eyes look still upon the pattern of the thing that he maketh; he setteth his mind to finish his work, and watcheth to polish it perfectly:

"29 So doth the potter sitting at his work, and turning the wheel about with his feet, who is alway carefully set at his work, and maketh all his work by number;

"30 He fashioneth the clay with his arm, and boweth down his strength before his feet; he applieth himself to lead it over; and he is diligent to make clean the furnace:

"31 All these trust to their hands: and every one is wise in his work.

"32 Without these cannot a city be inhabited: and they shall not dwell where they will, nor go up and down:

"33 They shall not be sought for in publick council, nor sit high in the congregation: they shall not sit on the judges' seat, nor understand the sentence of judgment: they cannot declare justice and judgment; and they shall not be found where parables are spoken.

"34 But they will maintain the state of the world, and all their desire is in the work of their craft."

Appendix A.

MINUTES.

At South Kensington, the 21st day of January 1865.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Decorative designs.

Decorative designs for the North end of the South Court of the South Kensington Museum.

1. The Lords of the Committee of Committee on Education desire to obtain a design for the decoration of one of the large lunettes at the north end of the South Court. The lunette is a semicircle of 18 feet radius, a strip of one foot six inches high being cut off the bottom by the skirting. The subject is to be an illustration (life size) of workmanship in any decorative art or manufacture.

2. Three artists will be invited to make a suitable design, for which the Department will pay 50*l.* for each.

3. In addition to the artists to be named, artists of any country not specially invited can compete if they think fit to do so.

4. And two sums of 50*l.* and 25*l.* will be paid respectively to the two artists not named by the Department whose designs are chosen.

5. The design ultimately adopted by the Department will be enlarged by students for execution in mosaic, life size, and the artist whose design is chosen for execution will be required to superintend the enlargement of the work and approve it, for which he will receive a further payment of 50*l.*

6. All the designs will be publicly exhibited. They are to be made to a prescribed scale, namely; within a lunette formed by the segment of a circle of one foot radius, cut off by a chord parallel to the diameter, 1 inch above the diameter. Thus the segment will be of nearly 2 feet base, 11 inches high.

7. The designs are to be sent in with a cypher, on or before the 15th June 1865, addressed to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, W.

8. The names of the Judges will be hereafter announced.

At South Kensington, the 9th day of February 1865.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Portrait miniatures.

Exhibition of Portrait Miniatures.

My Lords read a memorandum on a proposed exhibition of Portrait Miniatures, prepared by Mr. Samuel Redgrave, and consider it desirable that the proposal should be carried into effect.

The exhibition will be opened at the South Kensington Museum on the 1st June 1865, subject to the usual regulations of the Museum as respects loans of objects.

The following noblemen and gentlemen are to be requested to give their aid as a committee to advise their Lordships on the subject:—

The Duke of Buccleuch, K.G.	The Lord Henry Lennox, M.P.	The Lord Wharncliffe.
The Earl of Derby, K.G.	Viscount Sydney, G.C.B.	The Lord De L'Isle and Dudley.
The Earl of Stamford & Warrington.	The Lord Houghton.	The Lord Chesham.
The Earl Spencer, K.G.	The Lord Elcho, M.P.	The Lord Taunton.
	The Lord Henniker, M.P.	The Lord Fitzhardinge.

Baron Mayer de Rothschild, M.P.
The Hon. R. Curzon.
Adderley, Rt. Hon. C. B., M.P.
Addington, Samuel, Esq.
Bale, Charles S., Esq.
Barker, Alexander, Esq.
Beck, Rev. James.
Bentinck, G.C. Esq., M.P.
Bowler, H. A., Esq.
Carpenter, W. H., Esq.
Carruthers, C. B., Esq.
Colnaghi, Dominic, Esq.
Crowe, Eyre, Esq.
Damer, S. Dawson, Esq.
Dent, J. C., Esq.
Dilke, Sir C. Wentworth, Bart.
Eastlake, Sir Charles L., P.R.A.
Edwardes, T. Dyer, Esq.
Farrer, H,, Esq.
Franks, A. W., Esq.
Fortnum, C. D. E., Esq.
Fisher, Richard, Esq.
Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E., M.P.
Gregory, W.H., Esq., M.P.
Hart, S. A., Esq., R.A.
Holburne, Sir T. W., Bart.
Holford, R. S., Esq.
Hope, A. J. B. Beresford, Esq.
Hurst, R. H., Esq.
Jepson, Rev. G.
Layard, A. H., Esq., M.P.
Magniac, Hollingworth, Esq.
Maskell, W., Esq.
Morgan, Octavius, Esq., M.P.
Parry, T. Gambier, Esq.
Redgrave, R., Esq., R.A.
Redgrave, Samuel, Esq.
Richmond, George, Esq., A.R.A.
Robinson, J. C., Esq.
Scharf, G., Esq.
Seymour, Henry D., Esq., M.P.
Seymour, Alfred, Esq., M.P.
Sketchley, R. F., Esq.
Sotheby, Charles, Esq.
Stopford, W. B., Esq.
Smith, W., Esq.
Taylor, Rev. Montague.
Taylor, Tom, Esq.
Thorburn, Robert, Esq., A.R.A.
Tite, W., Esq., M.P.
Vaughan, Henry, Esq.
Webb, John, Esq.
Woodward, B. B., Esq.
Wornum, R. N., Esq.
Wyatt, M. Digby, Esq.

Mr. Samuel Redgrave is to be requested to undertake the special charge of carrying out this Minute.

Loan Exhibition of Portrait Miniatures.

1. The miniatures which formed a section of the Loan Collection in 1862, were objects of so much interest, that it is proposed to give a further development to an exhibition of this art—in which English artists were the first to excel, and which, though now seldom practised, flourished in England for nearly three centuries.

2. The Loan Collection comprised chiefly the works of our early miniaturists, Hilliard, Isaac and Peter Oliver, and Cooper (which were endowed with an antiquarian interest), with a few by Cosway, R.A., and some other artists. But the object of a second collection, though not confined to the productions of English miniaturists, should especially be to make a representative exhibition of their works, identified with their, in so many instances, almost forgotten names.

3. In seeking the assistance of the collectors and possessors of miniature art, they should therefore be particularly solicited to state, as far as it is possible to do so authentically,—

i. The name and titles of the persons represented, and the date of the portrait.
ii. The Christian and surname of the artist, and
iii. The birth-place, date of birth and death (where not commonly known), with any other particulars that may prove of interest.

A request should at the same time be made that such persons will kindly point out any other persons who possess miniatures, which it is probable they will lend for exhibition.

The collection might be completed so as to open some time in June next, and should include miniature portraits—

i. In enamel.
ii. In oil and in water colours.
iii. In chalk or in pencil, whether drawn on vellum or paper, in plumbago solely, or in the latter manner with the face tinted.

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Portrait miniatures.

The following, by no means exhaustive list, contains the names of many of the artists who practised in England, and whose works should be sought out and solicited for exhibition.

Miniaturists of the 16th century.

Hans Holbein.	Thomas Bettes.	Isaac Oliver.
John Bettes.	Nicholas Hilliard.	

Miniaturists of the 17th century.

John Hoskyn.	Thomas Sadler.	Sir R. Peake.
Peter Oliver.	Jean Petitot.	Thomas Forster.
Samuel Cooper.	William Faithorne.	Theodore Russell.
Alexander Cooper.	Sir Balthasar Gerbier.	Mary Beale.
George White.	Richard Gibson (the dwarf).	Penelope Rose.
Thomas Flatman.	William Hassell.	David Loggan.
Alexander Brown.		Robert White.

Miniaturists of the 18th century.

John Dixon.	Nathaniel Hone, R.A.	John Jackson, R.A.
Charles Boit.	John Cabaliere.	Christopher Richter.
A. Plimer.	Charles Macourt.	Christian F. Zincke.
Lewis Crosse.	John Alefounder.	Mary Benwell.
James Ant. Artaud.	Alexander Pope.	Bernard Artaud.
James Deacon.	Thomas Redmund.	Jarvis Spencer.
Bernard Lens.	Samuel Finney.	William Roth.
Thomas Frye.	Francis Cotes, R.A.	John Plott.
John Heens (of Norwich).	Charles Sherriff.	Edward Dayes, A.R.A.
William Blake.	Miss F. Reynolds.	John Donaldson.
John Kitchingman.	John Foldsone.	Henry Spicer.
Thomas Worledge.	Michael Moser, R.A.	Ozias Humphrey.
John S. Liotard.	Luke Sullivan.	

Miniaturists of the 19th century.

James Nixon, A.R.A.	Richard Cosway, R.A.	Andrew Robertson.
Mary Moser (Mrs. Lloyd).	Maria Cosway.	Alfred E. Chalon, R.A.
Samuel Collins.	Charles Muss.	Sir William Ross, R.A.
Samuel Shelley.	Henry Bone, R.A.	F. Chinnery.
	And Artists now living.	

At South Kensington, the 1st day of December 1864.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Reproductions.

Reproduction of Examples of Architectural Decoration.

I. My Lords take into consideration what additional examples of architectural decoration as well of British as of foreign origin it is desirable should be obtained to complete the collections in the South Kensington Museum, and with this view they desire to have the advantage of the advice and suggestions of the Institute of British Architects, the Architectural Museum, and the architectural profession generally.

II. The objects of decorative art especially referred to are:—

a. Ornamental sculpture in marble, stone, or wood.
b. Wall decorations in painting, mosaic, &c.
c. Hammered and chased metal-work.
d. Ornamental pavements in mosaic, encaustic tiles, &c.
e. Examples of stained glass.

III. It is desirable that the objects should be the finest specimens of their class, complete in themselves, and not too large for exhibition; and by way of illustration it may be stated that casts have been obtained of

Archbishop Grey's tomb from York Cathedral, the Priors' gateway in the cloisters of Norwich Cathedral, the singing gallery in Exeter Cathedral, the pulpits from the Baptistry and Cathedral at Pisa, the Ghiberti bronze gates from Florence, and the like. Reproductions.

IV. The finest typical works in stained glass and mosaics might possibly be reproduced in materials like the original, and the same observation applies to hammered iron-work. Other reproductions may be obtained by means of casting, electrotyping, or large copies by painting or otherwise.

V. In respect to objects of northern mediæval and renaissance art, in which the varieties of style are very numerous, it would be desirable to form in the first instance a list of a few of the finest examples which illustrate each epoch of the art and each class of art. And in the formation of such a list the experience of the different architectural societies and architects would be of the highest utility.

VI. Besides making a collection of such reproductions as proposed to be exhibited in the Museum, my Lords will cause to be compiled general art inventories, briefly naming the most remarkable objects which are known to exist, and showing the locality and site where they may be seen and studied. Photographs may be added occasionally to illustrate these inventories.

VII. These inventories will be kept in type to admit of revisions and additions, and only a few copies be printed from time to time. Copies will be sent to the architectural societies, and to any architects who may apply, and be willing to contribute notices in aid of their completion.

At South Kensington, the 23rd day of February 1865.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Read Mr. Woodall's letter of 20th February, proposing an exhibition at Alton Towers, for the benefit of the Burslem school. County exhibitions.

My Lords consider that this exhibition may be made the inauguration of a series of country exhibitions to take place annually, at which many valuable works of art may be usefully brought to light for the benefit of art instruction; and provided that the space is suitable and the local arrangements generally satisfactory, my Lords will cause examples to be sent to the exhibition free of expense, in accordance with the Minute on Art Schools of the 9th January 1865, No. 22.

Mr. Philip Owen and Mr. Worsnop will administer the assistance to be given by the Department according to the orders of the General Superintendent.

At South Kensington, the 9th day of January 1865.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Minute of the Committee of Council on Education on Art Schools and Art Instruction.

1. My Lords have given their attention to the report and resolutions of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Schools of Art, to the suggestions made by individual members of the Committee, to the evidence of the witnesses, and the letter of Mr. A. Beresford Hope, acting on behalf of certain Art Schools, as well as to various memorials and documents which have been sent to the Science and Art Department from the local Schools of Art. Art instruction.

Appendix A.

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Art instruction.

2. Their Lordships observe that the resolutions of the Select Committee make various recommendations relating to the National Art Training School, the Museum at South Kensington, and the local Schools of Art, but offer none respecting elementary instruction in drawing given in schools for the children of the labouring poor, or given to the masters and pupil-teachers of such schools, or to adults taught in night classes, being objects, in their Lordship's opinion, of the first importance which may be promoted, independently of special institutions constituted as Schools of Art.

3. All these objects having been matured by the Science and Art Department into a national system of art instruction, have been supported by Parliament for several years, and have taken root as an effective and successful system, which it is desirable should not be impaired, whatever changes it may be expedient to make in the administration of local Schools of Art proper.

4. The Science and Art Department has steadily borne in mind that national improvement in manufactures can only be secured by the existence of a healthy demand and supply of such manufactures, arising from the improved taste and knowledge of all classes of the community; and that this result could most effectually be obtained by placing the greatest variety of means of instruction within the reach of all, as far as practicable. Elementary drawing is taught especially to children of the poor, and to adults in schools and institutions which are not Schools of Art. Drawing, painting, and modelling are taught in Schools of Art, whilst fine examples of art workmanship of all ages and countries and styles are exhibited for public instruction in a central museum, which is open both day and night, under a more liberal system than exists at present in any other capital in Europe.

5. It has been the consistent aim of the Department so to regulate the expenditure of public money on these several means of instruction that, if it should be the pleasure of Parliament to reduce or withdraw its votes in any direction, the public might be induced to supply instruction in art by municipal or voluntary action.

6. The report of the Select Committee confirms generally the soundness and success of the Department's policy, and suggests modifications which are calculated to extend the principles of self-reliance, and to simplify the relations between the Schools of Art and the Department. The principal recommendations of the report refer to local Schools of Art, and my Lords will consider them in the first instance, before noticing other subjects.

As respects Local Schools of Art, and the Instruction specially afforded in them,

Recommendations of the Select Committee.

7. The Select Committee recommend—

(*a*) That local Schools of Art be left to establish themselves wherever they can take root, and to extend their operations to all classes of society, and to charge such fees as their managers may think suitable;

(*b*) That no further grants be made in aid of buildings, renting, or repairing Schools of Art;

(*c*) That no further grants be made in aid of purchasing examplss to Schools of Art;

(*d*) That it be a condition of Government aid that a public examination of every aided School of Art be held annually, through the agency of its local committee, and that the results of such examination should be reported to the Department in such form as the Department may prescribe; and,

(*e*) That fewer prizes and no medals should be given by the Central Department, on local examinations of aided Schools of Art.

Policy of the Department since 1851.

8. These suggestions clearly indicate the opinion of the Select Committee to be, that Schools of Art should chiefly rely on their own resources and local exertions, being relieved from any Government control, and free to work according to the wishes and peculiar wants of each locality. This view entirely accords with the policy of the Department, which has always aimed gradually to render the Schools of Art less and less dependent on direct State assistance, and to make them self-acting and supporting. In 1851 the parliamentary votes paid direct to the local Schools of Art amounted to 6,850*l.* for 17 schools, having 2,842 students, being an average cost of 2*l.* 8*s.* per student; whilst, in 1863, the corresponding payments to the local Schools of Art amounted only to 4,005*l.* for 90 schools, having 16,480 students, being an average of only 4*s.* 10*d.* per student. Had the Select Committee recommended a return to the system of payments on teachers' certificates, the whole charge on the Department in respect of them would have been only 2,836*l.* These payments are exclusive of the cost of the National Art Training School, annually amounting to 4,450*l.*; of payments on results for elementary teaching, 1,104*l.*; on prizes, 2,461*l.*; on prize studentships, 1,063*l.*; and on art pupil-teachers, 1,961*l.*; objects which have exercised a most important but indirect influence on Schools of Art. The Department having thus succeeded in reducing the direct payments, the Select Committee has now recommended the abolition of most of the indirect sources of aid, and the conversion of all payments into one capitation grant to each School of Art. There was a great advantage in this variety of aid, because such aid could be modified from time to time in any directions experience might suggest. The mode and extent of its application were under control, and new applications of it could be introduced. My Lords consider that these various kinds of assistance and stimulus could not be wholly withdrawn without inflicting a serious blow on on a system which, by general consent at home, and especially abroad, is considered to have worked well.

Public utility of Schools of Art.

9. The Select Committee having affirmed the public utility of Schools of Art, it must have been their opinion that these schools have so far established themselves in the country, that they must have nearly reached the point of self-dependence, and would not be imperilled by the suggested changes. My Lords would themselves have hesitated to say that this point has altogether been reached at present; but they are not so convinced of the contrary as to assert that the modifications recommended by the Select Committee would be permanently injurious to the schools, or might not be safely tried to a great extent.

Definition of an Art School.

10. My Lords entirely agree with the Select Committee in thinking that Schools of Art should be left to establish themselves wherever they can take root, and to charge such fees as their managers may think suitable. The obligation of teaching elementary drawing in poor schools, or to artizans at 6*d.* a week, as conditions of recognizing a School of Art, will therefore no longer remain in force, and the masters of the Art Schools will thus be relieved of the obligation of performing work which has been called unremunerative. A local School of Art, as distinguished from adult night classes for drawing, will hereafter be defined simply as an institution which is applied exclusively to the teaching of art at all times, and not to other purposes. Every place will be the judge of its own wants, and the only condition for receiving any direct payments from the State will be, that there must be night classes for artizans open three times a week at fees within their reach, the amount being settled by the local committees, and that the teachers must have taken from the Department a certificate of competency either

Appendix A.

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of the second or third grade. Mechanics' institutes, literary institutions, and schools for general education will be free to establish night classes for adults, to learn elementary drawing, without incurring the expenses necessary for the special premises or outfit of a School of Art.

Withdrawal of building grants.

11. My Lords regret that the Select Committee recommended all aid to be withdrawn towards buildings for Schools of Art. The provision of a suitable building is the greatest of all difficulties in establishing such a school; the special requirements for proper lighting, by day and night, rooms for art-instruction are rarely met with in existing structures, and it is generally necessary to construct rooms specially. Out of the 90 existing schools, very few indeed are quite suitable, and by far the cheapest are those in which a moderate aid from the Department has been obtained, and the Department's experience has been followed in the plans. This aid has also been the means, not only of eliciting local subscriptions to a much greater extent than would otherwise have been the case, but in some instances of causing buildings to be undertaken which, without such aid, would not have been begun at all. It may also be observed, that the legal obligations entered into by any place receiving a building grant afford a security for the permanence of Schools of Art which might otherwise be abandoned at a period of temporary depression. Schools of Art have memorialized their Lordships against adopting this recommendation. My Lords feel bound, however, to adopt the recommendation of the Select Committee, that all direct grants should be withdrawn in future; and they will promote the erection of suitable buildings, by enabling masters of Schools of Art and local architects to visit the training school and profit by all the experience the Department possesses. No grants will be made in aid of renting or repairing any established School of Art, which must pay all charges for rent, taxes, and repairs.

Withdrawal of aid for examples.

12. In accordance with the recommendations of the Select Committee no further grants will be made to Schools of Art; as such, in aid of purchasing examples of a high artistic character; but aid towards obtaining a few elementary examples to be used in the artizan night classes will be continued. Considering the loose and inaccurate style of drawing still prevailing and always popular, my Lords question the policy of this recommendation, but they propose at least to give it a trial. The local Schools of Art will be free to select and use what examples they please, except only in the few instances of some descriptions of works to be sent up for the national competition.

Examinations conducted by local authorities.

13. All local examinations in art, both in Schools of Art and elsewhere, where elementary drawing is taught, except in training colleges, will be conducted, in future, as in schools of science, by local authorities, and not by Government inspectors. No more local medals will be given, in future, by the Department, and the number of prizes of books and instruments will be reduced in accordance with the recommendations of the Select Committee.

Policy of capitation payments in Schools of Art considered.

14. With respect to the recommendation of the Select Committee, that "payments to certificated art teachers should be so far assimilated to "those made to teachers of science, that a capitation payment should be "made for every artizan student who has received 40 lessons within the "year," my Lords have to remark, in the first place, that no capitation payments are or ever have been made to teachers of science, who are paid wholly on results after having given 40 lessons during the year; and, in the second place, that no evidence was submitted to the Select Committee on the policy of applying a capitation grant for the instruction of artizans. A capitation grant on behalf of a school child may be defended on the ground that the child is unable itself to pay for its instruction. In night art classes, as well as in a School of Art, the artizan

must pay a fee for his instruction, or he cannot obtain it, and his attendance is his own voluntary act, for his own direct and immediate benefit. If the capitation were sufficiently high, the artizan might be tempted by the remission of all fees, and perhaps even by receiving a share in the capitation grant, to record 40 attendances unaccompanied by serious study. Any capitation grant, however low, becomes a premium to the artizan to pay less than he otherwise would, and is in opposition to a sound system, which would rather aim to encourage him to pay the full price within his means. The point always to be borne in mind is, that if local Schools of Art are to take a permanent footing in this country, the work can only be accomplished by inducing those who derive benefit from them to support them adequately. A capitation grant would violate this principle, and be fatal to self support and voluntary exertion. The cost of any capitation grant would be great and beyond control. It may be inferred from certain documents that the art masters would wish it to be about 2*l.* a head. It will be obvious that the amount of capitation grant ought to be fixed, if at all, not with reference to the existing number of Schools of Art, and the number of artizans attending them at the present time, but with reference to any possible extension of these numbers. The numbers of the industrial classes who might claim a capitation grant probably exceeds four millions. Although it is not likely that so large a number would be claimants for a capitation grant, still the numbers would probably be much too large to admit of any such an amount of capitation grant as that suggested. A small capitation grant would not be worth all the trouble and the details of administration necessary. My Lords, therefore, arrive at the conclusion that they could not undertake the responsibility of recommending this mode of assistance to the consideration of Parliament. The proposed removal of the obligations to perform unremunerative work, and of the restrictions as to examples, &c., places the art teachers in a better position than ordinary drawing masters. The art teachers are trained at the public cost, and are certificated as competent; they are relieved of the risk of finding suitable premises and costly examples; they may teach at any rate of fees, whilst pupils are attracted to them by Government examinations and prizes, national scholarships, and free studentships. With advantages like these, any direct payment from the State to the art master may be dispensed with. My Lords are clearly of opinion, that if any direct payments are to be made to Schools of Art at all, they must be of a character to be under strict control as to amount; that they must not create the expectation of vested rights, or prejudice the success of voluntary exertions, and that they must be capable of being easily modified and withdrawn as Parliament may desire.

Direct payments.

15. My Lords consider that some direct payments may continue for the present to be made in respect of students trained locally as teachers, as national scholars, and as local prize students, and also in respect of making an annual report for the information of Parliament. Payments for affording elementary instruction to schoolmasters or pupil-teachers or to adults in night classes will be continued to Schools of Art, if the Committee think fit to engage in this work.

As respects Elementary Drawing.

Capitation payment continued in schools for the poor.

16. My Lords now proceed to state the nature of the aid which they propose should be given for elementary instruction in drawing in schools for the poor, and in night classes for adults. They do not consider that the objections against capitation payment in a school of Art apply to the children of the labouring poor in a national school. It is proposed to continue a low payment, somewhat of the nature of a capi-

Appendix A. MINUTES.

tation payment, on school children learning drawing, and to raise the present payment from 6*d.* to 1*s.* for each school child who passes an examination in elementary drawing. Graduated payments on results will continue in force. Aid in obtaining suitable examples of an elementary character will continue to be given, as at present, as well as prizes to the children.

Payments for elementary instruction to adults.

17. Payments and prizes for elementary instruction for pupil-teachers, schoolmasters, and adults taught in night classes will be continued, such payments being made only on results. Aid on elementary examples will continue to be given. And all teachers who have obtained the second-grade certificate will be qualified to receive payments.

Local examinations in elementary instruction.

18. The local examinations in schools for the poor and night classes in mechanics' institutes and similar institutions will be conducted as in schools of science by the local committee, and not by inspectors, and the works will be sent up to the Department for examination. Elementary instruction in drawing will thus be put on a distinct basis of its own, and a separate vote will be proposed to Parliament for it. The managers of schools for the poor and of mechanics' institutes and other similar institutions will be able to take advantage of the Government aid without having necessarily any connexion with a School of Art; but there will be no objection to any organization for such instruction and for examinations in connexion with a School of Art, if the respective managers agree upon having them.

Correspondence with managers only.

19. In future, the Department will conduct all correspondence direct with the managers of Schools of Art, mechanics' institutes, and other institutions, and schools for the labouring poor, and will make all payments to them, and not to the masters, as at present. The managers and the teachers will, therefore, be free to make their own arrangements for payment.

As respects National Action.

National Art Training School.

20. My Lords concur in the recommendations of the Select Committee, that the National Art Training School should be maintained according to the evidence of all the witnesses, and propose that the national scholars chosen from local schools shall be increased in number.

National competition.

21. In accordance with the recommendation by the Select Committee, there will be an annual national competition for prizes of books, instruments, and the like, among works produced both in night classes and in Schools of Art; and payments will be made to the managers of the schools or night classes from which the successful works have been sent. The national medallions will be discontinued, and a very few medals substituted for them. No School of Art will be obliged to send works to this competition; but if they elect to do so, they must in a part of the course follow certain prescribed examples, so as to subject the competition to an equal standard of judgment for the whole country. Artists will continue to be the judges of such works; but in cases where original designs for manufactures are sent, besides artists as judges, my Lords will consider the propriety of inviting the assistance of competent persons as representing the purchasers in the community.

Local exhibitions.

22. My Lords will endeavour to render the collection of works of decorative art at South Kensington as useful as possible throughout the country, and with this object will revise the present regulations. They propose to relieve Schools of Art of all cost of transport, packing, and conducting the exhibitions, requiring only that suitable space be provided for the purpose by the locality at its own cost, and for a sufficient time to warrant the expense to the State.

23. The votes for the Museum at South Kensington, the Schools of Art, and for elementary instruction in drawing, will be kept distinct, and laid before Parliament in greater detail than heretofore; and the cost of examples to be preserved in the Museum will be transferred to the estimate for the Museum.

Votes for National Art Museum.

24. Their Lordships think it right to observe, that the cost of purchasing objects for the Museum is to be viewed not as an expenditure transferable to local Schools of Art, but is rather a national investment which has both an intrinsic value of its own, and one which even increases in value. This expenditure does not in any manner affect the amount of aid given to local Schools of Art, which it is their Lordships' opinion should, as far as possible, have the character of voluntary and self-supporting institutions under local management, and always aim at that independence of State control which is so honourable a characteristic of the general feeling of this country.

Policy of purchases for National Art Museum.

25. Transmit a copy of this Minute to the Secretary of the Treasury, and request the permission of the Lords Commissioners to prepare the estimates for the year 1865–6 in accordance with the principles laid down. Inform the Treasury that the changes proposed will slightly diminish the total estimate for the Art division of the Department in the present year, and that if in the growth of the system any increase should take place in future years, it will probably be confined to the head of elementary instruction for the poor.

SCHEDULE to the MINUTE of 9th February 1865.

Schedule to Art Minute.

The payments on behalf of artizans and children of the labouring poor, proposed to be made by the Department in all cases to managers of schools and classes, may be summed up as follows:—

I. *To Schools of Art.*

a. Five shillings for every artizan who pays fees for being taught in a night class held three times a week, and passes satisfactorily an annual examination in a given time, also a sum of 10*s.* for any artizan student who submits for examination drawings executed by him during the previous year which are satisfactory.

b. Five pounds for free studentships will be allowed for every 50 artizans satisfactorily taught in night classes of Schools of Art.

c. Ten shillings for each artizan who submits for examination satisfactory works executed by him during the year, eligible for national competition, and a further sum of 10*s.* on behalf of each artizan student from whose works any are selected for national competition.

d. Five pounds for a national scholar, being an artizan or designer admitted to the National Art Training School.

e. Ten pounds for every certificate taken by an art-teacher trained in the local school.

f. Ten pounds for the annual report, provided that artizan night classes are held, a free studentship obtained, and works sent to the national competition.

g. (*See* also II.)

II. *To Night Classes in Mechanics' Institutes, and similar Associations, and National Schools, &c.*

a. Five shillings for every artizan who pays fees for being taught in a night class held three times a week, and passes satisfactorily an annual

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Schedule to Minute on Art Schools.

examination of the second grade in a given time, and a further sum of 10*s.* for any artizan student who submits for examination drawings executed by him during the previous year which are satisfactory.

b. Ten shillings for each artizan who submits for examination satisfactory works executed by him during the year, eligible for national competition, and a further sum of 10*s.* on behalf of each artizan student from whose works any are selected for national competition.

c. The teaching in night classes may be given in connexion with Schools of Art, or not. Teachers must have taken second or third-grade certificates.

III. *To Schools for the Labauring Poor.*

a. One shilling for every child in a national or similar school taught drawing satisfactorily, with additional payments of 2*s.* or 3*s.* for success. Managers of schools for the labouring poor are free to have the teaching of drawing given either in connexion with a School of Art, or by any teacher certificated in the second grade.

Note.

Managers of schools for the labouring poor, and of night classes for artizans, will be aided to the extent of 50 per cent. on examples for elementary drawing.

The above-mentioned payments are exclusive of prizes to be awarded to students themselves.

District Museums.

Correspondence on District Museums in London.

SIR, 31st January 1865.

THE Committee of Council on Education desire to state, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the removal of the temporary iron building, in which some of the collections of the South Kensington have been exhibited, has commenced, in order to make way for the permanent structure.

The Committee of Council consider that this iron building might usefully be divided into three portions, and that one of these portions might be offered to the proper authorities in the north, east, and south of London, respectively, at a nominal sum, in order to assist in the formation of district museums, security being required for the completion of each portion in a suitable manner, and for its permanent appropriation to public uses, and they request authority to act accordingly.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, H.M. Treasury. H. A. BRUCE.

SIR, Treasury Chambers, 21st February 1865.

WITH reference to your letter of the 31st ultimo, relative to the disposal of the temporary iron building attached to the South Kensington Museum, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request that the Lords of the Committee of Council will favour my Lords with more detailed information as to the persons to whom reference is made as the proper authorities in the north, east, and south of London, and their plans for forming district museums. My Lords also desire to be furnished with a statement

showing the actual value of the building, which it is proposed to offer to those authorities at a nominal sum. Appendix A; Minutes.

I am, &c.
(Signed) F. Peel.

The Vice President of the
Committee of Council on Education,
South Kensington.

Sir, 3rd March 1865.

District or suburban Museum.

In reply to your letter of the 21st ultimo, the Committee of Council desire to state, for the information of the Treasury, that they have been during the last five years in communication with committees representing, respectively, the east, south, and north of London, formed for the purpose of promoting the establishment of museums in those districts.

The committee for East London consists of the clergyman of the district, W. Cotton, Esq., P. Cazenove, Esq., and other well known laymen. The Hon. Secretary is the Rev. D. Hewlett, Tredegar Square, E. This committee, headed by the Members of Parliament for the county of Middlesex, and the Tower Hamlets, waited upon the First Commissioner for Public Works on the 29th February 1860, to request the assistance of the Government.

A committee was formed for South London, consisting of the representatives of the Borough, the Rector of St. George's, Southwark, and other clergymen, who went in a deputation to Lord Palmerston, on the 16th August 1860, asking for the assistance of Government.

A committee was formed for promoting a gallery in the north of London, headed by the members for Finsbury, and respectable residents in that borough. A public meeting was held in Islington on the 26th of February 1862, presided over by the Lord President of the Council, and Mr. Josiah Houle was appointed Treasurer and Hon. Secretary.

All these committees have represented that their first and greatest difficulty was that of procuring a suitable building, a difficulty which would be likely to be removed, if some partial aid were afforded. Such aid would, of course, have to be administered so as to elicit the greatest amount of voluntary support, and, like the aid given for building schools, would be dependent on legal conditions ensuring the perpetual use of the building for its specific objects.

As respects the value of the iron building at South Kensington, it may be stated that the original cost was about 12,000*l.*, exclusive of fittings. It may be assumed that the cost of materials, as distinguished from the cost of labour, was not less than 6,000*l.*, probably more. If the iron building were sold by public auction, the materials, after deducting the cost of taking down, would perhaps only fetch their value as old iron, whilst if a purchaser could be found who had an immediate use for them, he would probably be disposed to offer a sum beyond what they would fetch by auction.

The price which could be obtained for these buildings is, therefore, inconsiderable as compared with the public benefit which would result from the proposed application of them for the purpose of public museums.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. A. Bruce.

The Right Hon. F. Peel, M.P.,
Treasury.

Treasury Chambers,
9th March 1865.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of H.M.'s Treasury to acquaint you that, under the circumstances explained in your letter of the 3rd instant, my Lords approve of the proposal of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education that the temporary

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Minutes.

District or suburban Museums.

iron building attached to the South Kensington Museum, now in the course of removal, should be divided into three portions and that one of these portions should be offered at a nominal sum to the committees formed in the north, east, and south of London for the promotion of district museums, security being required for the completion of each portion in a suitable manner, and for its permanent appropriation to public uses.

I am, &c.
(Signed) F. Peel.

The Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington.

Charter of Incorporation for the Department of Science and Art.

Charter.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to the Lord President of Our Most Honourable Privy Council for the time being, and the Vice-President of the Committee on Education of Our Most Honourable Privy Council for the time being, greeting. Whereas a Department of the Government has been established for the promotion of Science and Art and that Department, usually called the Department of Science and Art, is under the superintendence of you the said Lord President and Vice-President. And whereas various buildings and lands at South Kensington have been set apart for the purposes of the said Department, and a Museum has been established there as a repository for the collections of pictures, objects of industrial art, and other objects of Science and Art that may be acquired by purchase, gift, bequest, or otherwise, for the purposes of the said Department. And whereas very valuable gifts and bequests, including in particular a gift of pictures made by John Sheepshanks, Esquire, during his lifetime to the value of more than Sixty Thousand Pounds have already been made on trust and for the purposes of the said Department. And whereas it is desirable to facilitate and encourage the making of such gifts and bequests, and the holding of property for the public use by incorporating the said Department. Now know ye that We of Our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, do by these presents for us, Our heirs and successors, grant and ordain that the Lord President of Our Most Honourable Privy Council for the time being, and the Vice-President of the Committee on Education of Our Most Honourable Privy Council for the time being shall be a body corporate under the name of the Department of Science and Art, having a perpetual succession and a common seal, with a capacity in that name to sue and be sued, make contracts, purchase, take, hold, and enjoy for the purposes of Science and Art, as well goods and chattels as lands and hereditaments not exceeding fifty acres, without licence, in mortmain; and We do hereby grant unto the said Department of Science and Art full licence and authority for the furtherance of Science and Art to accept any trusts, whether subject or not to special conditions, to sell any property not affected by any trust inconsistent with sale, and generally to do any act or thing that may be conducive to the attainment of the objects for which the said Department has been founded or incidental thereto. In witness whereof We have caused these Our letters to be made patent. Witness Ourself at Our Palace at Westminster, this Thirtieth day of April in the Twenty-seventh year of Our Reign.

30th April 1864.

By Her Majesty's Command,

Edmunds.

2. MINUTE AND CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE INTERCHANGE OF REPRODUCTIONS OF WORKS OF ART WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

At South Kensington, the 8th day of February 1864.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Memorandum on the International Exchange of Copies of Works of Fine Art.

1. The collections of the South Kensington Museum now possess many examples of works of fine art executed in various kinds of materials, which are unique for their beauty, excellence, and rarity.

2. In like manner most of the art museums of the continent contain similar works.

3. Such objects must always remain permanently as national treasures of the respective countries possessing them.

4. Although the originals cannot be acquired, various modes of reproduction are now matured and employed, such as electrotyping, photography, elastic moulding, &c., whereby admirable substitutes may be easily obtained with perfect security to the originals.

5. The important national art museums at Paris, Berlin, Dresden, Munich, &c., already possess plaster casts of ancient marbles representing originals which are not in their own possession. But no comprehensive system appears yet to have been matured of employing electrotyping or photography to obtain copies of objects.

6. A commencement of issuing duplicates of fine objects useful in general art instruction, however, has been made by the South Kensington Museum. For example, through the intervention of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, copies have been obtained of the numerous works of fine art in the possession of Her Majesty the Queen. Through the liberality of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, the Science and Art Department was enabled in 1855, during the Paris Exhibition, to obtain electrotypes and photographs of numerous objects in the Louvre and Musée d'Artillerie at Paris. Photographs also have been taken of the most important objects, which for public instruction and gratification were so liberally lent to the Department by private proprietors during the International Exhibition of 1862. The University of Oxford unreservedly has permitted photographs to be taken of its original drawings by Michael Angelo and Raffaelle. Arrangements now exist at the South Kensington Museum by which every object of the Art Collections may be copied by some one of the many processes.

7. The period therefore seems to have arrived when friendly relations might, with reciprocal advantages, be established between foreign museums and the South Kensington Museum for the purpose of organizing some system of an international exchange of copies of the finest works of art which each museum possesses, and I would venture to submit that the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education should sanction an application to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs with this view, and request his Lordship to bring the subject before the governments of the various countries which possess museums and works of art.

8. The accompanying art inventory of the South Kensington Museum shows the nature of the objects already the property of the Museum. Many objects of exceptional beauty and rarity might be copied, and the nature of the copies has been indicated in the inventory. These might be deemed worthy of the acceptance of the museums of other countries.

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At the same time it may be observed that every object named in the inventory might be copied if desired.

9. I recommend that a copy of this catalogue should be forwarded to Her Majesty's Ministers abroad, through the Foreign Office, to be delivered to the various Governments. A request should be made to such Governments to forward to the South Kensington Museum any printed or MS. catalogues of their own Museums in which the objects excellent and rare might be denoted in a similar way. Opportunity might be taken to inquire if the respective Governments would be disposed to entertain the idea of an exchange of copies of objects, and if they should concur in the idea to ask them to authorize the various directors of museums to communicate directly with the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education at the South Kensington Museum.

HENRY COLE,
Secretary and General Superintendent.

South Kensington Museum,
8th February 1864.

MY LORD, 8th February 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose for your Lordship's information the copy of a Minute (*see* previous Minute) of the Committee of Council on Education, and in reference to it, to solicit your Lordship's assistance in procuring for the use of the Department of Science and Art copies of all printed catalogues of the great galleries of art museums, and collections of ornamental art, including examples of skilled workmanship, which now exist in the chief cities of continental Europe.

2. Such information will, I feel assured, prove highly useful for the guidance of the officers of this Department, as well as of the officers of other public institutions, by informing them of the great examples which now exist, and the places of their deposit, assisting them when such objects are offered for sale, and guarding them against spurious imitations which are now executed with the greatest ingenuity and skill.

When carefully digested and arranged (which is contemplated as part of the proposal) the combined inventory would form an appropriate offering to the institutions which have contributed to its formation, and might also be made more extensively useful by its publication with the other similar works circulated by this Department.

3. This information sought by means of your Lordship's assistance does not refer to collections of natural history or to objects, the merit of which consists only in their great antiquity or rarity, or to objects which may be vulgarly called curiosities, but solely to works of fine art or art workmanship.

These may be classed as:

1. Sculpture.
2. Medals and engraved Gems.
3. Mosaics.
4. Painting.
5. Japanned or lacquered work.
6. Glass Painting.
7. Enamel.
8. Pottery.
9. Glass Manufactures.
10. Works in Metal.
11. Watches and Clocks.
12. Jewelry and decorative objects in precious materials.
13. Arms, Armour, and Accoutrements.
14. Furniture, &c.
15. Leather work.

16. Basket work.
17. Textile Fabrics.
18. Bookbinding and Book-decoration generally.

4. Galleries of fine art and museums of every class are finding a rapid development throughout Europe, and increased attention is paid to the objects which they contain. They are not by any means confined to the seats of Government where Her Majesty's Ministers are in residence, but they would be readily pointed out by the scientific men usually connected with the Government.

They may be generally described as :—

A. The private collections of the Sovereign and in the Royal Palaces, but opened for public inspection.

B. The State or Public Collections.

C. The collections of the Church, in the Treasuries of Cathedrals, Churches, Monasteries, &c.

D. The collections of Towns, Guilds, and Municipalities in their Halls.

E. Well known collections of private individuals which are heir-looms of a permanent character.

5. In cases of collections where the articles are of rare excellence, and a catalogue has not been printed, this Department would willingly defray such moderate charge as might be incurred for a manuscript list of the most select objects.

6. I hope from the importance I attach to this proposal that it may meet with your warm concurrence, and that your Lordship will be pleased to enlist the earnest assistance of Her Majesty's Ministers at foreign courts in giving a full development to the undertaking, and I shall be happy to give directions that they may be supplied with the catalogues of this Museum, and receive any assistance and facilities here which may be requested on their part for any scientific persons who may visit it.

I have, &c.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Instructions to Her Majesty's Representatives at Dresden, Paris, Munich, Berlin, Turin, and Rome, dated Foreign Office, 17th February 1864.

Instructions to H.M. foreign representatives.

MY LORD [or SIR],

I have received from the President of the Committee of Council on Education a request for assistance in procuring for the use of the Department of Science and Art copies of all printed catalogues of the great galleries of art, museums and collections of ornamental art, including examples of skilled workmanship, which now exist in the chief cities of continental Europe.

The precise nature of the objects of art which the Committee have in view is stated in their letter, of which I enclose a copy for your more complete information, and in which are further pointed out the collections where the objects, of which a catalogue is desired, may be found, and the sources from which information on the subject may be obtained.

You will further perceive that in certain cases the Committee would be prepared to defray any moderate charge for manuscript lists of objects of rare excellence.

I have now to instruct you to take such steps as you may consider best calculated for carrying out the wishes of the Committee, as explained in their letter, so far as the galleries and collections of [Saxony] are concerned, and in so doing you will cause to be made known to the

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various institutions, from which information is requested, the desire of the Commission that such information, when collected and arranged, may be for the mutual benefit of this and of foreign countries.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

Foreign Office, April 5th, 1864.

Correspondence.

Letter from Mr. Layard, transmitting despatch from H.M. Minister at Munich with reference to the supply of printed catalogues of works of art in Bavaria.

Munich, 29th March 1864.

Despatch from H.M. Minister at Munich to Earl Russell, stating that he had conferred with Baron Schrenk as to catalogues, &c.; that by the Minister of Public Works he had been put into communication with Professor von Hefner Alteneck, in charge of the engravings, who expressed his satisfaction at the realization of a project he had long considered necessary; that in his opinion it would be desirable to make a correct and detailed history of the various collections in Bavaria; that there were many rich private collections of ornamental art of which no record existed; that it is doubtful if the catalogues of the galleries of art now in existence would furnish what is required. Professor von Hefner promised a memorandum, which H.M. Minister would forward to Earl Russell.

Foreign Office, 6th May 1864.

Mr. Murray transmits to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department a despatch and enclosures from H.M. Minister at Munich, reporting further steps taken to procure catalogues of the galleries of art.

Munich, 25th April 1864.

H.M. Minister at Munich forwards to Earl Russell the translation of a letter received from Professor von Hefner Alteneck, and expresses his opinion as to the Professor's suggestions of the mode of complying with the wishes of the Committee of Council on Education, and states that he has handed to Baron Schrenk a memorandum on the subject. Baron Schrenk will confer with the Minister of Public Works, and every assistance will be given to carry out the wishes expressed.

Memorandum given by H. M. Minister at Munich to Baron Schrenk :—

Dans un but Européen il est proposé de réunir des catalogues de toutes les galeries d'art, musées, ainsi que les collections d'objects d'art qui existent dans les principales capitales de l'Europe.

Ce but pourrait être atteint par le mode suivant :—

1. Si les Gouvernements respectifs se chargent de faire les catalogues des galeries et musées appartenant à l'état et de les faire imprimer. Parmi les objets d'intérêt il sera compris (here follows the list given in Earl Granville's letter of Feb. 8, 1864).

2. Si les Gouvernements respectifs invitent les autorités municipales dans les principales villes à concourir à cet œuvre en faisant à leurs frais une catalogue de tout ce que leur ville contient de remarquable, comme objets d'art, &c.

3. Si les propriétaires des galeries privées ou des possesseurs d'objets d'art soient également invités à transmettre au Departement Ministeriel chargé de cet œuvre une liste aussi detaillée que possible de leurs col-

lections. Par cette voie, des catalogues de toutes les richesses en art que possède chaque pays seront obtenus, lesquels, réunis ensemble, formeront une statistique précieuse pour l'Europe entier.

Il serait désirable que quelqu'un versé dans les antiquités et les arts soit nommé pour surveiller et aider l'exécution de cette idée, et pour guider les personnes chargées de cette exécution dans le choix des objets qui meritent d'être notés dans les catalogues.

A memorandum has also been sent from Professor von Hefner Alteneck, explaining his views and giving the titles of the works he has published, and suggestions for carrying out the wishes of the Committee of Council on Education.

Foreign Office, 4th June 1864.

Mr. Hammond transmits a copy of despatch received from Mr. Odo Russell, enclosing the only list of catalogues he has been able to procure.

My Lord, Rome, 27th April 1864.

With reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 5, of the 17th of February last, instructing me to procure for the use of the Department of Science and Art copies of all printed catalogues of the great galleries of art, museums, and collections of ornamental art in Rome, I have now the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a few of the catalogues I have been able to collect, and I shall continue to send the other catalogues still missing as I gradually obtain them.

The difficulty of obtaining a complete collection of these catalogues is much greater than I had anticipated, and in those public and private collections where catalogues are missing it is extremely difficult to persuade the competent authorities to allow catalogues to be drawn up at all.

I hope to overcome these difficulties gradually, and to complete the collection desired by the President of the Committee of Council on Education.

Meanwhile, I beg to enclose a memorandum respecting the catalogues of galleries in Rome for the information of the Department of Science and Art.

I have, &c.

The Earl Russell. (Signed) Odo Russell.

List of Catalogues sent to the Foreign Office.

1. Vatican.—Catalogue of sculpture gallery.
2. „ Catalogue of pictures.
3. „ New catalogue of sculpture and painting united.
4. Capitol.—Catalogue of sculpture gallery.
5. „ Catalogue of paintings, MSS.
6. Villa Ludovisi.—Catalogue of statues.
7. Doria Gallery.—Catalogue of pictures.

Catalogues of Galleries in Rome.

Vatican.—The catalogue of the antiquities is unworthy of the collection, that of the paintings better.

Chapman and Hall published an English catalogue of the sculptures, by Mr. Robert Macpherson.

Capitoline Museum.—The old catalogue of the antiquities is out of print, a new one has been long in progress. The catalogue of the paintings, in MS., is a mere list of numbers and names.

Academia delle Belle Arti.—No catalogue.

Lateran Museum.—No catalogue of either the pagan or early Christian antiquities or paintings yet printed.

Appendix A.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PRIVATE GALLERIES.

Palazzo Barberini.—MS. hand catalogue.
Palazzo Borghese.—Printed hand catalogue.
Palazzo Corsini.—Printed hand catalogue.
Palazzo Doria.—Printed hand catalogue.
Palazzo Colonna.—MS. hand catalogue.
Palazzo Sciarra.—MS. hand catalogue.
Palazzo Rospigliosi.—No catalogue.
Villa Ludovisi.—Printed catalogue of the sculpture gallery.
Villa Albani.—No catalogue of the antiquities.
Villa Borghese.—A printed catalogue of the statues.

There are no catalogues of the frescoes in the public and private palaces of Rome. Those of the Vatican are described and engraved in Valentini's "Basilica Vaticana."

"Murray's Handbook of Rome," contains the best and completest catalogue of all the objects of art in Rome.

Foreign Office, June 30, 1864.

MR. LAYARD transmits to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department the accompanying copy of a note from the Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin, inclosing copies of catalogues of the various collections of works of art in Prussia.

ENCLOSURE 1.—TRANSLATION.

Berlin, June 18, 1864.

In consequence of a note from Sir A. Buchanan of the 20th February, expressing a wish for the communication of a catalogue of the collections of art in Prussia, the undersigned immediately wrote to the Minister of Public Instruction, and has now the honour to transmit his reply, together with its enclosures, to his Excellency Sir A. Buchanan.

The undersigned avails himself, &c. &c.,

Signed for the Minister for Foreign Affairs,

To H. E. Sir A. Buchanan, THILE.
&c. &c. &c.

ENCLOSURE 2.—TRANSLATION.

With reference to your Excellency's letter of 3rd March last, communicating to me the request of the British Ambassador for the transmission of a catalogue of the collections of art in Prussia, I addressed myself to Dr. Waagen, the Director of the Picture Gallery here, in order to leave nothing undone in the interests of the English art deposits for whose benefit the catalogues are intended, and requested him to point out what catalogues he considered the most essential. The latter confined himself, as is seen by his enclosed letter of the 30th of April, to bringing forward the catalogue of this town, and described the provincial catalogues as of no value to the British art institutions.

I have taken this opportunity of communicating to the British Ambassador a description of the works of art which are at Tegel, as well as a catalogue of the Raven and Raczynski Galleries, besides those catalogues described under Nos. 1 to 12 in the enclosure to Mr. Waagen's letter, with the remark that there are other collections which would be worthy of separate notice were they not all contained in a large work which ought to correspond to the wishes of the British Government. This

work, which describes even pictures which formerly were not at all catalogued, and states also the collections in which they are to be found, is in publication since 1861, under the title of "Deutscher Bilder Saal Verzeichniss der in Deutschland vorhandenen Oelbilder verstorbener Maler," published by Parlkey, Berlin, at the Nicolai Library, in 8vo. The final edition, which will shortly appear, will contain a notice of all the best catalogues. By this means the British Government will be enabled, as far as the catalogues are purchaseable, by means of a commissioned bookseller, to come into possession of them, wherever their mention in the work above alluded to is not sufficiently explicit.

The collection of trustworthy and complete material in the sense wished by H.M. Government, which should extend even to church treasures, would be a work which would take up a great space of time even to persons educated for this purpose. The "Art Topography" of Germany, which is to be had in Cassell, at Theodor Fischer's Library, the first volume of which comprises the Prussian monarchy, may safely be recommended to H.M. Government as a valuable work.

(Signed) V. MÜHLER.

His Excellency M. de Bismarck,
&c. &c. &c.

ENCLOSURE 3.—TRANSLATION.

I have the honour, in consequence of your Excellency's rescript of the 6th instant, to inform you that of the existing catalogues of the various divisions of the Royal Museum of this place, of which I enclose a list, only Nos. 3, 11, and 12, can be of any interest for the collections in Great Britain and Ireland; but all the rest may have a more or less important interest for the Kensington Museum and National Gallery, as well as those of Edinburgh, Liverpool, and Dublin. The existing catalogues of the provincial collections in Prussia have no value for any of the collections in England, partly on account of the small importance of the collections, partly on account of the omissions in the compilation of the catalogues.

(Signed) G. F. WAAGEN.

Herrn V. Mühler.
Berlin, April 30, 1864.

ENCLOSURE 4.—TRANSLATION.

LIST of the CATALOGUES published of the several DIVISIONS of the ROYAL MUSEUMS at BERLIN.

1. Catalogue of the Pictures, by G. F. Waagen, Director of the Royal Picture Gallery and Professor at the University at Berlin. 14th edition, Berlin, 1860.
2. Catalogue of the Sculpture Gallery. 30th edition, lately edited by Edward Gerhard. Berlin, 1861.
3. Catalogue of Casts. Berlin, 1860.
4. Catalogue of Antique Monuments in the Antiquarium of the Royal Museum at Berlin. 1st part. Collection of Vases by Conrad Levezow, Director of the Antiquarium of the Royal Museum, &c., together with 24 Sheets of Copper Engravings. Berlin, 1834.
5. Antique Monuments recently acquired by the Royal Museum, by Dr. Edward Gerhard, Professor, &c. First Supplement to the Catalogue of the Collection of Vases, with 200 Engravings on Copper. Berlin, 1836.
6. Catalogue of the Antique Monuments in the Antiquarium of the Royal Museum at Berlin. Collection of Gems by Dr. E. H. Toelken, Professor, &c. Berlin, 1835.

Appendix A.

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7. Antique Coins. History and Review of the Collection, together with an explanatory description of a selection of Coins, by Mr. Pinder. With three Copper Engravings. Berlin, 1851.
8. Guide to the Collection of Antique Coins, by Mr. Pinder. Berlin, 1852.
9. Guide to the Collection of Coins of the Middle Ages and of Modern Times, by H. Bolzenthal, &c. Berlin, 1850.
10. Guide to the Collection of Antique Works in Metal, by Dr. E. H. Toelken, &c. Berlin, 1850.
11. Guide to the Collection of Vases, Terra Cotta, and Miscellaneous Works, by Dr. Edward Gerhard, Archæologist of the Royal Museum, and Director of the said Collection. Berlin, 1851.
12. Collection of Egyptian Antiquities, of the Frescoes on the Walls. 37 different Engravings, with Descriptions. Berlin, 1855.

Foreign Office, February 24, 1865.

MR. HAMMOND transmits to Earl Granville a copy of a note addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Turin by the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, together with the collection mentioned therein of printed and manuscript catalogues of the principal museums and galleries in Italy.

M. LE MINISTRE, Turin, le 16 Février 1865.

POUR satisfaire le désir que vous m'avez exprimé par un office en date de 3 Mars de l'année dernière, mon collègue au Département Royal de l'Instruction Publique a fait réunir tous les textes imprimés et MSS. des catalogues qu'on a pu se procurer concernant les principales collections d'objects d'art conservés dans les galeries et musées publics de l'état. Ces catalogues, dont l'tat ci-joint contient l'énumération ne sont certes pas, m'écrit mon collègue, une description complète et détaillée des collections dont il s'agit, car aucun des dits établissemens ne possède des catalogues complets imprimés, ce qui serait pour quelques uns surtout une œuvre tellement colossale et dispendieuse qu'on ne saurait penser à la faire exécuter en ce moment. Mais ajoute-t-il, le contenu de ces différentes notices suffira pour donner une idée des pièces principales et des objets les plus importants et precieux, qui forment l'ornement de nos musées et galeries publics.

En m'empressant de vous adresser cette collection, je vous prie, M. le Ministre, au nom aussi de mon collègue sus-dit, de la faire agréer à votre Gouvernement lequel,si vous voulez bien lui faire connaître les considerations qui précèdent, verra je n'en doute pas, dans l'envoi que je vous fais par la présente, la preuve de notre sincère désir de remplir, autant qu'il nous a été possible, l'objet de la demande que vous avez adressée à mon Gouvernement par votre office précité.

Je saisis, &c.

The Hon. Henry Elliot, &c &c. (Signé) CERRUTI.

MUSEI, GALLERIE E ACCADEMIE DI BELLE ARTI DEL REGNO D'ITALIA.

CATALOGHI DI OGGETTI D'ARTE DE' MUSEI.

Stampati.

Catalogo degli antichi Ustensili di Bronzo sérbati nel R. Museo di Napoli.
Descrizione del Museo Nazionale di Napoli.
Description du Musée National de Naples. Galeries supérieures.
Le Mystagogue. Guide general du Musée National de Naples.

Catalogo illustrato dei Monumenti Egizii del R. Museo di Torino. Sale al piano terreno—sale al quarto piano.
Indication succinte des monumens Egyptiens du Musée de Florence.
Catalogo della raccolta archeologica Sarda, donata da Giovanni Spano al Museo d'Antichità di Cagliari.

Manoscritti.

Elenco classificato degli Oggetti d'Arte, appartenenti al Museo della R. Galleria Palatina di Modena.
Nota dei Monumenti del Museo Patrio di Archeologia in Milano.
Compendio del Catalogo degli Oggetti del Museo di Palermo.
Catalogo degli Oggetti d'Arte più interessanti esistenti nel R. Museo di Cagliari.
Compendio del Catalogo degli Oggetti d'Antichità nel Museo Bresciano.
Indicazione dei Monumenti tenuti di maggior pregio nel R. Museo di Antichità di Parma.
Catalogo del Museo d'Armi in Bologna.

Gallerie e Pinacoteche.

Stampati.

Guida per la R. Pinacoteca di Brera in Milano.
Catalogo della R. Galleria di Firenze, sotto gli Uffizi
Guida della Galleria Palatina in Firenze, nel Palazzo Pitti.
Descrizione degli Oggetti d'Arte della R. Accademia delle Belle Arti di Firenze.
La Galerie Royale de Peinture de Turin.
Cenni storici e descrittivi intorno alle Pitture della R. Galleria Estense, Modena.
La Galleria dei Gessi alla Perugina Accademia delle Belle Arti.
Catalogo della Galleria dell'Istituto di Belle Arti di Siena.

Manoscritti.

Compendio del Catalogo della Pinacoteca di Palermo.
Elenco delle Opere d'Arte più ragguardevole possedute dalla R. Accademia Parmense di Belle Arti.
Catalogo della Pinacoteca di Bologna, Pitture. Lavori di metallo.
Elenco dei Quadri antichi appartenenti alla Galleria Comunale di Brescia.

APPENDIX B.

Science Instruction.

1. Report on Science Schools and Classes by Captain Donnelly, R.E.

The last November examination—November 1864—was the sixth examination of candidates for certificates as science teachers since the passing of the general Science Minute of June, 1859. The last May (1864) examination was the fourth general examination of science classes under the same minute. I am happy to be able to report that the progress during the last year has been as satisfactory as during previous years.

The number of candidates for certificates as teachers was 115, being a slight increase as compared with the year before, when there were 109, and 96, one more than the year before, were successful. As no students are trained by the Department, the numbers are influenced or determined simply by the requirements of the country. It is not to be expected

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Captain Donnelly's Report.

therefore that the numbers of candidates for teachers' certificates will go on continuously increasing as do the science schools and classes. Indeed, considering the number of certificated teachers, about 380, it is rather a matter of astonishment that there is not a decrease. Probably there would be but that a certain number of candidates come up to take certificates for the honour of holding them and without any intention of teaching. Of the 115 candidates who came up, 65 were not previously certificated, while 50 came up either to improve the grades of the certificates they held or to obtain additional ones. At page 47 will be found a nominal return of the candidates who obtained teachers' certificates, and the following table gives the number of entries, grades of successes, &c. in each subject in the years 1864 and 1863 compared.

Results of November Science Examinations.

Subjects.	1863.						1864.					
	No. of Entries.	No. of Successes.	No. of 1st Grade.	No. of 2nd Grade.	No. of 3rd Grade.	No. of Failures.	No. of Entries.	No. of Successes.	No. of 1st Grade.	No. of 2nd Grade.	No. of 3rd Grade.	No. of Failures.
Practical, Plane, and Descriptive Geometry	21	13	6	6	1	8	19	16	2	7	7	3
Mechanical and Machine Drawing	11	7	3	—	4	4	9	9	2	3	4	—
Building Construction	9	8	2	3	3	1	2	2	—	1	1	—
Elementary Mathematics	3	2	2	—	—	1	7	4	—	2	2	3
Higher Mathematics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theoretical Mechanics	8	7	2	3	2	1	12	7	1	3	3	5
Applied Mechanics	5	3	—	1	2	2	4	3	1	2	—	1
Acoustics, Light and Heat	19	16	4	8	4	3	17	14	2	3	9	3
Magnetism and Electricity	19	18	3	10	5	1	20	18	5	10	3	2
Inorganic Chemistry	19	18	9	7	2	1	29	22	5	7	10	7
Organic Chemistry	7	6	3	3	—	1	19	15	8	1	6	4
Geology	16	7	3	—	4	9	12	8	3	3	2	4
Mineralogy	2	1	—	1	—	1	3	2	—	1	1	1
Animal Physiology	19	15	6	5	4	4	13	8	1	7	—	5
Zoology	8	6	2	3	1	2	5	5	1	4	—	—
Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany	15	12	5	4	3	3	12	7	2	3	2	5
Systematic Botany	6	5	2	1	2	1	3	3	2	1	—	—
Mining	2	2	1	—	1	—	2	2	1	1	—	—
Metallurgy	3	3	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
General Navigation	2	2	1	1	—	—	6	3	1	1	1	3
Nautical Astronomy	1	1	1	—	—	—	4	3	1	2	—	1
Steam	5	5	—	3	2	—	4	2	—	1	1	2
Physical Geography	3	2	—	1	1	1	4	2	—	1	1	2

The number of science schools and classes, and of the students in them continue steadily to increase. At the time of the examinations, the month of May, in 1864, there were 91 classes under certificated teachers, with 4,666 pupils in them; the year before there were 75 classes and 3,111 pupils, showing an increase of 16 classes and 1,555 pupils. By the reports from the local committees it appears that there are now, or rather were in December 1864, 114 classes and 5,054 students in them, which, compared with the same period the year before, shows an increase of 19 classes and 1,494 students. These numbers are irrespective of six navigation schools, teaching upwards of 1,100 students, which were not examined in May, and receive payment only under the Minute of 14th May 1864, and of the Andersonian University, in which there are 692 students. Though not under a certificated teacher, some of the latter availed themselves of the examinations of the Department.

The examinations last May were held at 76 provincial and 8 metropolitan centres. As before they were conducted efficiently by the local committees, the rules of the department, with some slight and not very important exceptions, being faithfully carried out. It will be seen from the following table, which gives comparative details of the May 1864

and May 1863 examinations, there were nearly 500 more pupils examined last year than the year before. While from the larger per-centage of successes, especially in the higher grades, the standard of attainment required having in nearly every subject been raised, it is very satisfactory to see that the instruction had also increased in efficiency.

Results of the Science School Examinations, May 1863 and 1864.

	1863.	1864.
Total number of individuals under instruction in Classes under Certificated Teachers	3,111	4,666
Total number of individual Candidates who came up for examination	1,581*	2,070*
Number of Papers worked in:—		
Practical, Plane, and Descriptive Geometry	288	312
Mechanical and Machine Drawing	194	185
Building Construction	107	55
†Elementary Mathematics	—	78
Higher Mathematics	—	—
Theoretical Mechanics	35	43
Applied Mechanics	22	26
Acoustics, Light and Heat	121	253
Magnetism and Electricity	207	269
Inorganic Chemistry	679	851
Organic Chemistry	157	142
Geology	129	164
Mineralogy	46	28
Animal Physiology	343	479
Zoology	41	174
Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany	126	121
Systematic Botany	84	70
Mining	29	22
Metallurgy	63	70
†Navigation	—	99
†Nautical Astronomy	—	70
†Steam	—	63
†Physical Geography	—	70
Total number of papers worked	2,671	3,644
Number of Provincial Local Centres where Examinations were held	64	76
Number of Metropolitan Centres where Examinations were held (including South Kensington Museum)	7	8
Number of Passes	668	759
„ "Honourable Mentions"	510	817
„ 3rd Class Queen's Prizes	458	638
„ 2nd „ Queen's Prizes	309	396
„ 1st „ Queen's Prizes	182	284
Total number of Successes	2,127	2,894
Failures	544	750

* Some five and twenty of these came up from schools not under a Certificated teacher which are not included in the numbers above.

† These subjects were formerly under the head of navigation, but have now been placed under the same regulations as other science subjects.

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—
Captain Donnelly's Report.

Though, as I have said, the general totals have increased most satisfactorily, the number of candidates in some subjects is still very small, and in others has slightly diminished. This is much to be regretted. For though it cannot perhaps be expected that there will for many years, if ever, be a large number of students of such special subjects as mineralogy, mining, and metallurgy, important though they are, especially in this country, I am at a loss to account for the diminution in the number in the two former subjects. The numbers in machine drawing and building construction, in which there is also a diminution, were factitiously large in 1863, a great many insufficiently prepared candidates having been sent up. The teachers having now a juster idea of the requirements accounts for this diminution.

In those most important subjects, theoretical and applied mechanics, there are still but few candidates. This is undoubtedly due, as suggested by Professor Cowie in his report, to the difficulty the teacher has to contend with in teaching these subjects to students who have not a knowledge of pure mathematics, while it would scarcely repay him to give this instruction with a chance of earning the payments on the student subsequently passing in mechanics. The recent minute adding mathematics to the list of subjects aided will, independently of the direct advantage of encouraging mathematical instruction, I feel confident soon correct this by remunerating the teacher for, and making it worth his while to give this preliminary grounding where necessary.

Placing the subjects which were formerly confined to special navigation schools on the general list of subjects towards instruction in which aid is given, and thereby removing all special restrictions, will also, I am sure, lead to the rapid increase in the number of schools where these subjects are taught, and to the diffusion of a sound instruction in them, a great benefit and advantage to the mercantile marine of the country.

At page 51 I give the list of medallists. These, the highest honours to be gained in the May examinations, and therefore keenly competed for, are, it will be seen, carried off by students of all grades of society and of the most diverse kinds of occupation.

The emulation caused by the Royal Exhibitions to the Royal School of Mines in Jermyn Street, which are open to everybody, and are also competed for at these examinations, is very great, and of great advantage to the schools. The students who have thus been sent to the school have done remarkably well, and given, I believe, perfect satisfaction to the professors. The list of those who were successful last May follows that of the medallists at p. 55. One was a science teacher, another a student, and the third a shipwright.

The school reports or returns I have this year tabulated for the purpose of rendering reference and comparison easier. I regret that the size of the page renders it impossible to give all the heads on one table. I have therefore divided the matter between two tables, the first, pp. 56 to 60, gives the number of students under instruction in 1863 to 1864, and the number of medals and prizes obtained, while the second, pp. 61 to 65, contains the subjects taught in each school, and also the number in each class of the same schools.

It is difficult to say which schools acquitted themselves best in the last May examination; considering both numbers and results obtained, perhaps Bristol, Burnley, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, and Oldham may be considered the most successful.

The following general reports by the examiners in the different subjects are interesting and important, as embodying not only their criticisms and suggestions, which are intended to, and no doubt will, be of service to the teachers, but also their general opinion of the working and effect of the present system of aid to Science Schools to

which their eminent position in the scientific world lends great weight. On the whole the least satisfactory reports are those in mathematics, navigation, nautical astronomy, steam, and physical geography, the subjects special to and till the recent Minute only taught in the Navigation Schools. More particularly so, as these schools have been longer in existence than almost all the Science Schools. It is but right that I should call attention to the fact that these schools have only just come fully under the system of payment on results, affording another proof, if one were wanting, of the necessity for the change, which will I have little doubt render the instruction as efficient in these subjects as in the rest. On the other hand, in those subjects in which the largest number of candidates come up the reports are very encouraging. I would beg leave specially to call attention to those by Dr. Hofmann, Prof. Tyndall, Prof. Ramsay, and Prof. Huxley, because they show that, recently as many of the science classes have been established, they are now affording, in many cases, thoroughly sound instruction in science. The teachers themselves are necessarily improving, and the schools will afford to a younger generation opportunities for acquiring an instruction in science, which the existing teachers have in most cases obtained under great difficulties. Without wishing in the slightest degree to undervalue the higher class of scientific instruction, I have dwelt more especially upon this point, because opinions were expressed to a parliamentary committee,—that on scientific institutions in Dublin,—by gentlemen, who have not had such good opportunities of judging as the examiners, to the effect that it could never be expected that this system alone could afford instruction in any but the merest elements of science. The object of the scheme was undoubtedly to stimulate the establishment of schools and classes for giving elementary instruction in science, which should not be wholly dependent on the State aid, and from which it might eventually be withdrawn. This object it is fulfilling. But I see no reason for fixing an arbitrary limit, beyond which it can be said it will not be efficient if it be desired.

Sir, July 5, 1864.

In answer to your letter of the 29th ult., I submit for the consideration of their Lordships a few suggestions for rendering more effective the instruction of the industrial classes on those subjects in which I examine them.

The pupils appear to be fairly grounded in "geometrical drawing" or in practical plane geometry, but are not well initiated in the principles on which geometrical solid forms are determined, or represented by referring them simultaneously to two co-ordinate planes, or in the mutual connexion of "plan and elevation." As long as they are set to copy diagrams of buildings or of machinery this deficient knowledge is not very apparent, but is immediately manifested when the learner is directed to make any construction involving lines and surfaces only, irrespective of any cognizable forms bounded by them.

It seems desirable, in order to learn drawing of machinery usefully, that the pupils should be limited for a longer time to the delineation of those elementary parts which enter into all mechanism, and he should not be allowed merely to copy diagrams of such parts, but to vary their position and proportions, and to draw them with more accuracy to scale than the majority of the pupils do at present, judging from the recen examination. Similar remarks are applicable to the subject of "building construction;" the proper bond of brick and stone in walls and arches, the framing of timber and iron in floors and roofs, and other details should be more dwelt on, and the pupils should not be allowed to

Appendix B — Prof. Bradley's Report.

"copy" any diagrams of buildings completed, but should be made to deduce an elevation or section from a plan, and the converse.

Since it is unreasonable to expect much from classes of learners of very unequal capacities, it is better that the extent of the course should be restricted, but that the course thus limited should be well mastered.

In conclusion, I would suggest that where practicable, models and not diagrams only, should be employed by the teachers in each sub-division; from the latter the learner only acquires the ideas of *lines* on a surface, and not those of form in space which the model, with adequate explanation, would be better calculated to impart.

I am, &c.

Norman MacLeod, Esq. (Signed) Thomas Bradley.

Professor Bradley also states on the examination returns:—

I must observe that I cannot consider the examination in this subject (Subject 2, Group I.) to be satisfactory, the candidates generally have only shown that they can *copy* what is set before them, but by not supplying that detail which the conditions required they have not indicated much knowledge of elementary mechanism.

(Signed) Thomas Bradley.

The examination in this subject (Subject 3, Group I.) has been unsatisfactory. The candidates generally have neglected the conditions; instead of completing the figures of which the lithograph gives them sufficient data, they have simply copied that datum, always disregarding the prescribed scale; in short, with few exceptions, they have shown little or no knowledge of building construction, and but indifferent proficiency in drawing.

(Signed) Thomas Bradley.

Prof. Cowie's Report.

My Lords, July 1864.

I have received your directions to make a short general report upon the action of the Science Minute on the scientific instruction of the industrial classes as gathered from the examinations which I have conducted.

The subject which I have had intrusted to me is *Mechanics*, divided into "Theoretical Mechanics" and "Practical Mechanics."

I take the results of the last four years.

In 1861, there were 55 candidates for examination in Theoretical Mechanics, of whom 12 failed.

In 1862, in the same subject, there were 52 candidates, of whom 28 failed.

In 1863, in the same subject, there were 35 candidates, of whom 18 failed.

In 1864, in the same subject, there were 43 candidates, of whom 10 failed.

Year.	Number of Candidates.	Failed.	Percentage of Failure.
1861	55	12	21·8
1862	52	28	55·7
1863	35	18	51·4
1864	43	10	23·2

I have reconsidered the questions proposed in these years, and am of opinion that they are fairly easy, and that they do not require in the candidates more than a very elementary acquaintance with the subject.

I observe, also, that in the year 1862, the year which shows the worst results, most of the 28 candidates who failed came from the —— School, and that several of the candidates who failed in this number did nothing, so that they seem to have been sent in a very unprepared state, to say the very least, even if they were not sent in without any previous attempt to ascertain if they were competent. No doubt the subject of Theoretical Mechanics requires considerable preparation. To do any good with it some processes of calculation must be well known to candidates. They cannot have clear ideas unless they have some little geometry; some elementary knowledge of calculation by symbols and of trigonometrical forms.

It might encourage this necessary preparation if we had another head of examination, which should embrace Euclid, Book I.–III., a few propositions of Book VI., algebra, as far as simple equations, or better still (no theoretical algebra, but) questions to be solved by simple equations, and trigonometry as far as the solution of triangles.*

This is all that would be necessary to ensure attention to the mathematics required for such an examination in Theoretical Mechanics as we have hitherto proposed.

I would not lower the standard of this examination, for it is better to pass a few candidates in each year than incur the reputation of giving credit for what is worth nothing.

Applied Mechanics.

I find that in 1861 we had only 6 candidates, of whom 2 failed.
In 1862 there were 46 candidates, of whom 21 passed.
In 1863 there were 22 candidates, of whom 5 failed.
In 1864 there were 26 candidates, of whom 6 failed.

The table therefore stands thus :—

Year.	Candidates.	Failed.	Percentage.
1861	6	2	33
1862	46	24	52
1863	22	5	22·7
1864	26	6	23

In the exceptional year 1862, of the 24 failures, 16 were from the —— School, as in Theoretical Mechanics.

* Something rather more elementary than the "Society of Arts" examination in these subjects.

Appendix B.

Prof. Cowie's Report.

Here the number of candidates is smaller than the number who were examined in Theoretical Mechanics, which is to be expected, because in addition to the mathematical acquirement necessary to enable a candidate to explain the action of different parts of a machine, he must also have a power of sketching, which requires skill and practice.

I do not see that any alteration should be made in the questions which have been proposed. I have taken the opinions of several persons who have paid attention to these subjects, and generally I have found that the kind of question which I have given is much approved.

These questions are not in the beaten track; they are set to ascertain whether the candidates have used their eyes and reasoned on the principles which they ought to have learned in studying Theoretical Mechanics. They relate to common household contrivances, such as springs of doors, locks, fastenings of windows, bell-hanging, ventilators, or instruments in common use, as the watch, the gun, the roasting jack, the gas meter, the knife cleaner, the mowing machine, the screw press, the register or tell-tale, scissors, &c., as well as to the illustrations given in books of the application of power to machinery and of scientific instruments.

I believe this is the real object to be kept in view in encouraging science among the industrial classes, to secure that such knowledge is attained as will be practically useful, that a man shall know how to use tools and instruments of different kinds, that he may be able to mend a lock or a spring roller blind, or set bell wires in order, &c., from having carefully considered what are the principles of mechanism, and so being able at once to decide on what should be done. Of course manual dexterity is another thing; a man may know what should be done and yet not be able to do it, but then he can direct others.

This practical knowledge is of more value to the class we are concerned with than the knowledge of the construction of machines and instruments which they may never see, although this latter knowledge is also valuable.

I do not therefore propose any alteration in the scheme for examination in Practical Mechanics. I have no doubt that in time it will attract a fair number of candidates.

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. M. Cowie.

To the Lords of the Committee of Council
on Education, Science and Art Department.

Prof. Hofmann's Report.

Royal College of Chemistry,
March 2, 1865.

Sir,

In compliance with your request, I have now the honour of submitting to you some remarks which suggest themselves on taking a retrospective view of the chemical examinations of Science Schools and Classes which I have now conducted during the last four years for the Department of Science and Art.

The marked favour with which these examinations have been received and the important influence which they are likely to exert on the education of the industrial classes of this country, could not perhaps be better appreciated than by glancing at the statistics of the candidates who, during the four years since their institution, have been examined in Chemistry.

The following table gives the number of candidates examined both in inorganic and organic chemistry, setting forth at the same time the number of those who obtained prizes and honourable mention, who merely passed, and who failed:—

Table showing the Number of Candidates examined in Chemistry.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Inorganic	382	558	680	851
Organic	49	105	157	142
Total	431	663	837	993
Number of 1st grade Prizes:				
Inorganic	8	73	67	96
Organic	7	13	26	20
Number of 2nd grade Prizes:				
Inorganic	14	101	114	157
Organic	8	22	29	25
Number of 3rd grade Prizes:				
Inorganic	58	84	139	185
Organic	6	17	31	39
Number of Honourable mentions:				
Inorganic	None.	None.	77	181
Organic			28	22
Number of Passes:				
Inorganic	205	222	200	119
Organic	25	42	33	30
Number of Failures:				
Inorganic	97	78	83	113
Organic	3	11	10	6

It is thus seen that during the few years which have elapsed since these examinations were instituted not less than 2,923 candidates have presented themselves for chemical examination. The annual number of candidates is found to augment rapidly, rising from 431 in 1861 to 993 in 1864, in which year the number of the first year is actually more than doubled. Nor is it in numbers only that this satisfactory progress is perceptible; the proficiency of the students likewise steadily increases. This advance will be more clearly perceptible from the following tables, in which the results of examination during the four years are centesimally arranged:—

Percentages of Results of Examination.
Inorganic Chemistry.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
First grade	2·1	13·1	9·9	11·3
Second grade	3·6	18·1	16·8	18·4
Third grade	15·2	15·0	20·4	21·8
Honourable mention	—	—	11·3	21·3
Pass	53·7	39·8	29·4	13·9
Failures	25·4	14·0	12·2	13·3

Per-centages of Results of Examinations.
Organic Chemistry.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
First grade - - - -	14·3	12·4	16·6	14·1
Second grade - - -	16·3	20·9	18·5	17·6
Third grade - - - -	12·3	16·2	19·7	27·5
Honourable mention - - -	—	—	17·8	15·5
Pass - - - - -	51·0	40·0	21·0	21·1
Failures - - - -	6·1	10·5	6·4	4·2

Per-centages of Results of Examinations.
Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
First grade - - - -	3·5	13·0	11·1	11·7
Second grade - - -	5·1	18·6	17·1	18·3
Third grade - - - -	14·8	15·2	20·3	22·6
Honourable mention - - -	—	—	12·6	20·4
Pass - - - - -	53·4	39·8	27·8	15·0
Failure - - - -	23·2	13·4	11·1	12·0

These tables require no comment. The most striking improvement, as might have been expected, is perceptible in the results of the examination of the second year. This, in a great measure, must be attributed to the systematic reading for the examinations which had ceased to be a novelty. No similarly striking changes are observed in the following years; but notwithstanding occasional fluctuations, progress is unmistakeably visible. Thus the number of students carrying off prizes, which is found suddenly to rise from 23 in the first to 46 in the second year, increases very slowly in the following years to 48 and 52. These figures, whilst exhibiting a tendency towards that average uniformity of results which, sooner or later, obtains in all examinations, nevertheless clearly indicate that the scientific acquirements of the candidates are slowly but steadily expanding.

It would be presumptuous at the present moment to express an opinion as to the extent to which the simple machinery of these examinations of Science Schools and Classes has already promoted the diffusion of chemical science among the industrial classes. But considering the large number of young men chiefly belonging to these classes who, in order to pass these examinations, must have gone through a course of chemical studies more or less complete; considering, moreover, the diversity of their avocations, it is obvious that a knowledge of the fundamental truths of chemistry, so important for the development of the industrial resources of this country, cannot fail to have penetrated into many strata of society in which, up to the present, the cultivation of studies of this kind has been altogether exceptional. Indeed, in perusing the list of the candidates published by the Department, and in which their occupations and, in some cases, that of their fathers is stated, we learn with interest the extraordinary variety of their conditions of life and the diversity of the classes of society to which they belong. There is no art, no branch of manufacture, no profession that has not furnished its contingent.

In the examinations of the Science Schools and Classes, all the different shades of proficiency exhibited by those of the candidates for certificates in science are again observed. The degree of lucidity of the

teacher, his mode of explaining the phenomena of chemistry, the very notions which he entertains regarding chemical reactions, and the formulæ in which he is in the habit of representing these reactions, may be unmistakeably traced in whole sets of the examination papers worked by his pupils. In the presence of so great a variety of styles of teaching, differing in some cases so as to present the same subject from points of view exactly opposite, whilst shaded off in others by imperceptible gradations, it would be difficult to offer any suggestion of a general kind, by which the mode of instruction adopted by the science teachers could be improved. My impression is that the only true means by which the Department could safely expect to obtain this end would consist in gradually raising the standard of proficiency required for obtaining certificates of science. I do not believe that it would be wise to render the examination of the science teachers more difficult than they are at present, but it appears to me a question which may be fairly discussed, whether the grant of certificates should not be restricted to the two first out of the three classes which, under the present regulations, are entitled to receive them.

In concluding, I cannot refrain from offering a remark which during the perusal of the examination papers, both of the Science Teachers, and of the Science Schools and Classes, has more than once suggested itself. It has reference to the happy latitude which the Department has left to the Science Teachers in selecting the class books for the instruction of their pupils from a rather extensive list. Chemistry is at present in a state of transition; in the science itself a great revolution has been accomplished during the last few years, the fruit of which can only gradually become available for the purposes of instruction. Some time must naturally elapse before changes which affect the very language and notation of the science will be universally adopted. Under these circumstances, I was delighted to find even now in the examination papers, most welcome evidence of the extent to which the modern ideas of chemistry have already penetrated into the system of popular instruction in the country. I attribute this chiefly to the freedom with which the teacher, unfettered by any regulations fixing the exact mode of his instruction, and not restricted to the use of particular class-books, is left to shape his course in accordance with his own appreciation of the progress of the science which he is called upon to teach. This freedom is a feature of distinction * of the English system of science teaching, the value of which it would be difficult to overestimate.

I have, &c.

Norman Macleod, Esq. (Signed) A. W. Hofmann.

Sir, July 2, 1864.

In reply to your communication of the 29th ult., I beg to state that the results of the examination of candidates from the industrial classes, in Natural Philosophy, are, on the whole, highly satisfactory.

Judging from the answers, I should infer that the examinations cause a large amount of sound scientific knowledge to be diffused among the industrial classes. The importance of this result can hardly be over estimated.

The only point that I would strongly recommend to all teachers is, to aim at thoroughness of instruction rather than extent.

Your communication reached me as I was on the point of going to the Continent; my Report is therefore more brief than it otherwise might

* The author of a recent French work on Medical Chemistry, himself one of the most ardent reformers in chemistry, writes in the preface to his work as follows:—
"On trouvera dans cet ouvrage les formules en équivalents, qui sont adoptées depuis
"vingt ans, dans l'enseignement officiel. Je ne me suis pas cru autorisé à les aban-
"donner, bien que dans mes autres écrits je les aie remplacées depuis longtemps
"par les formules atomiques dont Berzelius avait inauguré l'usage."

Appendix B.

Prof. Ramsay's Report.

have been. But I do not think I could add anything material to what I have here stated. The examinations, I would repeat, are most encouraging.

I am, &c.

Norman MacLeod, Esq. (Signed) John Tyndall.

Museum of Practical Geology,
July 11, 1864.

Sir,

In reply to the request for a report on the geological examinations lately made by me for the Department of Science and Art, I regret that it is now not in my power to do the subject the justice I could wish.

Had I known that a report was desired while I was going over the examination papers, I could have given a definite account of the opinion I formed, both of the papers themselves, and of the capabilities of the different teachers, judging by the groups of numbers of the papers.

Two things were evident; first, that the powers of the teachers to impart instruction were very different in degree; and, second, that the pupils instructed had received very different amounts of preliminary education to enable them to profit by the kind of instruction attempted to be given. Some of the pupils can scarcely write or spell, and are either very young, or else belong to sections of the population that have only begun to receive any education after they are so well grown that their minds seem to be almost incapable of receiving the kind of ideas sought to be imparted. Some of the teachers themselves, from want of common education and common knowledge, seemed to me to be unable properly to instruct the pupils in the rudiments of geology, even of the most obvious kind, but now that the papers have gone from me, my memory after several weeks cannot recall the necessary particulars.

Others of the teachers seemed to have imparted instruction of a first-rate kind in a first-rate manner, many of the papers being exceedingly good in whole or in part, and a few of them so perfect that they showed a knowledge even of the most recent theoretical questions.

I regret exceedingly that I cannot be more special in my reply.

I have, &c.

The Secretary of the Science and Art Department. (Signed) Andrew C. Ramsay.

Mr. Warrington Smyth's Report.

Sir,

July 13, 1864.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult., requesting me to furnish a short general report upon the action of the Science Minute on the scientific instruction of the industrial classes as gathered from the examinations that I have conducted.

The system has been at work too short a time to supply such data as would enable a satisfactory judgment to be formed, the more especially as the number of candidates attending the examination in my subjects has been variable and intermittent. But there can be no question that a marked improvement has taken place in the acquirements of those who have presented themselves for examination, taken generally; and that the vague smattering exhibited in many of the earlier papers has been succeeded by a far more accurate and systematic knowledge.

It is impossible as regards my subjects of mineralogy, and the art of mining, to close one's eyes to the fact that in different parts of the country special stress will be laid upon one portion to the comparative neglect of another part of the same branch of science; since the various matters connected with the mineral industries of the centre and north of the United Kingdom differ in a great degree from those of the south-west and west. Each district expects a leaning of the questions in the examination papers towards its own speciality, and is inclined to denounce as unsuitable what another district has been best prepared to answer.

Appendix B.

Mr. Warrington Smyth's Report.

It has for this reason been needful to apportion with much care a sufficient number of questions to the different departments of the subject.

When the value of technical provincial schools is more fully recognized, and more time is left to the teachers and scholars for a thorough course of study, there will be less tendency to the unsound practice of picking from a subject the "telling" or "practical" parts.

The recognition by the Department of the value of education in this particular direction will, I believe, greatly aid in impressing upon the managers of the provincial schools the desirability of improving and extending their courses of instruction.

I have, &c.

N. MacLeod, Esq. (Signed) Warington W. Smyth.

Sir, Nov. 5, 1864.

Prof. Huxley's Report.

The results of the examinations in Animal Physiology and Zoology which I have conducted, as examiner in those subjects for the Department of Science and Art, are, upon the whole, very satisfactory. The total number of candidates last year was greater than it had ever been, while the quality of the papers had not deteriorated.

The chief defects of the candidates who have come under my notice, and to which I think it is desirable the attention of the teachers should be directed, are the following:—

1. In a proportion of the papers which, though not preponderating, is still far too large, the caligraphy and orthography of the candidate are so bad as to show that he has been instructed in science before acquiring the most ordinary familiarity with the fundamental educational instruments of writing and spelling.

Important as I conceive a knowledge of the elements of physical science to be, I cannot but think that, in a primary school, the attempt to impart that knowledge systematically, should not be made until boys, or girls, are able to write their own language with readiness and tolerable accuracy. It is a far more important matter that primary education should supply the instruments of acquiring knowledge, than knowledge itself.

2. The papers too often exhibit strong marks of the universal tendency of teachers to teach instead of instructing. Not unfrequently, it would be easy to pick out all the papers which come from the young people taught by a particular master, from the parrot-like fidelity with which certain set phrases run throughout their answers.

The master has in fact *taught* them that a certain question should have a certain form of words by way of answer, and when called upon, they have reproduced the required phrases He has not *instructed* them in the facts and reasonings of the case, or they would have clothed in their own language the real knowledge they would have thereby acquired.

3. Another great defect on the part of both teachers and candidates, is the attention paid to difficult questions and problematical speculations, while simple and elementary truths of fundamental importance are neglected. Elaborate disquisitions on difficult points of the physiology of the nervous system may be found side by side with very vague ideas of the circulation of the blood; and ignorance of the commonest objects, with a fair paper knowledge of Zoology.

I should like it to be understood that I shall, hereafter, feel it my duty to visit all errors of this kind with negative marks, or with rejection.

In Physiology, a candidate may know all about the theory of the stereoscope, or the uses of the small bones of the ear; but if, at the same time, he fails in describing the essential features of the structure of the heart, or the course of the circulation; or tells me that bile is an acid fluid and gastric juice alkaline; or is ignorant of the nature of the respiratory process, I

Appendix B.

Prof. Huxley's Report.

shall certainly reject him; and the like fate will befal any Zoological aspirant who (as has happened), though fairly acquainted with book-Zoology, affirms that the skull of a sheep "belongs to some wild animal of the "forest, probably insectivorous."

Knowing the many practical difficulties in the way of sound instruction in elementary Physiology and Zoology, I have dealt as leniently as possible with the candidates who have come before me; but the defects I have pointed out are by no means irremediable; and, if the system inaugurated by the Department is to bear its proper fruits, they must be amended.

And I am convinced I am not unreasonable in insisting upon their removal, by the singular excellence of not a few of the answers given by both boys and girls, who have been instructed by teachers who know their business. I have no hesitation in saying that the papers to which I refer are quite as good as a large proportion of those which used to come before me, during the seven years I exercised the function of examiner in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy to the University of London.

I am, &c.

The Secretary of the Department of Science and Art.

(Signed) T. H. Huxley.

Dr. Percy's Report.

Sir,

London, July 18, 1864.

The answers in the last examination in metallurgy are on the whole far more satisfactory than those of the preceding examination. Indeed many of the answers are in all respects excellent, and have as much surprised as gratified me. I observe certain errors which occur in several papers consecutively numbered, and from this I infer that the teachers and not the students were at fault. But every allowance for such errors should be made, as at present there is no complete and comprehensive text book of metallurgy suitable for teaching either in the English or any other language.

Metallurgy, I may observe, is an art, or consists rather of a number of arts, of which the object is the economical separation of the metals in practical use from their ores, and much experience is required in order to enable a person to conduct any one of those arts with success. But every metallurgical process is essentially founded on chemical principles, and may in fact be regarded as a special branch of practical chemistry. While it is obviously impossible, either in the lecture room or the laboratory, to communicate the knowledge requisite for the management of operations on the large scale,—knowledge which depends on the education of the eye, &c., as, for example, in judging of the temperature of furnaces, the appearance of products, &c., the teacher should direct particular attention to the explanation of the chemical principles involved in metallurgical processes, and the description of the apparatus employed. He should also succinctly yet accurately describe each processs, and illustrate his description with specimens, diagrams, and models, and when practicable he should also have recourse to experimental demonstrations.

A knowledge both of free hand and mechanical drawing is of the highest utility to the metallurgist, and in this department the students generally appear to be very deficient. I should strongly advise that the teachers be requested to exercise their students by requiring them to present drawings of furnaces, &c. from models.

In future examinations the students should be tested as to their practical acquaintance with metals and metallurgical products, and to this end they should be desired to name selected series of unlabelled specimens.

Instruction should also be given, when practicable, in the art of assaying, *i.e.*, the art of determining by ready and accurate methods the per-centage of metal in an ore or alloy.

The Department of Science and Art would render excellent service by supplying really well selected and accurate diagrams to scale of metallurgical apparatus. I may remark that those which I have seen published are erroneous and generally worse than useless. Appendix B. — Dr. Percy's Report.

I remain, &c.

The Secretary of the Department of Science and Art. (Signed) John Percy.

Sir, August 4, 1864. Dr. Kinkel's Report

Illness and oppressive work have prevented me from complying earlier with your request, that I should make a report on the results of the examination in Physical Geography conducted by me in the month of May.

These results have not been quite satisfactory. The majority of candidates, although a very small number of marks was deemed sufficient, did either not pass, or had a narrow escape. It is evident from the papers that the *elementary part of Geography*, the knowledge of places, mountains, and rivers is generally neglected. Only three or four, out of a number of upwards of 60 candidates, knew Mount Everest, and the answers to the questions on the tributaries of the Mississippi show the shocking ignorance in the topical portions of geography.

The demand of having it stated what an *estuary* is, has elicited the most singular answers. Candidate 1921 defines it, "A tributary to a "small river;" 1913, "When a river has so many mouths;" 1914, "A "large river having a lot of smaller ones running into it;" 1905, "A "river which has more than one mouth;" 1941, "A small narrow "river, as the River Humber;" and 1906, "A river the same width all "the way *down* (sic!) from the mouth to where it rises." Not one of all those that attempted answering this question has given a thoroughly good definition, a sad proof of what we find so frequently in English teaching, viz., that terms from foreign languages are used, with which the hearer connects no distinct meaning.

In fact, when I compare these answers to the results of my former examinations of *the masters*, the difference is painful. The teachers evidently *know their subject well*, and such questions as concern practical navigation, *e.g.*, that about deep sea soundings, are well understood, and well answered by the pupils. But the masters seem not to know *how to teach*, and our sailors and sailor boys get bewildered. I felt this in the former examinations, when but very few of the masters were able to speak lucidly, connectedly, and forcibly upon the subjects we gave them for the short oral lessons. This drawback is, however, the necessary consequence of the English system of examination; and as long as examinations are conducted in writing merely, and not orally, the talent of tuition will be considered as a secondary acquirement.

May I be allowed to say that in the system of our last examination there seemed also to be a special fault. We placed one and the same paper before rough sailor boys and scientific young men from the highest schools of physical sciences. We thus allured the former to try questions which suited only the latter; and those of the first class were not even able to *understand the meaning* of the last question about the snow lines in the Himalayas; any paper, only two or three excepted, will show what a mess they made of it. To the question, "Which are "the principal rocks of the carboniferous system?" two candidates (1903 and 1909) were pleased to fit the only rock, of which probably they ever heard, and say, with childlike confidence, "the rock of "Gibraltar." But did we not tempt them by allowing them to meddle with such a question?

If we have two classes of candidates so distinct by intellect and knowledge, why not separate the two papers?

Appendix B. Dr. Woolley's Report.

Some of the candidates from science schools and other scientific seminaries wrote admirable papers, as their high marks will show.

I have, &c.

Norman MacLeod, Esq. (Signed) G. Kinkel.

31, Palace Gardens Villas, Kensington, W.

July 7, 1864.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 29th June, asking me for a short general report on the action of the Science Minute upon the scientific instruction of the navigation schools, as gathered from the late examination, I have the honour of reporting as follows:—

1. *As regards Mathematics.*

Considering the short time that the Science Minute has been in force, the result, although not all that can be desired, is very encouraging. Many of the papers showed a very fair acquaintance with algebra; geometry seems to have been cultivated with less success. When, however, the teachers have had a longer period to enable them to bring the instruction more thoroughly within the spirit of the Minute, there is, I think, good reason to hope that the study of geometry and trigonometry will be more satisfactory than at present.

2. *Navigation and Nautical Astronomy.*

The answers of the candidates in these subjects, for the most part, indicated the transitional state in which the instruction is now necessarily placed. Many of the practical technical questions were answered fully and correctly; but with very few exceptions, the candidates did not address themselves at all (and when they did, not satisfactorily,) to the questions involving elementary principles and proofs of the rules employed.

It will be conformable to the spirit of the Minute to insist more in future on this part of the subject, as distinguished from the technical application of the rules than seemed advisable at the present examination, when to do so might have pressed with undue severity on the teachers and their pupils. It will be well, however, that they should understand that an intelligent knowledge of first principles will be expected in future.

3. *Steam.*

With very few exceptions, the answers of the candidates in this subject were very poor, both as regards matter and expression. An attempt had been apparently made to travel over more ground than could in time be made good. The result was exhibited in very crude and unsatisfactory replies to the most elementary questions.

It would be well for teachers to confine the attention of their pupils at first to the more elementary portions of Main and Brown's work on the steam engine, especially the first two chapters, good answers in which would entitle the candidate to pass, and honourable mention, and with a little of the more practical parts, to a certificate of the third class.

One set of answers, evidently from the same school, formed a marked exception to the others, and showed how much may be attained in extent and accuracy of knowledge by careful systematic teaching.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, (Signed) Joseph Woolley.

Department of Science and Art,
South Kensington Museum, W.

Mr. Iselin's report on the schools and classes which he visited and inspected will be found at page 66.

The several reports and papers on the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering are given at pages 67 to 85.

Appendix B.

SCIENCE CERTIFICATES.

RESULT of the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, November 1864.

Name.	Address.	Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry.	Mechanical and Machine Drawing	Building Construction.	Mathematics.	Theoretical Mechanics.	Applied Mechanics.	Acoustics, Light and Heat.	Magnetism and Electricity.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Organic Chemistry.	Geology.	Mineralogy.	Animal Physiology.	Zoology.	Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany.	Systematic Botany.	Mining.	Metallurgy.	(General Navigation.	Nautical Astronomy.	Steam.	Physical Geography.
Adcock, Joseph H.	St. Mark's College, Chelsea					3																	
Angell, John	Mechanics' Institute, Manchester	2																					
Bain, Robert L.	39, Elizabeth Street, Maxwelltown, Dundee.								2														
Baker, Richmond	Union Workhouse, Witham, Essex								3														
Bald, John H.	34, Bucclench Street, Glasgow							2		2													
Barter, Wm. A.	Ellacombe, Torquay								1					2									
Beatty, John	Oldcastle Endowed Sch., co. Meath			1				2	3														
Beer, James H. E.	Fore Street, Bodmin																						
Birkenhead, F. H.	Mining School, Wigan	2	2															1					
Blay, Daniel	Portland Br. Sch., Riding House Street, Gt. Portland Street.													2	2								
Boddie, Adam	Fraserburgh, N.B.							3	3														
Bonar, David	Preston Kirk, E. Lothian							3	2														
Bowen, Edward	Albert Dock Warehouses, Liverpool							3		2													
Bowdler, A. C.	164, Brunswick Street, Oxford Road, Manchester																						
Bramall, Henry	Rainford Collieries, nr. St. Helen's																						
Briggs, Henry	St. Mark's College, Chelsea				2	1													3				
Bush, James	Training College, Cheltenham	1	3																				
Butterworth, T.	Nugget Street, Glodwich, Oldham	3							1	2													
Collins, Joseph H.	4, River Street, York Road, N.							3		2													
Cooper, William	Nat. Sch., Tintwistle, Manchester							3															
Cox, George E.	Hadfield, near Manchester							3															
Craven, Joseph	Staveley, near Chesterfield																						
Crowe, William	Sibford, Banbury							1															
Davidson, George	11, Lee Ter., Hudson Rd., Plumstead	3	3											1									
Dicks, Charles	St. Mark's College, Chelsea					3																	
Dowling, James	Model School, Waterford							1	2														

Appendix B.

SCIENCE CERTIFICATES.

RESULT of the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, November 1864—*continued.*

Name.	Address.	Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry.	Mechanical and Machine Drawing.	Building Construction.	Mathematics.	Theoretical Mechanics.	Applied Mechanics.	Acoustics, Light and Heat.	Magnetism and Electricity.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Organic Chemistry.	Geology.	Mineralogy.	Animal Physiology.	Zoology.	Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany.	Systematic Botany.	Mining.	Metallurgy.	General Navigation.	Nautical Astronomy.	Steam.	Physical Geography.
D'Urban, W. S. M.	Science Class, Exeter															1	1						
Evers, Henry	Charles Nat. School, Plymouth																			1	1		
Finlay, A. W. A.	52, India Place, Edinburgh													2	2		2						3
Gelsharp, Chas.	Walker Alkali Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne									2			3										
Gregory, Jas. R.	25, Golden Square, London									1	3					2							
Gunn, William	Mechanics' Institute, Burnley					2																	
Hall, Henry E.	Free Industrial Sch., Birmingham									2	3												
Hands, J. T.	6, Eaton Terrace, London											1											
Harbison, Mann	Model School, Newtownards										3												
Hartley, Joseph	93, Bridgewater St., Manchester																				2		
Holmes, John	230, Holm Street, Glasgow																						
Hosford, Fred. F.	21, Picton Place, Carmarthen	2														2							
Howard, John	Lower Islington Pub. Sch., London																						
Hutton, David C.	Kirk Entry, Wellgate, Dundee	2							1		3												
Johnston, William	101, Percy St., Newcastle-on-Tyne															2							
Jones, Alfred	8, Shakespeare Terrace, Stoke Newington, London.																						
Jones, John	Copper Works School, Llanelly				3																		
Jones, Thomas	31, Dundas Terrace, Brookhill, Plumstead.	3																					
Lee, John	St. Mark's College, Chelsea					2																	
Leipner, F. J. A.	22, Upper Park Street, Clifton						2							2	1								
Lewis, Richd. A.	Engineers' Office, Crewe									1	1												
Lumpé, Francis	23, Redcliffe Road, W. Brompton, London.									1	1												
Machattie, A. T.	1, Stanley Street, Glasgow	3																					
McRae, James	2, Carlton Pace, Glasgow																						
Madden, Peter	Carrickfergus							3	1														

RESULT of the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, November 1864—*continued.*

Name.	Address.	Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry.	Mechanical and Machine Drawing.	Building Construction.	Mathematics.	Theoretical Mechanics.	Applied Mechanics.	Acoustics, Light and Heat.	Magnetism and Electricity.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Organic Chemistry.	Geology.	Mineralogy.	Animal Physiology.	Zoology.	Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany.	Systematic Botany.	Mining.	Metallurgy.	General Navigation.	Nautical Astronomy.	Steam.	Physical Geography.
Marriott, John T.	British School, Andover													2									
Merrick, Edward	St. Mark's College Chelsea					2	2																
Mitchell, Thomas	5, Churchill St., Greenhill, Oldham	2	2	2																			
Notcutt, W. L.	8, Oxford Street, Cheltenham									3	3												
O'Keefe, Cornelius	Fortwilliam, Upton, co. Cork							3	2			1			3	1							
Palmer, Joseph	Middle School, Wells, Somerset																						
Parke, Geo, H.	10, Mornington Place, Halifax																						
Peile, Percival, B. B.	3, Warwick Square, West, Kensington, London.								2						3								
Perkins, Frank P.	21, Magdalen Street, Exeter											1											
Pettitt, William	Woodhouse Eaves, Loughboro'									3													
Pike, Robt. L.	BirkbeckSch.,BethnalGreen,London									3		2											
Plaut, Edmund C.	St. Michael Rectory, Bristol	1	3							3		3											
Prosser, William	Dean Row,nr.Wilmslow,Manchester																						
Pullen, Moses	Free School, Painswick				3			2		3													
Ram, James	11, Thurlow Villas, West Dulwich									3													
Richardson, J.	16, Dawson Street, Manchester									3	2												
Robinson, John	Warren Corner, Crondall, Hants											3											
Robotham, W.	School of Mines, Bristol								1	1	1							2					
Rowden, W. T.	Spring Grove, London							1	1														
Rückert, Leo. C.	1, Southgate Street, Union Street, Oldham.									3													
Salter, Edmund	Ashton-under-Lyne								2	3												2	
Scaping, Zebedee	Navigation School, Hull																						
Scotson, James	247, City Road, Hulme											1			1								
Sergeant, John	Church Street, Slough	2		3						3		2			3								
Shore, Thomas W.	National School, Redditch							3															
Slater, James K.	Newton Heath, near Yorke Ville, Manchester.																						

Appendix B.

SCIENCE CERTIFICATES.

RESULT of the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, November 1864—*continued.*

Name.	Address.	Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry.	Mechanical and Machine Drawing.	Building Construction.	Mathematics.	Theoretical Mechanics.	Applied Mechanics.	Acoustics, Light and Heat.	Magnetism and Electricity.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Organic Chemistry.	Geology.	Mineralogy.	Animal Physiology.	Zoology.	Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany.	Systematic Botany.	Mining.	Metallurgy.	(General Navigation.	Nautical Astronomy.	Steam.	Physical Geography.
Sneeth, Rowland	Model National School, Belfast	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Smith, Robert F.	Kilmarnock Chemical Works, Ayrshire, N. B.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Smyth, Andrew -	Oldcastle, co. Meath -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Snelus, George J.	9, Great Marylebone St., London -	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spriggs, Chris. -	10, Henry Street, Chorlton Medlock, Manchester.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stone, William -	Science School, Wolverton -	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Thomas, J. D. -	3, Colleton Buildings, Exeter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tilden, W. A. -	17, Bloomsbury Square, London	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Toomey, John -	Regent Street, Newtownards	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vaughan, W. -	Privy Council Office -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ward, George -	Carlton Mount, Leeds -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Watson, Joseph -	High Street, Slough -	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Watts, John -	17, Bloomsbury Square, London	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Webster, J. H. -	Wesleyan Sch., Newark-on-Trent, Nottingham.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wild, W. L. -	St. Mark's College, Chelsea -	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Williamson, Stewart.	39, Clifton Road, E., St. John's Wood, London.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wilson, Thomas -	2, Terrace Royal, Nottingham	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wire, Alfred P. -	23, Prestbury Road, Macclesfield -	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Woodward, C. J. -	Midland Institute, Birmingham	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

RETURN TO PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY

List of Queen's Medallists.—Science Examination, May 1864.

The Queen's medals which are offered for competition throughout the United Kingdom at the general examination of Science Schools and Classes held each year in May consist of one gold medal for each group of subjects, and one silver and two bronze for each subject. Anybody may compete, but the medals cannot be taken by middle class students who are more than 17 years of age, or by persons who are not students of Science Classes. Such persons receive an honorary certificate instead. Their names appear in italics in the following list.

Group I.

Subject I.—Practical, Plane, and Descriptive Geometry.
Subject II.—Mechanical and Machine Drawing.
Subject III.—Building Construction.

In the first subject there were 312 candidates examined, of whom 68 passed, 78 obtained honourable mentions, 41 obtained third class prizes, 33 obtained second class prizes, 26 obtained first class prizes, and 66 failed.

In the second subject there were 185 candidates examined, of whom 43 passed, 64 obtained honourable mentions, 29 obtained third class prizes, 10 obtained second class prizes, 8 obtained first class prizes, and 31 failed.

In the third subject there were 55 candidates examined, of whom 7 passed, 5 obtained honourable mentions, 18 obtained third class prizes, 2 obtained second class prizes, 4 obtained first class prizes, and 19 failed.

Name.	Age.	Occupation or Father's Occupation.	School or Residence.	Name of Teacher.	Medal.
Baker, John B.	18	Railway Clerk	Chester	Davidson, E. A.	Gold.
Subject I.					
Bain, Robert L.	20	Teacher	Dundee	Kennedy, J.	Silver.
Shipman, Charles	27	Fitter	Woolwich	Jones, T.	„
Jones, Thomas	31	Teacher of Elementary Science	Woolwich	Self-taught	Bronze.
Hamilton, Thomas S.	16	Retired Officer (Father).	Chester	Davidson, E. A.	„
Kershaw, Thomas	23	Mechanic	Oldham	Mellor, J.	„
Subject II.					
Walker, William	19	Draughtsman	Oldham	Mellor, J.	Silver.
Kingerlee, Thomas H.	21	Glazier, etc.	Banbury	Pidgeon, D.	Bronze.
Sanderson, John G.	17	Engineer and Millwright.	Manchester	Mellor, J.	„
Subject III.					
Joscelyne, Douglas	16	Clerk	Dalston, London	Self-taught	Silver.
Hallsworth, Harry	19	Draughtsman	Oldham	Mellor, J.	„
Hamilton, Thomas S.	16	Retired Officer (Father).	Chester	Davidson, E. A.	Bronze.

Group II.

Subject I.—Theoretical Mechanics.
Subject II.—Applied Mechanics.

In the first subject there were 43 candidates examined, of whom 8 passed, 12 obtained honourable mentions, 4 obtained third class prizes, 3 obtained second class prizes, 6 obtained first class prizes, and 10 failed.

In the second subject there were 26 candidates examined, of whom 8 passed, 4 obtained honourable mentions, 5 obtained third class prizes, 1 obtained second class prizes, 2 obtained first class prizes, and 6 failed.

Richards, Edward	19	Shipwright	Poplar Trade School, London.	Straughan, R.	Gold.

SUBJECT I.

Name.	Age.	Occupation or Father's Occupation.	School or Residence.	Name of Teacher.	Medal.
Judd, John W.	24	Student of Science.	Brixton Hill, London	Self-taught	Silver.
Walley, James	19	Plumber (Father)	Manchester	Collins, J.	„
Thorp, William	17	Student	Kingsland, London	Self-taught	Bronze.
Gurney, Henry P.	16	Student	City of London School, London.	Cuthbertson, F.	„

SUBJECT II.

Snelus, George J.	26	Science Teacher	Macclesfield	Self-taught	Silver.

GROUP III.

SUBJECT I.—Acoustics, Light, and Heat.
SUBJECT II.—Magnetism and Electricity.

In the first subject there were 253 candidates examined, of whom 54 passed, 46 obtained honourable mentions, 39 obtained third class prizes, 28 obtained second class prizes, 14 obtained first class prizes, and 72 failed.

In the second subject there were 269 candidates examined, of whom 64 passed, 57 obtained honourable mentions, 61 obtained third class prizes, 24 obtained second class prizes, 12 obtained first class prizes, and 51 failed.

Judd, John W.	24	Student of Science.	Brixton Hill, London	Self-taught	Gold.
Anderton, John G.	20	Optician	Birmingham	Woodward, C. J.	„

SUBJECT I.

Griffiths, John A.	16	Clerk (Father)	Manchester	Angell, J.	Silver.
Richards, Edward	19	Shipwright	Royal School of Mines, London.	Tyndall, Prof.	Bronze.
Winfield, Frederick A.	21	Valuer's Assistant.	Manchester	Angell, J.	„

SUBJECT II.

Thorp, William	17	Student	Kingsland, London	Tyndall, Prof.	Silver.
Anningson, Joseph W.	16	Druggist	Burnley	Clement, L.	„
Snelus, George J.	26	Science Teacher	Macclesfield	Self-taught	Bronze.
Cresswell, Alfred	24	Builder	Birmingham	Woodward, C. J.	„
O'Donovan, John	19	Clerk	Dublin	Dowling, J.	„
Healey, Thomas	24	Book-keeper	Burnley	Clement, L.	„

GROUP IV.

SUBJECT I.—Inorganic Chemistry.
SUBJECT II.—Organic Chemistry.

In the first subject there were 851 candidates examined, of whom 119 passed, 181 obtained honourable mentions, 185 obtained third class prizes, 157 obtained second class prizes, 96 obtained first class prizes, and 113 failed.

In the second subject there were 142 candidates examined, of whom 30 passed, 22 obtained honourable mentions, 39 obtained third class prizes, 25 obtained second class prizes, 20 obtained first class prizes, and 6 failed.

Allen, Alfred H.	18	Analytical Chemist.	Broomhill Park, Sheffield	Self-taught	Gold.
Barr, William	19	Chemist	Glasgow	Penny, Dr. F.	„

SUBJECT I.

Name.	Age.	Occupation or Father's Occupation.	School or Residence.	Name of Teacher.	Medal.
Greenwood, William H.	18	Assistant Salesman.	Manchester - -	Angell, J. -	Silver.
Thorp, William -	17	Student - -	Kingsland, London -	Hofmann, Dr. -	Bronze.
Barnish, Wm. C. -	24	Chemist - -	Wigan - - -	Birkenhead, E.H.	„
Jones, Edward W. T.	18	Student - -	Battersea, London -	Hofmann, Dr. -	„
Gillford, George -	17	Clerk (Father) -	Montpelier, Bristol -	Self-taught -	„

SUBJECT II.

Jones, Edward W. T.	18	Student - -	Royal College of Chemistry, London.	Hofmann, Dr. -	Silver.
Whitla, James - -	20	Apothecary's Assistant.	Dublin - - -	Dowling, J. -	„
Judd, John W. - -	24	Student of Science.	Brixton Hill, London -	Self-taught -	Bronze.
Salter, Mortyn J. -	16	Chemist - -	Royal College of Chemistry, London.	Hofmann, Dr. -	„
Leonard, Hugh -	22	Clerk - - -	Drogheda - - -	Dowling, J. -	„
Connolly, John -	22	Currier - -	Bandon - - -	Dowling, J. -	„

GROUP V.

SUBJECT I.—Geology.
SUBJECT II.—Mineralogy.

In the first subject there were 164 candidates examined, of whom 32 passed, 35 obtained honourable mentions, 34 obtained third class prizes, 21 obtained second class prizes, 15 obtained first class prizes, and 27 failed.

In the second subject there were 28 candidates examined, of whom 8 passed, 6 obtained honourable mentions, 5 obtained third class prizes, 1 obtained second class prizes, 3 obtained first class prizes, and 5 failed.

Judd, John W. -	24	Student - -	Brixton Hill, London -	Self-taught -	Gold.
Connolly, John -	22	Currier - -	Cork Road, Bandon -	„ -	„

SUBJECT I.

Wilson, George -	26	Student - -	Royal School of Mines, London.	Ramsay, Prof. -	Silver.
Isaackë, Rosa S. -	27	Governess - -	Stroud - - - -	Pullen, M. -	„
Maybury, Augustus C.	20	Student - -	Royal School of Mines, London.	Ramsay, Prof. -	Bronze.
Fitzpatrick, Michael	23	Lithographic Printer.	Liverpool - - -	Birkenhead, E.H.	„
Richards, Edward -	19	Shipwright -	Bromley, London -	Ramsay, Prof. -	„

SUBJECT II.

Allen, Alfred H. -	18	Analytical Chemist.	Broomhill Park, Sheffield	Morris, Prof. -	Silver.

GROUP VI.

SUBJECT I.—Animal Physiology.
SUBJECT II.—Zoology.

In the first subject there were 479 candidates examined, of whom 116 passed, 87 obtained honourable mentions, 64 obtained third class prizes, 29 obtained second class prizes, 36 obtained first class prizes, and 147 failed.

In the second subject there were 174 candidates examined, of whom 37 passed, 41 obtained honourable mentions, 37 obtained third class prizes, 13 obtained second class prizes, 12 obtained first class prizes, and 34 failed.

Angel, Henry - -	20	Assistant Teacher	Islington - - -	Howard, J. -	Gold.

SUBJECT I.

Name.	Age.	Occupation or Father's Occupation.	School or Residence.	Name of Teacher.	Medal.
Martin, Robert P. -	16	Accountant (Father).	Manchester - -	Angell, J. - -	Silver.
Wilson, George -	26	Student of Science.	Pimlico, London - -	Self-taught -	Bronze.
Smith, Robert - -	46	Watchmaker -	Belfast - - -	Tate, R. - -	„
Greenwood, Wm. H.	18	Assistant Salesman.	Manchester - -	Angell, J. - -	„

SUBJECT II.

Crowe, William -	32	Schoolmaster -	Banbury - - -	Self-taught -	Silver.
Clear, Richard -	17	Tanner - -	North Main St., Bandon	„ -	„
Judd, John W. - -	24	Student of Science.	Brixton Hill, London -	„ -	Bronze.
Jones, Alfred - -	38	Science Teacher	Cross Street, Islington, London.	„ -	„
Fitzpatrick, Michael	23	Lithographic Printer.	Liverpool - - -	Collingwood, Dr.	„
Stewart, Samuel A. -	35	Trunkmaker -	Belfast - - -	Tate, R. - -	„

GROUP VII.

SUBJECT I.—Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany.
SUBJECT II.—Systematic Botany.

In the first subject there were 121 candidates examined, of whom 13 passed, 31 obtained honourable mentions, 32 obtained third class prizes, 24 obtained second class prizes, 12 obtained first class prizes, and 9 failed.

In the second subject there were 70 candidates examined, of whom 11 passed, 24 obtained honourable mentions, 15 obtained third class prizes, 6 obtained second class prizes, 5 obtained first class prizes, and 9 failed.

Judd, John W. -	24	Student of Science.	Brixton Hill, London -	Self-taught -	Gold.
Maffett, Isabella -	22	- - - -	Belfast - - -	Tate, R. - -	„

SUBJECT I.

Jones, Thomas - -	31	Teacher of Elementary Science.	Woolwich - - -	Self-taught -	Silver.
Dempster James K. -	26	Architect's Draughtsman.	Glasgow - - -	Mayer, J. - -	„
Jones, Alfred - -	38	Science Teacher	Cross Street, Islington, London.	Self-taught -	Bronze.
Wilson, George -	26	Student of Science.	Pimlico, London - -	„ -	„
Ward, Thomas - -	21	Commercial Clerk	Banbury - - -	Beesley, T. -	„
Wright, James P. -	18	Clerk - - -	Liverpool - - -	Collingwood, Dr.	„

SUBJECT II.

Brown, James C. -	22	Chemist - -	Aberdeen - - -	Dickie, Prof. -	Silver.
Mansfield, Marianne E.	18	Pupil-teacher -	Banbury - - -	Beesley, T. -	„
Ward, Thomas - -	21	Commercial Clerk	„ - - -	„ -	Bronze.
Wilson, George -	26	School of Science.	Pimlico, London - -	Self-taught -	„

GROUP VIII.

SUBJECT I.—Mining.
SUBJECT II.—Metallurgy.

In the first subject there were 22 candidates examined, of whom 3 passed, 10 obtained honourable mentions, 4 obtained third class prizes, 3 obtained second class prizes, 1 obtained first class prize and 1 failed.

In the second subject there were 70 candidates examined, of whom 14 passed, 20 obtained honourable mentions, 8 obtained third class prizes, 6 obtained second class prizes, 5 obtained first class prizes, and 17 failed.

No gold medal was awarded in this group.

SUBJECT I.

Name.	Age.	Occupation or Father's Occupation.	School or Residence.	Name of Teacher.	Medal.
Judd, John W. -	24	Student of Science.	Brixton Hill, London -	Self-taught -	Silver.

SUBJECT II.

Leonard, Hugh -	22	Clerk - -	Drogheda - - -	Dowling, J. -	Silver.
Greenwood, W. H. -	18	Assistant Salesman.	Manchester - -	Angell, J. - -	Bronze.
Leonard, W. B. -	16	Clerk (Father) -	Drogheda - - -	Dowling, J. -	,,

NAVIGATION.

SUBJECT I.—Mathematics.

In this subject 78 candidates were examined, of whom 28 passed, 15 obtained honourable mentions, 5 obtained third class prizes, 5 obtained second class prizes, and 25 failed.

No medals were awarded in this subject.

SUBJECT II.—General Navigation.

In this subject 99 candidates were examined, of whom 30 passed, 42 obtained honourable mentions, 4 obtained third class prizes, 2 obtained second class prizes, and 21 failed.

No medals were awarded in this subject.

SUBJECT III.—Nautical Astronomy.

In this subject 70 candidates were examined, of whom 26 passed, 27 obtained honourable mentions, 2 obtained third class prizes, and 15 failed.

No medals were awarded in this subject.

SUBJECT IV.—Steam.

In this subject 63 candidates were examined, of whom 20 passed, 4 obtained honourable mentions, 4 obtained third class prizes, 1 obtained a second class prize, and 34 failed.

No medals were awarded in this subject.

SUBJECT V.—Physical Geography.

In this subject 70 candidates were examined, of whom 20 passed, 6 obtained honourable mentions, 3 obtained third class prizes, 2 obtained second class prizes, 7 obtained first class prizes, and 32 failed.

Name.	Age.	Occupation or Father's Occupation.	School or Residence.	Name of Teacher.	Medal.
Snelus, George J. -	26	Teacher - -	Macclesfield - -	Hewitt, — -	Gold.
Jones, Thomas - -	31	Teacher - -	Woolwich - - -	Hughes, W. -	Silver.
Wildman, Frank P. -	14	Leather-seller (Father).	Meadow Lane Leeds -	Self-taught -	,,
Ogden, Charles B. -	14	Inland Revenue Officer.	Claremont Place, Leeds -	Self-taught -	Bronze.

ROYAL EXHIBITIONS.

At the Royal School of Mines there are eight Royal exhibitions of the value of 50*l.* per annum for three years, which entitle the holder to free admission to all the lectures and the chemical and metallurgical laboratories at the Royal School of Mines. They are open to all persons, and are competed for at the May examination of the Science and Art Department.

Three Royal exhibitions were vacant this year, and have been awarded to—

Name.	Age.	School or Residence.	Occupation.
Snelus, George J. - -	26	9, Great Marylebone Street, London	Teacher.
Thorpe, William - -	17	Kingsland, London. - - -	Student.
Richards, Edward - -	19	Cawdor Street, Bromley, London -	Shipwright.

List of Science Schools and Classes, showing the Number of Students under Instruction in 1863–64, and Number of Medals and Prizes obtained.

Navigation Schools not examined in May, and receiving payment only under the Minute of 14th May 1864, and therefore not counted among the Science Schools, are put in italics.

Town.	Where held.	Chairman.	Secretary.	Teacher.	Number of Individuals under Instruction.		Increase.	Decrease.	Number of Prizes.		Number of Medals.	
					1863–4.	1864–5.			1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
ENGLAND.												
Almondbury	King James' School	- - - - -	Jones, Rev. L.	Jarmain, G.	12	12	..	..	6	5	1 B.	..
Ancoats	Educational Institute	Hetherington, W.	Oswald, John	Bowdler, A. C. Fallows.	*..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andover	British Schoolroom	Clarke, Turner P.	Footner, Richd.	Marriott, J. T.	*..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bacup	Mechanics' Institute	Aitken, Thos.	Newbigging, T.	Meaden, H. P.	17	27	10	..	7	11	..	..
Banbury	Cherwell School	Samuelson, B.	Cadbury, J.	Pidgeon, D.	20	17	..	3	2 }	23	1 B.	3 B., 1 S.
Banbury	The Laboratory, High Street	„	Cadbury, J.	Beesley, Thomas	40	11	..	29	17 }			
Birmingham	Midland Institute	Wiggin, H.	Smith, Edwin	Woodward, C. J.	79	93	14	..	8	16	1B.	1 G., 1 S., 1 B.
Bolton	Mechanics' Institute	Hick, John	Lowe, Rev. J.	Ward, Thomas	50	55	5	..	5	16	..	..
Bolton	Working Men's Institute	Hick, John	Lowe, Rev. J.	Collins, J.	*..	54	..	..	..	12	..	..
Brentford	New British School	- - - - -	Cross, Chs. J.	Rowden, W. T.	*..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol	Trade School	Gale, J. Sadler	Wilkson, J.	Coomber, T. Leipner, A. E. C. Plant A. J. Gayne W. Robotham	116	120	4	..	57	31	1 G., 3 S., 3 B.	..
Burnley	Church of England Literary Institute.	Parker, Rev. A. T.	Briggs, B. W.	Meaden, H. P.	19	37	18	..	3	9	..	..
Burnley	St. Paul's School	Shuttleworth, Sir J. K.	Sutherland, J.	Gunn, W.	*..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burnley	Grammar School	„	Sutherland, J.	Gunn, W.	†..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burnley	Westgate School	Massey, L.	Massey, J.	Clement, L.	*..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burnley	Mechanics' Institute	Shuttleworth, Sir J. K.	Sutherland, J.	Gunn, W.	69	24	..	45	27	32	..	1 S., 1 B.
Bury	Athenæum	Hildyard, C. F.	Bunting E.	Mellor, J. Spriggs, C.	32	47	15	..	..	4	..	..
Cheltenham	Young Men's Christian Association Rooms	Downing, James	Moore, H. J.	Notcutt, W. L.	20	112	92	..	..	6	..	..

Chester	Mechanics' Institute	Frost, M.	Harris, Rev. J.	Davidson, E. A.	33	39	6	..	17	15	1 S.	1 G., 2 B.
Christchurch	Working Men's Institute	Lemmon, John	Jenkins, H.	Judd, W.	19	25	6	..	..	5	..	..
Crewe	Mechanics' Institute	Ramsbotham, J.	Stubbs, T.	Davidson, E. A.	23	20	..	3	3	7	..	..
Droylsden	Educational Institute	Christy, Richard	Blackburn, J.	Hartley, J.	*..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dudley‡	Mechanics' Institute	Rudge, S.	Stokes, J.	Jones, J.	52	30	..	22	3	3	..	..
Dukinfield	Village Library and Reading Rooms.	Woolnough, C.	Kynder, J. B.	Salter, E.	*..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastington	National Schoolroom	Peters, Rev. Thomas	Hooper, C. H.	Pullen, M.	*..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exeter	Literary Society	Head, R. T.	Tucker, J. T.	D'Urban, W. S. M. Thomas, J. D. Perkins, F. P.	*..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exton	Boys' School	Noel, Hon. & Rev. L.	Concanon, Rev. G. B.	Goffin, E.	*..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Falmouth	National Schoolroom	Carne, Wm.	Hodges, Sidney	Shaw, H. C.	*..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glossop	Working Men's Institute	Teague, Rev. J.	Bradbury, E.	Cooper, Wm.	*..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glossop	Littlemoor Mechanics' Institute.	Atkin, Rev. T.	Wood, Saml.	Cooper, Wm.	*..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	Blue-coat School	Waghbourn, T. Buchanan.	Fowler, Rev. H.	Jeffery, W.	54	44	..	10	15	26	..	..
Greenwich	Rooms of Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledege.	Purvis, P.	Jordan, C. H.	Jones, Thomas	*..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gulworthy	Duke of Bedford School	Mitchell, Rev. J. B.	Phillips, W.	Pearce, R.	20	12	..	8	..	..	..	..
Halifax	Working Men's College	Akroyd, Edward	Gibb, G.	Jarmain, G. Parke, G.	21	38	17	..	11	9	..	..
Haslingden	The Institute	Thompson, Rev. R.	Binns, John	Meaden, H. P.	35	19	..	16	20	23	1 S.	..
Huddersfield	Mechanics' Institute	Sykes, John	Rhodes, Geo. W.	Jarmain, G.	20	33	13	..	23	4	1 B.	..
Hull	Trinity House Schools	Collinson, W.	Wilson, E.	Scaping, Zebedee	71	59	..	12	..	6	..	..
Hulme	Christ Church Institute	Gaskill, J.	Morris, T.	Hartley, J.	10	24	14	..	..	2	..	..
Kidderminster	Mechanics' Institute	Tinter, G.	Greenwood, J.	Packer, M. W.	14	10	..	4	..	2	..	..
Kinver	National Schoolroom	Wharton, George	Bolton, Thos.	Packer, M. W.	14	24	10	..	3	11	..	..
Leeds	Mechanics' Institute	Lincock, J. V.	Blake, B.	Ward, George	38	40	2	..	3	31	..	..
Liverpool	Free Library	Lampert, W. J.	Gregson, S. Leigh	Collingwood, Dr. Samuelson, N. Birkenhead, E. H.	125	37	..	88	23	20	..	3 B.
Loughborough	Town Hall	Fearon, Archdeacon	Capp, C. H.	Scott, J., Spanton J.	24	23	..	1	..	5	..	..
London:—												
Bethnal Green	Birkbeck Schools	Rogers, Rev. W.	Rüntz, G.	Pike, R. W.	84	95	11	..	11	14	..	..
Bethnal Green	St. Matthew's National School	Handsard, Rev. S.	Halliday, J.	Simpson, B.	42	30	..	12	..	2	..	..
Gt. Ormond Street	Working Men's College	Rev. F. D. Morris	Litchfield, R. B.	Tate, R.	4	7	3	..	3	..	..	..

* Schools established in 1864.

† With Mechanics' Institution.

‡ Including Corngreaves.

List of Science Schools and Classes, &c.—*continued.*

Town.	Where held.	Chairman.	Secretary.	Teacher.	Number of Individuals under Instruction.		Increase.	Decrease.	Number of Prizes.		Number of Medals.	
					1863-4.	1864-5.			1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
London—*cont.*												
Harp Alley, Farringdon Street.	British School	Curtis, J. C.	Whittard, C.	Jones, Alfred	200	50	..	150	..	17	..	..
Islington	Lower Public School	Fleming, Rev. W.	Ross, John	Howard, John	98	95	..	3	12	13	2 S.	1 G.
Kingsland	British Schools	Rogers, Rev. W.	Hoskins, W. H.	Jones, Alfred, Tate, R.	45	75	30	..	7	3	..	..
Polytechnic	Royal Polytechnic Institution	Mackenzie, Rev. C.	Cousens, J.	Coles, Ferdinand	*..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shadwell	Sailors' Institute	Kingsford, Rev. B.	Fieldwick, T. A.	Nelson, R. J.	32	19	..	13	..	3	..	..
Wells St.	*Sailors' Home*	*Maude, Hon. Cap., R.N.*	*Webb, W. H.*	*Newton, John*	282	228	..	54	..	..	..	..
Macclesfield	Mechanics' Institute, St. George's School, Sutton.	Jackson, James	Brooker, John	Wire, A. P.	44	26	..	18	6	18	1 B.	1 G.
Macclesfield	Modern Free School	Thornycroft, J.	Brooker, John	Chadwick, J.	40	36	..	4	4	2	..	..
Manchester	Cathedral Schools	Callendar, W. R., Jun.	Huntington, Rev. G.	Collins, John	20	20	..	..	1	5	..	1 S.
Manchester	Mechanics' Institute	Scholefield, B.	Jarrett, Albert	Angell, J. Mellor, J. Collins, J. Plant, J.	290	281	..	9	77	87	4 B	4 B., 3 S.
Manchester	68, Corporation Street	Turner, W.	Noar, Wm.	Hudson, F.	52	52	..	..	18	23	..	..
Marsden	Mechanics' Institute	Robinson, J. B.	Mellor, James	Jarmain, G.	15	14	..	1	..	4	..	..
Middlesbro'	Mechanics' Institute	Gilkes, Edgar	Taylor, Wm.	Stock, W. F. K.	13	9	..	4	7	2	..	..
Nelson-in-Marsden	Mechanics' Institute	Ecroyd, Wm.	Waddington, J.	Clement, L., Gunn, W.	20	28	8	..	..	..	..	..
Netherton	Mechanics' Institute	Hough, Rev. George	Bentley, Buzi	Jarmain, G.	24	21	..	3	1	7	..	..
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Mechanics' Institute	Bell, J. Lowthian	Carse, Adam	Johnstone, Dr. W.	42	31	..	11	14	8	..	..
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Iron and Alkali Works School	Thompson, Rev. C.	Clapham, R. C.	Gelstharp, Chas.	*..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newcastle-on-Tyne	*Trinity House School*		*Gordon, James*	*Thorne, Wm. Henry*	139	165	26	..	..	..	..	..
Newton Heath	Mechanics' Institute	Taylor, Joshua	Evans, George	Hartley, J.	*..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nottingham	Mechanics' Institute	Page, Wm.	Thurlow, R.	Wilson, Dr. T.	17	82	65	..	4	3	..	..
Oldham	Analytical Literary Institute	Wild, John	Taylor, Henry	Butterworth, Thos.	30	27	..	3	..	..	..	..
Oldham	Parish Church School	Murray, Geo. J.	Walters, Rev. W.	Mellor, J.	149	85	..	64	34	32	2 B., 1 S.	1 B., 2 S.
Oldham	Lyceum	Platt, T.	Bailey, T.	Rückert, L. C. Mitchell, T.	*..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
Padiham	Trades Hall	Shuttleworth, Sir J. K.	Sutherland, J.	Gunn, W.	12	11	..	1	..	..	..	..

Rawtenstall - -	Holly Mount School - -	Hardman, R. H. -	King, Chs. -	Meaden, H. P. - -	17	20	3	..	4	8	..	..
Redditch - -	Literary and Scientific Institute.	Fessey, Rev. G. F. -	Milward, V. -	Shore, T. W. - -	38	40	2	..	..	1	..	..
Salford - - -	Working Men's College -	Turner, W. - -	Noar, Wm. -	Plant, J. - - / Hudson, F. - / Hudson, W. -	65	41	..	24	13	11	..	..
Slaithwaite - -	Mechanics' Institute -	Dean, Wm. - -	Pickles, Joseph	Jarmain, G. - -	12	14	2	..	..	2	..	..
Slaithwaite - -	Meeke and Walker's Educational Institute.	Hulbert, Rev. C. A.	Hulbert, P. W. -	Tindall, G. - -	*..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slough - - -	Mechanics' Institute -	Cree, Rev. J. A. -	Chapman, J. -	Dorrell, J. - -	41	66	25	..	1	3	..	..
Staleybridge - -	Mechanics' Institute -	Marsland, J. - -	Newton, E. B. -	Hudson, W. - -	*..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Day - - -	Girls' Schoolroom -	Rogers, Rev. S. -	Hawke, E. H. -	Pearce, R. - -	18	12	..	6	..	1	..	..
St. Just - - -	Mechanics' Institute -	Hadow, George -	Boyns, R. - -	Pearce, R. - -	15	22	7	..	..	..	..	..
Stockport - -	Mechanics' Institute -	Leigh, Wm. - -	Robinson, S. -	Collins, J. - -	25	40	15	..	6	..	..	..
Stourbridge - -	Grammar School - -	Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttelton.	Welch, Rev. W. J. J.	Parker, M. W. - / Jones, J. -	9	25	16	..	..	..	..	..
Stroud - - -	Lecture Room, King Street	Dickenson, S. - -	Foster, Wm. -	Vick, W. - - / Pullen, M. -	57	55	..	2	10	26	..	1 S.
Tintwistle - -	National School - -	Page, James A.	Taylor, Peter -	Cooper, W. - -	14	11	..	3	..	..	..	..
Torquay - -	British School - -	Vivian, E. - -	Weeks, C. - -	Barter, W. A. / Viccars, V. -	*..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
Truro - - -	Royal Institute - - -	Barham, C., M.D. -	Mayne, J. O. -	Pearce, R. - -	*..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upton, St. Leonard's	School House - - -	Hunt, C. B. - -	Betts, Rev. J. -	Davis, U. J. - -	30	40	10	..	1	12	..	..
Walsall - - -	Grammar School - -	Jesson, R. - -	Irvine, Rev. A. C.	Jones, John - -	38	29	..	9	3	3	..	..
Wells - - -	Mutual Improvement Society's Rooms.	Everett, J. G - -	Palmer, J. -	Rule, C. H. - -	*..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigan - - -	Mining and Mechanical School.	Fergie, Rev. T. F. -	Peace, M. W. -	Birkenhead, E. H. -	92	93	1	..	9	12	..	1 B.
Wolverhampton -	Working Men's College -	Iles, Rev. J. H. -	Langley, J. N. -	Jones, John - -	16	35	19	..	7	3	..	..
Wolverton - -	Science and Art Institute -	Russell, Rev. R. N. -	Meadley, J. -	Stone, W. - / Harnett, Rev. F. W. / Davison, W. -	38	40	2	..	1	7	..	..
Woolwich - -	Royal Arsenal - - -	Anderson, John -	Keeble, W. D. -	Jones, Thomas / Rowden, W. T.	47	60	13	..	16	18	1 B.	2 S.
Yarmouth, Great -	Navigation School - -	Steward, R. - -	Butcher, M. -	Jones, J. R. - -	146	163	17	..	..	..	..	..
			SCOTLAND.									
Aberdeen - -	Mechanics' Institute -	Watson, Robt. - -	Sinclair, James	Beveridge, Dr. R. / Maver, D. -	48	34	..	14	9	2	..	1 S.
Aberdeen - -	*Navigation School* - -	*Cargill, J., Capt. R.N.*	*Hellas, Jas. F.* -	*Jones, J. R.* - -	245	251	6	..	..	..	..	..
Corsock - - -	Girls' School - - -	Sturrock, Rev. G. -	Hourston, S. -	Macomish, Miss M.	25	24	..	1	..	2	..	..

* Schools established in 1864.

List of Science Schools and Classes, &c.—*continued.*

Town.	Where held.	Chairman.	Secretary.	Teacher.	Number of Individuals under Instruction.		Increase.	Decrease.	Number of Prizes.		Number of Medals.	
					1863–4.	1864–5.			1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
Dundee	High School	Sturrock, J.	Cumming, A. W.	Kennedy, J.	55	45	..	10	..	5	..	1 S.
Glasgow	Secular School	Blackie, J., junr.	Cunliffe, R. S.	Mayer, J. Mayer, Mrs. McRae, J.	115	130	15	..	43	33	2 B., 1 S.	1 S.
Glasgow	Athenæum	„	Cunliffe, R. S.	Machattie, A. T.	*..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glasgow†	Andersonian University	„	Martin, G.	Foster, G. C. Buchanan, G. Penny, Dr. F.	640	692	52	..	3	25	1 S.	1 G.
Kilmarnock	New Public School	Aitken, Rev. James	Crawford, Robt.	Stevenson, James	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leith	Navigation School	Lindsay, W.	Thomson, Rev. J.	Bolam, James	305	237	..	68	..	1	..	..
			IRELAND.									
Ballymena	District Model School	Rowen, Rev. R. W.	Given, John	Wren, Edmond	*..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bandon	Town Hall	Doherty, R. W.	Browne, Stephen, LL.D.	O'Keeffe, C.	..	20	..	..	..	7	1 G., 2 S., 1 B.	1 B., 1 S., 1 G.
Belfast	Royal Academical Institute	Lyttle, John	Shepherd, W.	Holden, J. S.	32	35	3	..	..	12	..	..
Belfast	National Model School	Lyttle, John	Shepherd, W.	Smeeth, R.	*..	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belfast	Navigation School	Patten, James	Nesbitt, R.	Doran, George	112	83	..	29	..	1	..	..
Carrickfergus	*Model School*	*Patten, James*	*Dowling, John*	*Stevenson, J. McN.*	30	35	5	..	..	..	..	..
Comber	Smyth's National School	Rogers, Rev. J.	Withers, R.	Greer, W. H.	*..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drogheda	Mechanics' Institute	Matthews, J.	Grey, P. J.	Dowling, John	42	24	..	18	23	11	..	2 B., 1 S.
Dublin	Athenæum	Manning, J.	Crory, W. G.	Dowling, John	*..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dublin	Christian Schools	McCabe, Rev. E.	Woodhouse, J.	Mayne, A. J.	*..	190	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dublin	Christian Brothers' Schools	McCabe, Rev. E.	McPadden, M.	Dowling, J.	*..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dublin	*Central Model School*	- - - - -	*Butler, Ed.*	*McCarthy, D.*	35	63	28	..	..	..	..	..
Holywood	National Model School	Patterson, Robert, F.R.S.	Shepherd, W.	Holden, J. S.	66	55	..	11	..	11	..	..
Newtownards	National Model School	- - - - -	Osborne, A. T.	Harbison, M. Greer, W. H.	35	31	..	4	..	16	..	..
Oldcastle	Endowed School	Durdin, Rev. J. G.	O'Neill, R.	Beatty, J. Smyth, A.	52	115	63	..	..	9	..	..
Santry	Training School	West, Rev. J., D.D.	Hackett, Rev. J. W.	Mayne, A. J.	*..	87	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Dowling, James								

TABLE showing the SUBJECTS taught in each SCIENCE SCHOOL, and also the NUMBERS in each SCHOOL.

Town.	Where held.	I. Practical, Plane, and Descriptive Geometry.	II. Mechanical and Machine Drawing.	III. Building Construction.	IV. Elementary Mathematics.	V. Higher Mathematics.	VI. Theoretical Mechanics.	VII. Applied Mechanics.	VIII. Acoustics, Light, and Heat.	IX. Magnetism and Electricity.	X. Inorganic Chemistry.	XI. Organic Chemistry.	XII. Geology.	XIII. Mineralogy.	XIV. Animal Physiology.	XV. Zoology.	XVI. Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany.	XVII. Systematic Botany.	XVIII. Mining.	XIX. Metallurgy.	XX. General Navigation.	XXI. Nautical Astronomy.	XXII. Steam.	XXIII. Physical Geography.
ENGLAND.																								
Atmondbury	King James's School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ancoats	Educational Institute	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andover	British School Room	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bacup	Mechanics' Institute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banbury	Cherwell School	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banbury	The Laboratory, High Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birmingham	Midland Institute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	27	83	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolton	Mechanics' Institute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolton	Working Men's Institute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	12	..	30	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brentford	New British School	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	24	..	..	7	7	9	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol	Trade School	74	..	..	6	40	..	..	40	40	83	72	47	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burnley	Church of England Literary Institute.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burnley	St. Paul's School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burnley	Grammar School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burnley	Mechanics' Institute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	14	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burnley	Westgate School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bury	Athenæum	34	34	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cheltenham	Young Men's Christian Association Rooms.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	7	..	70	1	10	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chester	Mechanics' Institute	33	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christchurch	Town Hall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crewe	Mechanics' Institute	16	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Droylsden	Educational Institute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dudley*	Mechanics' Institute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Including Congreaves.

Table showing the Subjects taught at each Science School, &c.—*continued.*

Town.	Where held.	Practical, Plane, and Descriptive Geometry. I.	Mechanical and Machine Drawing. II.	Building Construction. III.	Elementary Mathematics. IV.	Higher Mathematics. V.	Theoretical Mechanics. VI.	Applied Mechanics. VII.	Acoustics, Light, and Heat. VIII.	Magnetism and Electricity. IX.	Inorganic Chemistry. X.	Organic Chemistry. XI.	Geology. XII.	Mineralogy. XIII.	Animal Physiology. XIV.	Zoology. XV.	Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany. XVI.	Systematic Botany. XVII.	Mining. XVIII.	Metallurgy. XIX.	General Navigation. XX.	Nautical Astronomy. XXI.	Steam. XXII.	Physical Geography. XXIII.
Dukinfield	Village Library and Reading-Rooms	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	16	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eastington	National School Room	42	:	:	:	:	:	4	:	:	:	:	5	:	:	:	14	15	:	:	:	:	:	:
Exeter	Literary Society's Rooms	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	59	59	:
Exton	Boys' School	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	59	:	:	59
Falmouth	National Schoolroom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Glossop	Working Men's Institute	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	16	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Glossop	Littlemoor Mechanics' Institute	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gloucester	Blue-coat School	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	44	:	33	:	:	:	14	5	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greenwich	Rooms of Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge	26	26	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	33	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gulworthy	Duke of Bedford School	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Halifax	Working Men's College	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	31	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Haslingden	The Institute	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Huddersfield	Mechanics' Institute	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	33	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hull	Trinity House Schools	:	:	:	59	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	59	59	:	59
Hulme	Christ Church Institute	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	24	20	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kidderminster	Mechanics' Institute	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kinver	Young Men's Institute	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	24	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Leeds	Mechanics' Institute	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	32	11	:	12	8	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Liverpool	Free Library	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	17	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lougborough	Town Hall	16	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

| | | |

Appendix B.

SCIENCE SCHOOLS AND CLASSES. SUBJECTS TAUGHT, &c.

Table showing the Subjects taught at each Science School, &c.—*continued.*

Town.	Where held.	Practical, Plane, and Descriptive Geometry. I.	Mechanical and Machine Drawing. II.	Building Construction. III.	Elementary Mathematics. IV.	Higher Mathematics. V.	Theoretical Mechanics. VI.	Applied Mechanics. VII.	Acoustics, Light, and Heat. VIII.	Magnetism and Electricity. IX.	Inorganic Chemistry. X.	Organic Chemistry. XI.	Geology. XII.	Mineralogy. XIII.	Animal Physiology. XIV.	Zoology. XV.	Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany. XVI.	Systematic Botany. XVII.	Mining. XVIII.	Metallurgy. XIX.	General Navigation. XX.	Nautical Astronomy. XXI.	Steam. XXII.	Physical Geography. XXIII.
Slough - -	Mechanics' Institute - -	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stal-ybridge - -	Mechanics' Institute - -	14	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Day - -	Girls' School-room - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Just - -	Mechanics' Institute - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stockport - -	Mechanics' Institute - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stourbridge -	Lecture-room, King Street -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	14	..	13	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stroud - -	National School - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tintwistle - -	British School - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Torquay - -	Royal Institute - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Truro - -	School House - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upton St. Leonards -	Grammar School - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walsall - -	Mutual Improvement Society's Rooms.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wells - -	Mining and Mechanical School	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigan - -	Working Men's College - -	80	80	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	30	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Wolverhampton -	Science and Art Institute -	80	..	..	..	..	18	18	..	..	35	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wolverton - -	Royal Arsenal - -	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woolwich - -		17	48	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yarmouth, Gt. -	Navigation School - -	52	..	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	67	..	17
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	SCOTLAND.																							
Aberdeen - -	Mechanics' Institute - -	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	14	..	..	251	251	..	..
Aberdeen - -	*Navigation School* - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Dundee	High School	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glasgow	Secular School	24	24	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	18	18	..	..	..	90	70	50	50	..	88	..	..	..
Glasgow	Athenæum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glasgow	Andersonian University	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	..	300	..	..	..	231	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kilmarnock	New Public School	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leith	Navigation School	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	165	44	18
										IRELAND.													
Ballymena	District Model School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bandon	Town Hall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belfast	Royal Academical Institute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	35	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belfast	National Model School	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belfast	Navigation School	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	..
Carrickfergus	*Model School*	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
Comber	Smyth's National School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drogheda	Mechanics' Institute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dublin	Athenæum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	28	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..
Dublin	Christian Schools	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dublin	Christian Brothers' Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..
Dublin	*Central Model School*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..
Holywood	National Model School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newtownards	National Model School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oldcastle	Endowed School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Santry	Training School	87	87	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waterford	Model School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..
	Totals	1285	608	263	330	..	185	131	608	581	2068	451	209	81	1,176	403	492	122	28	145	1448	648	11	165

(Signed) J. F. D. Donelly, Capt. R.E.

Appendix B.

SCIENCE SCHOOLS AND CLASSES. MR. ISELIN'S REPORT.

2. Mr. Iselin's Report on the Inspection of Science Schools and Classes.

In accordance with my instructions, I have continued during the past year the inspection of the science classes receiving aid from the Department, and now beg to submit the result of my observations in those not visited at the period of my last report. The remarks which I had occasion to offer the year before apply equally well to all the classes in England now reported on; it will therefore be unnecessary to do more than enumerate them.

i. Classes established in connexion with Mechanics' Institutes, National Schools, &c. in England.

1. *Huddersfield*	Literary and Scientific Institution.	9. *Queensbury* (near Halifax)	National School.
2. *Almondbury*	Grammar School.	10. *Middlesborough.*	Mechanics' Institute.
3. *Netherton*	Mechanics' Institute.	11. *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*	Ditto.
4. *Elland*	Ditto.	12. *Wolverton*	Science Institute.
5. *Marsden*	Ditto.	13. *Redditch*	Literary and Scientific Institution.
6. *Slaithwaite*	Ditto.	14. *Loughborough*	Mechanics' Institute.
7. *Leeds*	Ditto.		
8. *Halifax*	Working Men's Institute.		

Of these the first five classes are established in Huddersfield and its immediate neighbourhood; they are under the instruction of Mr. Jarmain. It is worthy of notice that though the Union of Institutes of the West Riding of Yorkshire has made great and successful efforts to promote primary and secondary education throughout the county, instruction in elementary science has not made the progress which the manufacturing industries of the district would seem to suggest.

ii. Science Classes in Ireland.

1. *Dublin*	Mechanics' Institute.	4. *Belfast*	Museum.
2. *Drogheda*	Ditto.	5. *Banbridge*	Mutual Improvement Society.
3. *Belfast*	Royal Academical Institute.	6. *Holywood*	School House.

The classes established in Ireland deserve separate notice, as being in some respects on a different footing from those on this side of the channel. All, with the exception of the first two mentioned in the above list, owe their origin and to some extent their success to the exertions of the Committee of Lectures in Dublin Castle. Pecuniarily the assistance they derive from the committee is small, being confined to grants for printing prospectuses, &c.; but there is no doubt that the classes receive a stimulus from the scientific lectures annually given in the principal towns of Ireland by eminent professors appointed by the committee, no less than by the direct personal exertions of Dr. Sidney, the secretary of the committee. It may be submitted, however, that the stimulus thus produced is somewhat artificial, and that when it is withdrawn the interest in the subjects of instruction often languishes, and the classes have to be discontinued, sometimes at a considerable loss to the teacher. In some cases, also, there is a tendency to perpetuate the idea that the classes are indebted, not only for their origin, but also for their support and means of existence, to the Committee of Lectures. The two classes above enumerated at Dublin and Drogheda have been established and worked by Mr. Dowling independently of the committee.

In conclusion, I may be allowed to point to the evident increase in the means for scientific instruction to the working classes afforded throughout the United Kingdom, and to the fact that this increase is mainly due to the aid derived from a small State grant, so judiciously administered as to render the instruction itself ultimately self-supporting. There can, I think, be no doubt of the importance of such a system of secon-

dary education to our artizans engaged in the great manufacturing industries of the country. In particular, the subject of geometrical and machine drawing is one which is not only popular with working men, but also one which is capable of being made directly and profitably available, more especially in the numerous machine workshops throughout the manufacturing districts.

J. F. Iselin,
Occasional Inspector for Science.

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3. Report on the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Science and Art Department,
South Kensington, 19th April 1864.

My Lords,

We have the honour, in accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordships' Minute dated 26th February, to submit the following proposal for the Royal School of Naval Architecture. This report has been drawn up in concert with Mr. Reed, Chief Constructor of the Navy, who has been deputed by the Board of Admiralty to confer with us on the subject. Some of the arrangements have exclusive reference to the Admiralty, whilst others have been already determined on by your Lordships. We have however recapitulated them with a view of rendering our recommendations and the scheme as a whole more intelligible.

2. The school will be at South Kensington under the entire management and control of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education.

3. The Admiralty propose to send a certain number of pupils, the cost of whose instruction will be defrayed by that Department, to this school for instruction. And the Admiralty bear the risk of the school until it becomes self-supporting.

4. The Admiralty prescribe the course of instruction they desire to have imparted to their pupils, and appoint officers to examine them on their behalf and report direct to them.

5. The public are also admitted to this school under regulations fixed by the Science and Art Department.

6. Taking this as the basis of the school we would recommend that the school should have a yearly winter session at South Kensington of six months, from November to April.

7. During the summer months practice in the Dockyards will take place. It might be found advisable that arrangements should be made for the Admiralty pupils visiting private yards, and such of the private pupils as wish it visiting the Royal Dockyards and workshops under such regulations as the Admiralty may from time to time approve, thereby bringing the experience gained in each to the advantage of the country.

8. The following course of instruction for the Admiralty pupils, having been submitted by Mr. Reed, has, he informs us, been approved by the Admiralty:—

Course of Instruction for the Admiralty Pupils while at the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, South Kensington.

1. Pure Mathematics; including trigonometry, parts of the differential and integral calculus, differential equations, calculus of variations and finite differences, descriptive geometry, co-ordinate geometry, and higher geometry of curves and surfaces.

Appendix B.

Report by Capt. Donnelly and Dr. Woolley.

2. Applied Mathematics; including—
   - *a.* Mechanics, hydrostatics, hydrodynamics, strength of materials, and theory of structures and machinery.
   - *b.* Theory of fluid resistance and waves.
   - *c.* Theory of design, construction and behaviour of ships.
   - *d.* Theory of steam, and of design and construction of steam engines.
   - *e.* Theory of marine propulsion.
3. Physics, of heat, light, electricity, and magnetism.
4. Chemistry (inorganic); and chemical analysis.
5. Metallurgy (a special course on the metallurgy, chemistry, and physical properties of iron, copper, zinc, lead, &c.
6. Principles of machinery.
7. Mechanical Drawing; including practical geometry,—plain and descriptive, machine drawing, ship drawing and calculations, and laying off.
8. Practical design of ships and engines.
9. Practical construction of ships and engines, naval equipment, management of engines, practical methods of finding ships' centres of gravity, tonnage, etc.
10. Naval artillery.
11. Book-keeping and Dockyard accounts.
12. Freehand Drawing.
13. French.

9. The instruction in subjects 3, 4, 5, and 6 should be principally by lectures. This mode of instruction should also be employed to illustrate portions of the other subjects.

10. The Council of the Institution of Naval Architects have been applied to for advice with respect to the course of study for private pupils. The course given in § 8 has been carefully compared with the syllabus forwarded by them. It does not differ in any essential particulars. We can therefore confidently recommend it for the private pupils as well as those of the Admiralty.

11. The courses of lectures, as distinct from the courses of study, should be given, as far as may be convenient, in the evening, so as to afford the greatest opportunities for the attendance of persons other than those who are going through the full course of instruction and who would probably be engaged during the day.

12. The Science and Art Department will be in a better position to judge after a few years' experience of the requirements of the public. We do not recommend that any pass examination for entrance should for the present be enforced for private pupils, though no doubt in time it may be necessary. Care should be taken however that any want of preliminary knowledge on the part of such pupils should not militate against the progress of the others who are more advanced.

13. We recommend that diplomas should be given to all persons who pass the final examinations of the school, whether they have received their instruction at the school or not. These diplomas should be of two grades, according to the success of the candidate in the examination, the title of the higher grade being Fellow, and of the lower, Graduate of the Royal School of Naval Architecture.

14. We concur in the recommendation of the Institution of Naval Architects, that the scale of fees from private pupils should be 25*l.* for each six months' course of instruction, and 5*l.* for the corresponding course of lectures; and that the public be admitted (when practicable) to the courses of lectures on the payment of fees to be hereafter determined.

15. We would also recommend that two free studentships tenable for three years should be given annually in competition if qualified candidates come up. Perhaps the private ship-builders of the country may be induced, through the Institution of Naval Architects, to endow some of these free studentships with scholarships to support the students while at the school.

16. The subjects of the competitive examination, with the number of marks attached to each, should be as follows :—

	Marks.
*1. Pure mathematics; including arithmetic, geometry—plane and descriptive, trigonometry, and the elements of the differential and integral calculus	2,500
*2. Theoretical mechanics, or applied mathematics	1,000
3. Practical mechanics	750
4. Practical ship-building	1,000
5. Steam	750
6. Physics	500
7. Chemistry	500
8. Mechanical drawing	750

All the subjects, with the exception of practical ship-building, are at present included in the May examinations of the Science and Art Department. They will therefore serve for the competition. The syllabuses of the subjects are given in the directories for Science and Navigation Schools.

17. The school may, we believe, be well commenced with the following staff.

1. A principal, who besides the administrative power and experience necessary to inaugurate such a school as this should possess the highest mathematical attainments. On him the instruction in this branch will principally devolve. It will also be very desirable, if not essential, that he should possess a fair general knowledge of experimental science. His salary, with a share of the fees from the private students, should be guaranteed not less than 500*l.*
2. A master, who should be fully competent to assist the pupils in the subjects of experimental science, to teach the geometrical drawing, and perhaps assist the head-master with the mathematical instruction of the less advanced pupils. A salary, besides a share of fees, guaranteed not less than 200*l.*
3. An instructor in ship drawing and practical coustruction, &c., 150*l.*
4. An instructor in machine drawing and practical marine engine construction 150*l.*
5. Lecturers on physics, chemistry, metallurgy, and machinery—it is very desirable that arrangements should, if possible, be made by the Science and Art Department for the short courses of lectures on the above subjects being given by the Professors of the Royal School of Mines—besides fees from private pupils, 250*l.*
6. Lecturers on naval architecture and steam, besides fees from private pupils, 250*l.*
7. Instructor in practical chemistry, 100*l.*
8. Instructor in French, 100*l.*

The above estimate can only be considered provisional, and the staff will probably require additions as the school increases, but experience must determine in what way.

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* In these subjects at least half marks should be required.

Appendix B. PROSPECTUS OF ROYAL SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

18. It is extremely desirable that the arrangements for commencing the school should be taken in hand at once, but, until the foregoing outline has received the sanction of your Lordships, we have not thought it advisable to enter further into details which may better be considered after the principal has been appointed, and is prepared to enter on his duties.

We have, &c.
J. F. D. DONNELLY, Capt. R.E.
JOSEPH WOOLLEY.

I concur in the above report,
E. J. REED.

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4. PROSPECTUS OF THE ROYAL SCHOOL of NAVAL ARCHITECTURE and MARINE ENGINEERING.

The Rev. J. Woolley, LL.D., Inspector-General and Director of Studies.
C. W. Merrifield, F.R.S., Principal.
H. J. Purkiss, B.A., Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, Vice-Principal.
W. B. Baskcomb, Instructor in Naval Drawing.
John Maxton, Instructor in Engineering Drawing.

I. The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education after communication with the Admiralty and the Institution of Naval Architects, have opened at South Kensington a School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

II. The School is for the instruction, not only of Admiralty pupils from the Royal Dockyards and officers of the Royal Navy, but also for the use of naval architects and ship-builders in wood and iron, marine engineers, foremen of works, shipwrights, and other persons desirous of studying naval architecture.

III. The Admiralty have deposited their collection of naval models at the South Kensington Museum, and my Lords trust that the private shipbuilders of the country will give their assistance in rendering the collection more complete.

IV. The school has a yearly session at South Kensington of six months, from 1st November to 30th April.

V. The following is the course of instruction, as at present decided on; it is calculated to last three years.

COURSE of INSTRUCTION at the ROYAL SCHOOL of NAVAL ARCHITECTURE and MARINE ENGINEERING, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

i. Pure Mathematics; including differential and integral calculus, differential equations, calculus of variations and finite differences, descriptive geometry, coordinate geometry, and higher geometry of curves and surfaces.
ii. Applied Mathematics; including theory of mechanics, hydrostatics, hydrodynamics, strength of materials, and of structures and machinery.
iii. Theory of fluid resistance and waves.
iv. Theory of design, construction, and behaviour of ships.
v. Theory of steam, and of design and construction of steam engines.
vi. Theory of marine propulsion.
vii. Freehand and Mechanical Drawing; including practical geometry, plane and descriptive, machine drawing, ship drawing, and laying off.
viii. Principles of machinery.

ix. Practical design of Ships; including complete working drawings, specification, and calculations.
x. Practical design of Marine Engines; including complete working drawings, specifications, and calculations.
xi. Practical construction of Ships; including practical methods of finding ships' centres of gravity, tonnage, &c.
xii. Practical construction of Engines; including their management.
xiii. Naval equipment; including the masting, stowing of ships, &c.
xiv. Naval artillery.
xv. Book-keeping and dockyard accounts.

Lectures.

Courses of practical and experimental lectures, which may be attended separately, are given on such of the above subjects as admit of, or require illustration by this means; and also on:—

i. Physics, of heat, light, electricity, and magnetism.
ii. Chemistry (inorganic); and chemical analysis.
iii. Metallurgy (a special course on the metallurgy, chemistry, and physical properties of iron, copper, zinc, lead, &c.)

VI. When the school is not open arrangements will be made if possible for study in the Royal dockyards and in private yards.

The Institution of Naval Architects recommends the following as a course of practical work:—

"1. Practical wood shipbuilding in public or private dockyards."
"2. Practical iron shipbuilding in public or private dockyards."
"3. Mechanical engineering in public or private dockyards."
"4. That six winter months of three years form the course of study, above indicated, at the School of Naval Architecture."
"5. That six summer months of three years be devoted to—1. Practical wood or iron shipbuilding in a dockyard. 2. Practical engine and boiler building in a dockyard. 3. The complete formation of the design of a ship, with all her calculations, in a dockyard."
"6. Six months' practical work at sea on board ship, making reports and observations on the working parts and qualities of a ship."
"7. Systematic examination of establishments near London during the session."

Admission.

VII. The fee for the full course of instruction is 25*l.* for each session of six months, or 60*l.* for the course of three years. There will be a preliminary examination of candidates for admission as private students in the following subjects, viz.:—Euclid, Books I., IV., Book VI., all except props. 27 and 29; algebra, as far as quadratic equations (inclusive); and the elements of practical geometry and linear drawing. The public will be admitted to the full corresponding courses of lectures on payment of a fee of 5*l.*, or to each separate lecture on payment of 2*s.* So long as there is room in the school the public will also have the opportunity of attending any of the separate classes of instruction on the payment of proportionate fees. Officers in Her Majesty's service are admitted to the full course on payment of 10*l.* per session, and to the lectures on payment of a fee of 1*l.*

VIII. Four free studentships will be given in competition, if qualified candidates come up, and to the two best of these, scholarships of 50*l.* per annum.

Appendix B.

PROSPECTUS OF ROYAL SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

The subjects of the competitive examination, with the number of marks attached to each, will be as follows :—

	Marks.
*1. Pure mathematics; including arithmetic, geometry, plane and descriptive, trigonometry, and the elements of the differential and integral calculus - - - -	2,500
*2. Theoretical mechanics, or applied mathematics - -	1,000
3. Practical mechanics - - - - - -	750
4. Practical shipbuilding - - - - - -	2,000
5. Steam - - - - - - - -	750
6. Physics - - - - - - - -	500
7. Chemistry - - - - - - - -	500
8. Mechanical and freehand drawing - - -	750

IX. The competition takes place in the month of November. The syllabus of subjects, except practical ship building, is given in the Science Directory.

Diplomas and Certificates.

X. Diplomas will be given to all persons, whether they have received their instruction at the school or not, who pass the final examinations of the school, provided that they give satisfactory evidence of having gone through the course of practical work recommended by the Council of the Institution of Naval Architects. These diplomas will be of two grades according to the success of the candidate in the examination, the title of the higher grade being Fellow, and of the lower, Graduate of the Royal School of Naval Architecture. Certificates for success in special subjects, and prizes also, will be given to the students at the end of the session.

XI. The principal will afford any information in his power to parents and guardians respecting the board and lodging of those who desire to reside in the neighbourhood. It must, however, be distinctly understood that the Department takes no responsibility in the matter.

XII. All communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington, W.

By order of the
Committee of Council on Education.

FRENCH SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

5. Report on French School of Naval Architecture.

Sir, November 1864.

In accordance with our instructions, we went to Paris to visit the Imperial School of Application of Naval Engineering on the 25th August, and have the honour to make the following report :—

It was necessary that our visit should take place before the opening of the new School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering at South Kensington, and at the time we visited it the French school was not in session.

Through the kindness, however, of Admiral Noury de la Roncière, the Director of Marine, to whom we were introduced by Captain Hore, R.N., Naval Attaché to the English ambassador, we obtained authority to inspect the school, and were placed in communication with M. de Fréminville, the Assistant Director of the school. From him we received every assistance, and our thanks are especially due to him for the kind-

* In these subjects at least half marks will be required.

ness with which he gave us every information, and explained all the details of the school.

In France one corps, the Corps du Génie Maritime, is charged with the whole of the naval construction, that is, both of ships and engines. The corps consists of 121 officers, viz., one inspecteur général, 10 directeurs des constructions navales, 40 ingénieurs de la marine, and 70 sous-ingénieurs de la marine. The pupils for this corps of marine engineers are taken from the pupils of the Ecole Polytéchnique who have passed the prescribed examinations for the public service, and are sent to the Ecole Impériale d'Application du Génie Maritime at Paris to learn their special business.

The number of élèves is fixed, from year to year, according to the requirements of the service. At the time we were there there were 28 in the school. Besides these Government pupils, a few young persons, either natives or foreigners, are, on obtaining the authorization of the Minister of Marine, if there is room for them, admitted to the school free. The number is limited to eight, but the privilege does not seem to be taken much advantage of, as we were informed there are never more than two or three free pupils, often none at all. The cost of the school, Admiral Roncière informed us, was about 100,000 francs (4,000*l.*) per annum. The full course lasts for two years and a half, that is to say, three winters in Paris and two summers in the dockyards. When in the dockyards, the pupils are placed under the orders of the engineers in charge of works in execution, who see that they are attentive to their duty, and have proper instruction. He also examines and certifies the journals which the pupils have to keep. The director of the school gives each pupil detailed instruction to guide him in the choice of the practical work he shall attend to. The first summer is devoted to the construction of ships, the second to that of engines. The pupils select their ports to which they will go, according to their standing in their class.

At the end of two years and a half the pupils are examined by a board, and if qualified, are appointed sous-ingénieurs de troisième classe. If they fail to pass, they may be allowed another year, after which they are definitively rejected if not qualified. The examinations are public. As respects the free pupils, they may obtain permission to go through the whole practical course in one of the imperial dockyards, but beyond conforming to the rules of the dockyard, they are not placed under the order of any officer. On leaving the school they receive from the director of the school a certificate of the course they have gone through, their talent and application.

The instruction in Paris during the first session consists of—(1) a course on construction: (2) on displacement and stability; (3) on strength of materials; (4) English; (5) pictorial drawing; (6) plan drawing of vessels. During the second session it consists of—(1) a practical course on steam-engines; (2) a theoretical course on steam; (3) applied mechanics, machines in general; (4) English; (5) accounts; (6) plan drawing, ships and engines; (7) pictorial drawing. During the third session—(1) course on stability (2nd part); (2) on naval architecture; (3) naval artillery; (4) technology of workshops special to the navy; (5) accounts; (6) English; (7) plan drawing, projects for ships; (8) pictorial drawing. It will be seen from the above outline of the course, of which the details are given more fully at page 81, that the school is thoroughly a school of application, and the pupils come prepared in mathematics, mechanical drawing, &c.

While in the first session shipbuilding is taken up, in the second the steam-engine is considered, and the third session is devoted to com-

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REPORT BY DR. WOOLLEY AND CAPT. DONNELLY.

bining and completing the work of the two former years, and preparing for the final examinations.

All the instruction that admits of it is given orally by lectures, with illustrations on the black board, &c., the pupils taking notes, which are copied out afterwards at their leisure. No text-books are used in the school, though both M. Reech and M. de Fréminville, the Director and Assistant Director, have published works which probably are the groundwork of their courses of instruction. During the time devoted to drawing the professors circulate among the pupils, and give verbal explanations.

The school is placed under the orders of a Director of Naval Construction, who is also one of the professors. The senior engineer is assistant director, and is also one of the professors. An officer of the administration is the professor of accounts, and there is a professor of English and pictorial drawing. There are three other professors, who are all officers of the Marine Engineers.

The number of hours study devoted to each subject will be seen from the table at page 82.

The school is furnished with two small collections of models to assist in teaching, one in shipbuilding and carpentry, the other in marine engineering, but they do not appear to be much used, and are mostly old and out of date. Subjects such as strength of materials are treated entirely theoretically, no attempt being made to illustrate by experiments, &c. The practical instruction grounded on the full and thorough theoretical basis which the pupils have previously acquired seems very full and complete. The drawings which were shown to us seemed excellent, as also were the memoirs or journals kept by the pupils when at the ports, and every exertion is made apparently to give the pupils a thorough grounding in their work, and not to hurry them through it.

In many respects this school is the converse of that which is to be established at South Kensington. Whereas in Paris the pupils all come with a good general education and a very complete special knowledge of mathematics, with us a great part of the course must be devoted to mathematical training. Again, in Paris the pupils come to the school absolutely ignorant of professional knowledge; with us they, or at least all the Government pupils, come with a fair acquaintance with many details of their professional work, and some with a fair knowledge of ship and machine drawing also.

The systems at the two schools must therefore be essentially different. One point of the French school which it is very desirable to insist on in the English is not to attempt too much at once, but to proceed deliberately, giving plenty of time for the pupils to digest their knowledge. But in face of the great diversity of objects of the establishments in France and England, there is very little of the practical working of the former which is applicable to the latter. It will be better to leave the English school to develop itself than attempt to form it on a basis with which it has little relation. It will, however, be necessary not to lose sight of the practical application of the subjects taught, and for this ample provision has been made in the course of lectures proposed to be given in connexion with the school at South Kensington.

We subjoin the rules of the French school, and have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

JOSEPH WOOLLEY.

J. F. D. DONNELLY, Capt. R.E.

No. 164.—Règlement concernant le Service intérieur de l'Ecole Impériale d'application du Génie Maritime.

L'Amiral Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au Département de la Marine et des Colonies arrête les dispositions suivantes :—

Art. 1. Conformément à l'article 3 du décret du 11 Avril 1854, portant organisation du corps du génie maritime, les élèves sont pris parmi les élèves de l'école polytechnique déclarés admissibles dans les services publics, et suivant l'ordre établi dans ladite école pour les examens de sortie.

Art. 2. L'école d'application, établie à Paris, est placée sous les ordres d'un directeur des constructions navales.

Il correspond avec le ministre ; il lui adresse les notes concernant le personnel de l'école et fait les propositions d'avancement.

Aucune autorisation d'absence ne peut être accordée que sur la proposition du directeur.

Art. 3. L'ingénieur le plus ancien de grade, attaché à l'école, remplit les fonctions de sous-directeur.

Il est particulièrement chargé, sous l'autorité du directeur, de faire observer la discipline établie à l'intérieur de l'école conformément à l'article 21, et il le remplace en cas d'absence.

Les élèves, agents et employés attachés à l'école sont placés directement sous ses ordres.

L'ingénieur remplissant les fonctions de sous-directeur est spécialement chargé de la surveillance et de l'entretien du matériel, ainsi que des collections de modèles, de la bibliothèque et des archives.

Art. 4. Le directeur professe l'un des cours scientifiques ou techniques ; les autres sont professés par des officiers du génie maritime dont le nombre est fixé par le ministre.

Le cours de comptabilité est professé par un officier des services administratifs.

Un professeur de langue Anglaise et un professeur de dessin pittoresque sont attachés à l'école.

Art. 5. Après avoir terminé les études exigées par le décret du 11 Avril 1854, les élèves subissent un examen sur les diverses parties de l'instruction qu'ils ont reçue ; ceux qui sont déclarés admissibles sont nommés sous-ingénieurs de troisième classe, au fur et à mesure des vacances que se produisent dans ce grade.

Leur classement est réglé d'après le résultat des examens.

Les élèves qui ne sont pas déclarés admissibles peuvent être autorisés à continuer leurs études pendant une année supplémentaire, après laquelle ils sont définitivement renvoyés, s'ils ne subissent pas avec succès leur second examen.

Les examens sont publics.

Art. 6. L'enseignement donné aux élèves de l'école d'application dure deux ans et demi ; il est conforme à la nomenclature et aux programmes annexes A et B.

Les élèves passent trois hivers à Paris et deux étés dans les ports.

Pendant l'hiver, ils suivent les cours professés à l'école d'application.

Pendant l'été, ils sont envoyés dans les ports pour y suivre les travaux en cours d'exécution.

Art. 7. Les cours commencent le 1er Novembre pour les élèves de deuxième et de troisième année, et le 1er Décembre pour ceux de première année.

Les cours sont terminés le 1er Mai pour les élèves des deux premières années, et le 15 Avril pour ceux de la troisième.

Il est accordé aux élèves de troisième année jusqu'au 15 Mai pour se préparer aux examens de sortie qui ont lieu à cette époque.

Art. 8. Les élèves de première et de deuxième année quittent Paris le 1er Mai pour aller suivre les travaux dans les ports.

Chaque élève reçoit du directeur de l'école d'application du genie maritime une instruction détaillée qui lui sert de guide dans le choix de ses études pratiques.

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Il est donné officiellement connaissance de cette instruction aux directeurs des constructions navales.

Art. 9. A leur arrivée dans les ports, les élèves sont placés sous les ordres d'ingénieurs chargés des travaux en cours d'exécution.

Les directeurs des constructions navales veillent à ce qui les élèves suivent avec assiduité les travaux, et à ce qu'ils aient les moyens de s'instruire.

Art. 10. Tout élève qui se trouve dans les ports est tenu de rédiger un journal accompagné de croquis et de plans relatifs aux travaux qu'il a suivis.

Ce journal, ainsi que les plans sont visés par l'ingénieur sous les ordres duquel l'élève est placé, et revêtus de la signature du directeur des constructions navales du port.

Art. 11. A dater du 1er Octobre, sur le rapport favorable des ingénieurs sous les ordres desquels les élèves ont été placés, ils peuvent obtenir du directeur de l'école un mois de vacances pour se rendre directement dans leurs familles.

Les élèves qui n'ont pas été jugés dignes de cette faveur continuent à séjourner dans les ports ; ils devront être de retour à l'école à la reprise des cours, le 1er Novembre.

Art. 12. Au retour de l'élève à Paris, l'ensemble de son travail est examiné ; l'appréciation qui en est faite devient un des éléments de classement par ordre de mérite, lors des examens de sortie.

Art. 13. Pendant leur séjour à Paris, les élèves sont conduits, autant de fois qu'il est jugé nécessaire, dans les usines et ateliers dont les travaux peuvent servir à leur instruction.

Art. 14. L'école du génie maritime possède une collection de modèles propres à faciliter les études des élèves, en ce qui concerne plus particulièrement la charpente, le gréement des vaisseaux et le détail des machines à vapeur.

Art. 15. Les archives sont munies de documents sur les bâtiments de tout rang et sur les machines à vapeur.

Art. 16. La bibliothèque de l'école du génie maritime s'accroît annuellement des meilleurs ouvrages publiés sur la marine, en langue Française ou Anglaise. Elle reçoit quelques publications périodiques maritimes et industrielles, dont une, au moins, en langue Anglaise.

Art. 17. Toutes les impressions, lithographies, plans et tous les autres documents ayant pour objet le règlement des divers services concernant le génie maritime, et qui sont envoyés aux directions des constructions navales dans les ports, sont également transmis au directeur de l'école d'application du génie maritime.

Art. 18. Le personnel affecté au service administratif, ainsi qu'au service du secrétariat, à la conservation des modèles et de la bibliothèque, à la formation et à l'entretien des archives, se compose de quatre employés, savoir :

1°. Un agent de service des directions de travaux, faisant fonctions d'agent administratif à l'école du génie maritime ;

2°. Un commis dessinateur entretenu, chargé de la conservation des modèles et de la bibliothèque ;

3°. Un second commis dessinateur entretenu ;

4°. Un expéditionnaire ou aspirant dessinateur.

Art. 19. Pendant leur séjour à l'école, les élèves reçoivent les fournitures de bureau en nature.

Pendant leur séjour dans les ports, ils reçoivent, pour frais de bureau, les mêmes allocations que les officiers du génie maritime.

Art. 20. Le local présentement affecté à l'école du génie maritime, dans l'hôtel du dépôt des cartes et plans de la marine, est chauffé, en hiver, depuis sept heures du matin jusqu'à six heures du soir.

Ce local ne peut être éclairé que jusqu'à cette dernière heure.

Art. 21. La présence des élèves à l'école est constatée par des appels, et il est tenu note exacte de leurs absences ; le degré d'assiduité et la bonne conduite dont ils ont fait preuve sont représentés par une note qui devient un élément du classement de sortie, conformément aux indications du tableau annexe C.

Un arrêté du directeur régit la discipline intérieure ; en cas de fautes graves, il en est référé au ministre.

Art. 22. Les élèves sont fréquemment interrogés par les professeurs, avant le commencement des leçons, sur les matières enseignées dans les séances précédentes ; ils reçoivent des numéros de mérite compris entre 0, point minimum, et 20, point maximum.

A la fin de chaque cours, on établit pour chaque élève la moyenne des notes qu'il a reçues ; elle est remise au directeur, et devient un des éléments de classement lors des examens de sortie.

Art. 23. A la fin de chaque semestre, il est établi un classement des élèves d'après les notes qu'ils ont obtenues dans les interrogations journalières, et d'après celles qui leur sont données pour les autres parties de l'enseignement.

Ces classements servent à établir l'ordre de préséance suivant lequel les élèves sont autorisés à choisir les ports où ils sont envoyés pendant la session d'été.

Art. 24. Le professeur de langue Anglaise donne deux leçons par semain à chaque promotion.

La durée de chaque cours est de une heure et demie.

Art. 25. Le professeur de dessin pittoresque donne deux leçons par semaine, de deux heures chacune, aux trois promotions réunies.

Art. 26. La commission qui doit procéder aux examens de sortie, en exécution de l'article 4 du décret du 11 Avril 1854, est présidée par un vice-amiral ; elle est composée des membres ci-après désignés :

L'inspecteur général du génie maritime ;

Le directeur de l'école ;

Un directeur ou ingénieur de 1re classe du génie maritime ;

Un capitaine de vaisseau.

Art. 27. Les examens sont divisés en deux parties.

La première comprend :

Le cours pratique de constructions navales.
„ de déplacement et de stabilité.
„ de résistance des matériaux.
„ d'architecture navale.
„ d'artillerie.

La deuxième :

Le cours de mécanique appliquée.
„ de technologie.
„ pratique de machines à vapeur.
„ théorique de machines à vapeur.
„ de comptabilité.

Ces deux examens sont séparés par un intervalle de dix jours, pendant lesquels la commission examinera les travaux graphiques ainsi que les journaux de mission.

Art. 28. Chacune des questions que la commission veut poser est transmise à l'élève par le professeur du cours auquel la question se rapporte.

Le professeur assigne pour ces questions des nombres qui entrent dans la moyenne des numéros de mérite donnés par les membres de la commission.

Il a voix délibérative dans les débats relatifs aux questions qu'il a posées.

En cas de partage de voix, l'opinion du président de la commission prévaut.

Art. 29. Il est procédé par la commission d'examen au classement définitif des élèves d'après les numéros d'appréciation qu'elle leur a assignés, et en tenant compte de ceux que les professeurs leur ont donnés pendant la durée des cours.

Les valeurs relatives de ces numéros d'appréciation sont conformes aux indications du tableau C. annexé au présent règlement.

Art. 30. L'élève qui obtient le premier rang aux examens de sortie est envoyé, à titre de récompense, en mission en Angleterre, à la condition toutefois que sa note aux examens Anglais ne soit pas inférieure à 15.

Art. 31. Chaque année, après le classement des élèves, la commission désignée à l'article 26 ci-dessus, à laquelle est adjoint l'officier du génie mari-

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time remplissant les fonctions de sous-directeur, délibère, comme conseil de perfectionnement, sur les améliorations qu'il lui paraît utile d'apporter dans l'organisation de l'école.

Les professeurs peuvent y être entendus.

Le conseil de perfectionnement peut être réuni extraordinairement par le ministre, pour délibérer sur toute question d'une importance générale qui se présenterait dans le cours de l'année.

Art. 32. Une fois par semaine, tous les ingénieurs ou sous-ingénieurs professeurs se réunissent en conférence chez le directeur, pour recevoir ses instructions et lui soumettre les observations que leur aurait suggérées la marche du service auquel ils participent.

Art. 33. Les jeunes gens nationaux ou étrangers qui font preuve d'une instruction préalable suffisante, et qui en obtiennent l'autorisation du ministre, sont admis, à titre d'élèves libres, à suivre les cours de l'école d'application du genie maritime.

Art. 34. Les élèves libres sont admis à participer aux travaux intérieurs de l'école, mais seulement dans des salles affectées spécialement à leur usage, et en nombre limité par les places disponibles.

Art. 35. Il ne peut leur être donné connaissance des plans et documents des archives que sur l'autorisation spéciale du directeur de l'école.

Art. 36. En été, les élèves libres peuvent être autorisés à se rendre, à leurs frais, dans un des ports militaires, pour y suivre les travaux des chantiers et ateliers, mais ils n'y sont placés sous les ordres d'aucun ingénieur; ils doivent, d'ailleurs, se conformer à toutes les mesures d'ordre et de police des arsenaux.

Art. 37. Quand les élèves libres quittent l'école du génie maritime, il leur est delivré, par le directeur de cette école, s'ils en font la demande, un certificat constatant l'espèce et la durée de leurs travaux, ainsi que le degré d'application ou de capacité dont ils ont fait preuve.

Art 38. En cas de maladie, l'inspecteur général du service de santé, sur l'invitation du directeur de l'école du génie maritime, constate ou fait constater par le chirurgien principal, adjoint à l'inspection générale, l'état des officiers, professeurs, élèves de l'école et des employés attachés à cet établissement ; il détermine la durée des exemptions de service et des congés de convalescence devenus nécessaires.

Art. 39. Sont et demeurent abrogées les dispositions du règlement du 23 Octobre 1855, sur le service intérieur de l'école impériale d'application du genie maritime, lesquelles seraient contraires à celles du présent règlement.

Paris, le 14 Juillet 1857.

L'Amiral Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat de la Marine et des Colonies,
Signé Hamelin.

Annexe A.

Nomenclature des cours et des travaux des élèves.

1° Cours pratique de constructions navales.
2° „ de déplacement et de stabilité.
3° „ de résistance des matériaux.
4° „ de mécanique appliquée.
5° „ de technologie.
6° „ pratique de machines à vapeur.
7° „ théorique de machines à vapeur.
8° „ d'architecture navale.
9° „ d'artillerie.
10° Exécution de travaux graphiques.
11° „ de plans de composition.
12° Rédaction de journaux de mission.
13° Cours de dessin pittoresque.
14° „ de langue Anglaise.
15° „ de comptabilité.

ANNEXE B.

Programme des cours et répartition des études pendant les trois sessions d'hiver.

1re Session.

1° *Cours pratique de construction.*
Comprenant le tracé géométrique des bâtiments et les principaux détails relatifs à la construction, aux installations et emménagements, ainsi qu'à la mâture, au gréement et à la voilure.

2° *Cours de déplacement et de stabilité.* (1re partie.)
Comprenant l'exposé des méthodes de quadrature, la détermination des volumes et des centres de gravité des carènes, ainsi que l'étude de la stabilité pour les cas d'angles infiniment petits.

3° *Cours de résistance des matériaux.*
Étude complète de la résistance des matériaux, avec de nombreuses applications aux cas qui se présentent le plus communément dans la pratique.

4° *Cours d'Anglais.*

5° *Cours de dessin pittoresque.*
Études de paysages maritimes, dessins de navires, etc.

6° *Travaux graphiques.*
1° Un plan de vaisseau ou de frégate d'après devis ;
2° Un plan de vaisseau ou frégate, ou grand bâtiment à vapeur, d'après devis, et accompagné du tracé des lignes d'eau hors bordages, et de tous les calculs de déplacement et de stabilité.
3° Un plan de vaisseau ou frégate, ou transport à vapeur, avec les principales dispositions de la charpente, des installations et emménagements, et accompagné d'un plan de voilure conforme aux règlements en vigueur.

2e Session.

1° *Cours pratique de machines à vapeur.*
Comprenant un historique abrégé des machines à vapeur, la description des principaux types actuellement en usage dans la marine, et une étude détaillée des différentes parties des machines, ainsi que des chaudières à vapeur et des propulseurs.

2° *Cours théorique de machines à vapeur.*
Comprenant l'étude géométrique des machines à vapeur, ainsi que les principes physiques relatifs aux vapeurs et au développement dynamique correspondant à une dépense de chaleur déterminée.

3° *Cours de mécanique appliquée.*
Comprenant les machines en général et les organes le plus importants des machines à vapeur et des machines outils.

4° *Cours d'Anglais.*

5° *Cours de comptabilité administrative.* (1re partie.)
Organisation des ports et arsenaux ; personnel ; régime des ouvriers.

6° *Travaux graphiques.*
1° Tracé d'un plan de navire d'après des dimensions principales et un déplacement déterminé, accompagné d'un projet de voilure.
2° Tracé dans tous les détails d'une machine marine, d'après les dessins fournis aux élèves ; exécution des dessins d'ensemble de cette machine, d'après les dessins de détail.

7° *Cours de dessin pittoresque.*

3e Session.

1° *Cours de stabilité.* (2e partie.)
Comprenant l'étude de la stabilité pour le cas d'angles finis, et de nombreuses applications principalement au cas d'un changement radical dans l'arrimage et à celui de l'abatage en carène.

2° *Cours d'architecture navale.*
Théorie du navire à voiles et du navire à vapeur ; notions sur la résistance des corps flottants ; principes généraux sur les formes

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des carènes appropriées à toutes les conditions de vitesse ou de chargement.

3° *Cours d'artillerie navale.*

Description raisonnée du matériel naval ; tir des bouches à feu et effet des projectiles ; installations relatives au service des bouches à feu et composition de l'armement de la flotte.

4° *Technologie des ateliers spéciaux à la marine.*

Fonderie, forges, ajustage, chaudronnerie, mâture, recette de bois, sciage mécanique, perçage, calfatage, corderie.

Notions générales sur les qualités ou défauts des matières premières employées dans la marine, telles que :

Métaux, bois, chanvre, matières grasses et résineuses, etc.

5° *Cours de comptabilité administrative.* (2e partie.)

Notions générales et élémentaires sur la comptabilité financière et comptabilité du matériel.

6° *Cours d'Anglais.*

7° *Travaux graphiques.*

1° Projet d'une machine à vapeur appropriée à un navire déterminé.

2° Projet d'un navire de guerre ou grand transport à vapeur sur des données générales suffisantes pour établir l'exposant de charge, accompagné d'un plan de voilure et des dimensions et installations du propulseur.

NOTA.—Chacun de ces deux projets sera accompagné d'un mémoire justificatif.

8° *Cours de dessin pittoresque.*

Travail de mission dans les ports.

La première mission d'été est consacrée à l'étude de tous les travaux de construction de navire ; pendant cette mission les élèves doivent s'attacher à rassembler les documents relatifs à l'enseignement de la 1re session ; ils doivent en outre s'occuper des ateliers autres que les ateliers à métaux.

Le deuxième mission d'été est affectée à l'étude des machines à vapeur et des ateliers à métaux ; les travaux des élèves comprennent tout ce qui est relatif à la marine à vapeur.

ANNEXE C.

	NOMENCLATURE.	Numéros de l'établissement. (Mémoire.) 2.	Moitié des numéros de l'établissement. 3.	Numéros de la commission. 4.	Sommes des nombres des colonnes 3 et 4. 5.	Coefficient des nombres de la colonne 5. 6.	Produit des nombres de la colonne 5 par le coefficient de la colonne 6. 7.
1	Cours pratique de constructions navales	a	$1/2\ a$	a'	$A = 1/2\ a + a'$	2	2 A
2	„ de déplacement et de stabilité	b	$1/2\ b$	b'	$B = 1/2\ b + b'$	2	2 B
3	„ de résistance des matériaux	c	$1/2\ c$	c'	C	2	2 C
4	„ de mécanique appliquée	d	$1/2\ d$	d'	D	2	2 D
5	„ de technologie	e	$1/2\ e$	e'	E	1	1 E
6	„ pratique de machines à vapeurs	f	$1/2\ f$	f'	F	3	3 F
7	„ théorique de machines à vapeur	g	$1/2\ g$	g'	G	3	3 G
8	„ d'architecture navale	h	$1/2\ h$	h'	H	3	3 H
9	„ d'artillerie	i	$1/2\ i$	i'	I	1	1 I
10	Travaux graphiques	j	$1/2\ j$	j'	J	2	2 J
11	Plans de composition	k	$1/2\ k$	k'	K	3	3 K
12	Journaux de mission	l	$1/2\ l$	l'	L	4	4 L
13	Dessin pittoresque	m	$1/2\ m$	m'	M	1	1 M
14	Langue Anglaise	n	$1/2\ n$	n'	N	2	2 N
15	Comptabilité	o	$1/2\ o$	o'	$O = 1/2\ o + o'$	1	1 O
16	Assiduité et bonne conduite	p	$1/2\ p$	p'	$P = 1/2\ p + p$	1	1 P
		Total Général					S

F

Tableau des Heures de Leçons, Etudes et Travaux Graphiques pendant l'Année 1860–61.

Jours de la Semaine.	Elèves de 2ème Année.			Elèves de 1ère Année.		
	Désignation des Cours.	Heures.	Noms des Professeurs.	Désignation des Cours.	Heures.	Noms des Professeurs.
Lundi	Artillerie	8½	MM. Guesnet. Reech.	Cours pratique de construction	8½	MM. De Fréminville.
	Architecture navale			Travail graphique	Midi	—
	Travail graphique	Midi	—	Etude libre	3½	—
	Etude libre	3½	—			
Mardi	Cours d'Anglais	8½	Frater.	Déplacement et stabilité	8½	Vincent.
	Comptabilité administrative	Midi	Noé.	Résistance des matériaux		
	Travail graphique	1½	—	Comptabilité administrative	Midi	Noé.
	Dessin pittoresque	3½	Morel-Fatio.	Travail graphique	1½	—
				Dessin pittoresque	3½	Morel-Fatio.
Mercredi	Cours pratique des machines à vapeur	8½	De Fréminville.	Cours d'Anglais	8½	Frater.
	Travail graphique	Midi	—	Travail graphique	Midi	—
	Sortie libre	2½	—	Sortie libre	2½	—
Jeudi	Artillerie	8½	Guesnet. Reech.	Cours pratique de construction	8½	De Fréminville,
	Architecture navale			Travail graphique	Midi	—
	Régulation de compas	Midi	Baroudeau.	Etude libre	3½	—
	Travail graphique	1½	—			
	Etude libre	3½	—			
Vendredi	Cours d'Anglais	8½	Frater.	Déplacement et stabilité	8½	Vincent.
	Travail graphique	Midi	—	Résistance des matériaux		
	Dessin pittoresque	3½	Morel-Fatio.	Travail graphique	Midi	—
				Dessin pittoresque	3½	Morel-Fatio.
Samedi	Cours pratique de machines à vapeur	8½	De Fréminville.	Cours d'Anglais	8½	Frater.
	Travail graphique	Midi	—	Travail graphique	Midi	—
	Etude libre	3½	—	Etude libre	3½	—

Paris, le 26 Octobre 1860.

Le Directeur de l'Ecole Impériale d'Application du Génie Maritime,
S. Reech.

6. Report on the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Appendix B.

Royal School of Naval Architecture.

My Lords, London, February 1865.

In the month of February 1864 your Lordships appointed Capt. Donnelly, R.E., Inspector of Science, and myself, at that time one Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, to arrange with Mr. Reed, the Chief Constructor of the Navy, on the part of the Lords of the Admiralty, the plan of a School of Naval Architecture, for which a vote of 2,300*l.* was taken in the navy estimates. After several meetings, Captain Donnelly and myself agreed upon a report, which was concurred in by Mr. Reed, and was presented to your Lordships in April. This report with some modifications, and the prospectus of the school, form the basis on which it has been established. The courses of instruction and of lectures are appended to this report.

The students consists of two classes:—

1. Of youths sent by the Lords of the Admiralty, already in their own service or in the service of a private shipbuilder or marine engine maker. These are selected by Admiralty officers, and are received into the school without further examination on the nomination of the Board of Admiralty. Of these there are 16 at present, viz., 8 students of naval architecture, and 8 of marine engineering. Next year it is proposed to add 8 more, and the year following an additional 8, until the whole number amounts to 32.

2. Of private students, who are admitted to the courses on payment of a fee. Of these, 6 offered themselves in November. One was recommended at the time to postpone his entrance on account of deficiency of preparatory knowledge. Another was permitted at Christmas to retire on receiving back his fees. There are now 4 private students. To the latter class your Lordships offered four free studentships, and to the two best scholarships of 50*l.* per annum, provided they passed a competent examination.

Only one candidate presented himself, viz., the student already referred to as being allowed to retire at Christmas. This candidate did not pass a sufficiently good examination to warrant his being recommended for a scholarship or a free studentship.

In July the Admiralty, at the request of your Lordships, permitted me to accept the office of Inspector-General and Director of Studies of this school; and at the same time Mr. C. W. Merrifield, F.R.S., was appointed Principal. In September your Lordships appointed Mr. H. J. Purkiss, B.A., scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and senior wrangler of 1864, Vice-Principal.

The school was opened on the 1st of November with an inaugural address by the Principal, and has been in active operation ever since. The course of instruction is supplemented by courses of lectures, chiefly on practical subjects germane to naval architecture and marine engineering, illustrated by models and diagrams, which are given generally five days in each week at 4 p.m., and last one hour.

The subjects on which these lectures have been hitherto given comprise mechanics and hydrostatics and the principles of mechanism, the properties of timber, the chemical and mechanical properties of iron, the strength of materials as applied to shipbuilding, marine steam engines and boilers, the mechanism of masts, rigging, and sails, and steering apparatus, and naval artillery and tactics. Besides, the students attended in November and December last a course of 10 elementary lectures by Professor Hofmann at the School of Mines in Jermyn Street. Unfortunately Mr. Reed's proposed course on the practical construction of ships in wood and iron has been obliged to be postponed till next session in consequence of illness.

Courses are still due on the modes of propulsion of vessels, on the oscillation of ships, on fluid resistance, on the equipment, &c. of

Appendix B. ROYAL SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

vessels of war and merchant ships, on Lloyd's rules for classifying wood and iron, the Board of Trade regulations, the calculations and curves used in shipbuilding, and on magnetic errors and compensations, especially with reference to iron ships and compasses. These courses will finish on the 21st April.

The lectures are open to the public on the payment of a fee, and several naval officers have availed themselves of the privilege. The greatest number of persons present hitherto at any one lecture (exclusive of students) has been 18.

The scientific *instruction* is entirely undertaken by the Principal and Vice-Principal. Ship drawing, laying off and practical construction of ships, are taught by Mr. Baskcombe, a foreman of shipwrights in H.M. service, on Tuesdays and Fridays, to the students in naval architecture, and engine drawing is taught on Monday and Friday afternoons by Mr. Maxton to the engineer students. All the Admiralty students, and as many of the private students as desire it, are instructed in French by M. Penon on Monday and Thursday evenings from 6 to 8. The following table shows the distribution of the time for every day in the week :—

MONDAY.

A.M. P.M. 9 to 12½	-	Instruction in mathematics, &c. with the Principal and Vice-Principal.
P.M. 2 to 4	-	Engine drawing for engineer students ; others, private study under the direction of the Principal and Vice-Principal.
4 to 5	-	Lecture.
6 to 8	-	French.
8 to 9	-	Private study.

TUESDAY.

A.M. 9 to 12½	-	Same as Monday.
P.M. 2 to 4	-	Ship drawing, laying off, &c., for naval architecture students ; the rest private study under Principal and Vice-Principal.
4 to 5	-	Lecture.
6 to 9½	-	Chemistry in the laboratory, one-half of the students.
8 to 9	-	The rest, private studies.

WEDNESDAY.

A.M P.M. 9 to 12½	-	Same as Monday.
P.M. 4 to 5	-	Lecture.
7 to 9	-	Private study.

THURSDAY.
Same as Monday.

FRIDAY.
Same as Tuesday.

SATURDAY.

A.M. P.M. 9 to 12½	-	Same as Monday.

The rest of the day is free to the students.

It is evident that a considerable strain is put upon the attention and intellectual powers of the students, but, as the course extends over six months only, and during the remaining six months they will have ample time to digest what they have learnt, the strain is not excessive.

The discipline is all that can be desired. The Admiralty students have all, during a four or five years' course of study in the several dockyards, given proof of their steadiness and disposition to acquire knowledge, and the private students have hitherto shown no disposition to idleness

or inattention. No difficulties have arisen with regard to the maintenance of good order and conduct, and I do not anticipate that any are likely to arise. It is premature at present to hazard any positive opinion as to the success of the intellectual and practical training. Progress is undoubtedly being made. I have carefully watched the instruction, and have seen all the answers of the students in the weekly examinations and problems by the Principal and Vice-Principal, and I am satisfied that all in a measure, some very considerably, others to a less extent (as must be the case with students of various powers), are acquiring a fund of useful information, and, what is of much more importance, power in dealing with scientific problems. There will be a general examination at the end of the session, when the progress will be more severely and efficiently tested.

I think I am fully justified in stating that the school has made a good beginning.

I have, &c.

JOSEPH WOOLLEY,
Inspector-General and
Director of Studies.

To the Lords of the Committee
of Council on Education.

APPENDIX C.

ART INSTRUCTION.

1. REPORT of SENIOR INSPECTOR for ART on SCHOOLS of ART and ART EXAMINATIONS.

THE action of Schools of Art in London and the provinces is shown in the papers appended, which are arranged in the same order as the similar papers printed with my report for 1863.

1st. The report of the head master of the National Art Training Schools, page 86.

2nd. A list of those students who have obtained at the examinations held in February and July certificates of qualification as teachers of Art Schools, page 88. Seven candidates from local schools are included in this list, the rest were students in the National Art Training School.

In adjusting the working of the Training school to the action in the Provincial Schools of Art now sufficiently developed to train teachers for the first or elementary certificate, it has been determined to hold these examinations but once a year in future.

3rd. Abstracts from the annual reports made by the secretaries of local schools of Art, beginning at page (88), and alphabetically arranged, show the condition of each school separately.

4th. A list of the Schools of Art, showing, with the population of each town, the numbers under instruction and the numbers of medals and medallions awarded to successful students, page 140. The whole number under instruction has increased from 96,000 to 110,000. The students in Schools of Art are but slightly more numerous, and the increase is due to the spread of instruction among schools for the labouring classes. A much larger number of medals and medallions have been awarded in this than in the previous year. This does not indicate a proportionate increase in this kind of encouragement, but arises from the circumstance that the arrangements consequent on the new Minutes of 1863 brought within the year 1864 the awards upon the work of nearly two years from many of the schools.

5th. A table showing the results of teaching in the elementary sections of instruction, which include freehand drawing from copies and from solid models, practical geometry, and mechanical and perspective drawing

Appendix C. Schools of Art.

page 146. The increased number of successful students in the first grade is in fair proportion to the increased number under instruction in schools for the poor. The increase in success in the second grade shows the influence of the direct encouragement given by the Minutes of 1863.

6th. A table showing the number of persons receiving instruction in drawing through the agency of Schools of Art during the past compared with previous years, page 148.

7th. A table of fees paid by schools and students in Schools of Art for instruction in drawing. There has been a small increase in the amount, page 149.

8th. A return of the grants made by this Department in the shape of direct payments to the teachers and managers of schools, and in prizes, page 151. The reduction in the amount paid to masters from 9,751*l.* to 5,888*l.* has been effected by the superannuation of masters appointed by the Board of Trade at fixed salaries, amounting in the aggregate to 3,730*l.* The increase of payments direct to the managers of schools for the poor is due to the fuller action of the Minutes of this Department, consequent upon the introduction of the new Education Code. The number of these payments may be expected to increase.

9th. The report of the examiners on the works in competition for national medallions (page 154), accompanied by a list of the students rewarded, a comparative table of the success of the schools in these competitions since 1857, and a table showing the distribution of the awards among the various stages of instruction.

10th. A list of the results of the examination in drawing by this Department of the diocesan and other training colleges for teachers under the inspection of the Education Department, page 162.

Two schools, those at Finsbury and at Sunderland, have been closed, and three new schools, at Devizes, Henley-on-Thames, and Trowbridge, have been opened.

H. A. Bowler.

Training School, South Kensington.

2. Report of the Training School for 1864.

Sir, 24th January 1865.

In order to avoid the inconvenience arising from my annual report, including the session of the school ending the last day of February of the year in which it is made, and the consequent unavoidable delay in completing the tables, I propose to make my present report for the year ending the 31st July 1864. In future the two sessions, commencing in October of one year and ending in July of the next, will form the subject of the annual report, instead, as formerly, the sessions commencing in March and ending in the following February. This will more correctly represent the scholastic year as the long vacation will not intervene, and I shall be enabled to furnish my report at the same time as those sent from other schools.

The present report therefore includes six months of the period comprised in the last annual report, and in so far recapitulates the work of the school.

During the period over which this report extends, that is, from the 1st Oct. 1863 to the 31st July 1864, 41 students in training, and 4 national scholars were in receipt of allowances; 7 students received appointments to schools; 1 as modeller to the new Museum buildings; 1, as draughtsman; 1, a female, as an assistant to Mr. Owen Jones; 6 retired at the end of session.

The average period during which the students in receipt of allowances had been in training amounted to four years, showing an average increase in time as compared with the preceding year of three months.

Twenty-four certificates, of the 3rd or highest grade, were taken by students of the Training School during the year, distributed as follows:—

1st or Elementary	4	5th or Modelling figure	1
2nd or Painting	8	6th or Mechanical	1
3rd or Figure	3	6thA or Architectural	7

Besides students in training, 20 others have by passing the necessary examination obtained free scholarships; and 25 students have attended without payment of fees, having previously been students in training, or persons in the employ of the Department.

The number of students of all classes who paid fees was, in the half year ending 29th Feb. 1864, 382; the amount of fees, 878*l.* 11*s.* In the half year ending 31st July 1864, 443; the amount of fees 945*l.* 9*s.*, showing an increase, as compared with the correspondent sessions of the preceding year, of 396*l.*

This increase during the first year is to be attributed to the greater accommodation in the new schools, and this has been obtained without any increase in the cost of tuition.

At the annual medal competition for the year 1863–64, which occurred during this session, 31 bronze medals and 9 honourable mentions were obtained by students of the male schools; 30 bronze medals and 14 honourable mentions by students of the female schools.

In the national competition 9 national medallions and 2 honourable mentions were won by male students, and 6 national medallions and 4 honourable mentions by the students of the female school.

The only district schools remaining in direct connexion with the training school, the others having been established as independent schools, are set forth in the table below. The returns for the two schools of Spitalfields and Westminster being only for the two months of October and November, from which time they became independent schools, the results of the examination for medals, &c. will be found in the reports of those schools.

	Students.	Bronze Medals.	National Medallions.	Hon. Mention.	Fees.		
					£	*s.*	*d.*
Spitalfields	111	—	—	—	25	17	0
Westminster	64	—	—	—	15	8	0
St. George's	54	1	—	—	27	5	0
Hampstead	44	4	—	1	54	0	0
Rotherhithe	31	2	—	1	16	0	0

In the second grade examinations of the students of the South Kensington Schools and the three district schools taught from them, 33 awards were made; 46 certificate cards, and 9 second grade full certificates granted, and in the first or lowest grade 503 obtained prizes for "*excellent*," 666 "*passed*," and 92 prizes were awarded for drawing on slates.

It has been found necessary still further to diminish the number of lessons given in parochial schools by students in training, and consequently the number of children under instruction, the number of lessons given per week was 46; the largest number of children taught at one time 5,848, and the amount of fees received 257*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

I am, &c.

The Secretary,
Science and Art Department.

(Signed) R. BURCHETT.

Appendix C. Training School, South Kensington. List of Certificates.

3. Alphabetical List of Persons who obtained Art Certificates (3rd Grade) at the Examinations held at South Kensington in February and July 1864.

Name.	Address.
Group I.—*Elementary Drawing and Colouring.*	
Bradbury, Alfred A.	Leeds.
Charles, Rebecca -	Training Class.
Duckett, William -	Lancaster.
Fisher, Ellen -	Training Class.
Hill, Henry - -	Birmingham.
Hutton, David C. -	Dundee.
Lushington, Alice -	Training Class.
Robinson, Thomas W. H.	Leeds.
Warry, Jessie -	Training Class.
Group II.—*Painting.*	
Boon, William -	Training Class.
Campbell, John A.D.	Ditto.
Dominy, John S. -	Ditto.
Dundas, James -	Ditto.
Fraser, John P. -	Ditto.
Robjohn, Francis J.	Tavistock.
Short, John T. -	Training Class.
Smith, John N. -	Ditto.
Group III.—*The Figure Drawn and Painted.*	
Chandler, Edwin -	Training Class.
MacDonald, Alex. -	Ditto.
Rawle, John S. -	Ditto.
Group V.—*Modelling the Figure.*	
Puckett, Robert C.	Training Class.
Group VI *a.*—*Mechanical Drawing.*	
Duncan, William S.	Perth.
Group VI *b.*—*Architectural Drawing.*	
Dominy, John S. -	Training Class.
Duncan, William S.	Perth.
Fisher, Alexander -	Training Class.
Goepel, James S. -	Ditto.
McGill, William -	Ditto.
Pritchard, Zachariah.	Ditto.
Sturgeon, William	Ditto.

Schools of Art.

4. Abstract of Returns from Schools of Art for the Year 1864.

Aberdeen.—(Population in 1861—73,794.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Market Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Lord Provost, Chairman of the Council.
The Senior Bailie, Chairman of the Committee of Management.
James Sinclair, Secretary.
Peter Cleland, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
Robert Ewen, Henry Peterkin, local scholars.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,111, showing a total decrease of 158 since last year. This total includes 682 children of public schools, who paid 38*l.*; 200 students of private schools, who paid 150*l.*; 16 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 4*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; and 213 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 85*l.* 16*s.* 6½*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 278*l.* 4*s.* 10½*d.*, showing a decrease of 32*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—11 students, who have paid 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 18*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—218 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 71*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.*

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 19 medals, 7 second grade prizes, and 70 first grade prizes, were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 9*s.* 9*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 142*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 5*l.* 12*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

ANDOVER.—(Population in 1861—5,221.)

Established in 1854. Situate at Bridge Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Mayor (ex officio) Chairman.
Henry Thompson, Secretary.
J. Thurlow Short, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 313, showing a total increase of 171 since last year. This total includes 262 children of public schools, who paid 10*l.*; 11 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 7*l.* 15*s.*; and 40 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 24*l.* 6*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 42*l.* 1*s.*, showing a decrease of 27*l.* 7*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—9 students, who have paid 12*l.* 10*s.* or 1*l.* 5*s.* per session, and an entrance fee of 3*s.*; total, 10*l.* 5*s.* Evening classes—42 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 21*l.* 16*s.*

The school received 12 medals, 12 second grade prizes, and 14 first grade prizes.

No public examination took place in 1864.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in March and was attended by 600 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 57*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 5*l.* 1*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

BASINGSTOKE.—(Population in 1861—4,664.)

Established in 1854. Situate at Basingstoke.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Mayor (ex officio) Chairman.
Rev. W. B. Lightfoot, M.A., Secretary.
John Thurlow Short, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 220, showing a total increase of 18 since last year. This total includes 186 children of public schools, who paid 4*l.* 4*s.*; 8 students of private schools who paid 6*l.*; 4 school-teachers and pupil-teachers who paid 1*l.* 15*s.*; and 22 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 8*l.* 19*s.* 1½*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 20*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*, showing a decrease of 11*l.* 3*s.* 10½*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—4 students, who have paid 5*l.*; total 5*l.* Evening classes—22 students who have paid 1*s.* 9*d.* per month; total 5*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.*

Appendix C. Schools of Art.

The school received 2 medals, 2 second grade prizes, and 22 first grade prizes.

No public examination took place in 1864.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 3*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes only the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c., the payments to the master and to the managers of schools for the poor in the neighbourhood being shown under Andover.

BATH.—(Population in 1861—52,528.)

Established in 1854. Situate at 33, The Paragon.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

The Rev. Prebendary Rhodes, Chairman.
Charles E. Davis, F.S.A., Secretary.
J. Hill, Head-Master ; 3 certificates.
George Kingman and William Tavey, local-scholars.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 2,263, showing a total increase of 21 since last year. This total includes 2,083 children of public schools; 53 students of private schools, who paid 30*l.*; 11 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 8*l.*; and 116 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 67*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 105*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 44*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—35 students, who have paid 1*l.* 1*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee ; total, 37*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—81 students who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee ; total 29*l.* 15*s.*

Thirteen medals, 4 second grade prizes, and 84 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in March.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 119*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 9*l.* on the results of the examination of the children.

BIRKENHEAD.—(Population in 1861—52,587.)

Re-established in 1861. Situate at Birkenhead.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

John Laird, M.P., or George Harrison, Chairman.
James T. Mackelvie, Secretary.
J. Bentley, Head-Master ; 4 certificates.
Albert Bentley and Robert Dobson, local scholars.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,276, showing a total increase of 46 since last year. This total includes 1,090 children of public schools, who paid 10*l.*; 36 students of private schools ; 2 pupil-teachers, who paid 1*l.* 10*s.*; and 148 students, who have attended the Central School, from whom 173*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 185*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, showing a decrease of 24*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—32 students, who have paid 21*s.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 6*s.* per month, and entrance fees of 21*s.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 5*s.*; total, 104*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes—118 students, who have paid 2*s.*, 3*s.*, and 4*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee ; total, 70*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*) with 4 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 37 medals, 16 second grade prizes, and 38 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

Inspections and public examinations of the school took place in January and December.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 164*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 2*l.* 6*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

BIRMINGHAM.—(Population in 1861—295,955.)
With branch at Spon Lane.

Established in 1842. Situate at Paradise Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Rt. Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., Chairman.
Edwin Laundy, Secretary.
David W. Raimbach, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
W. Wallis, E. Blizard (3 certificates), C. Whitaker (3 certificates), Assistant-Masters.
H. Marle, W. H. Crickett, Mary Preston, local scholars.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,737, showing a total increase of 114 since last year. This total includes 798 children of public schools, who paid 85*l.*; 29 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 11*l.* 7*s.*; and 910 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 654*l.* 18*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 751*l.* 5*s.*, showing an increase of 56*l.* 17*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—225 students, who have paid 10*s.* and 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 198*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—714 students, who have paid 7*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 467*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 9 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 31 medals, 33 second grade prizes, and 121 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

An exhibition of the students' works took place on May 18, 19, 20. and was attended by 685 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 358*l.* 18*s.* 2½*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 27*l.* 16*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

BOLTON.—(Population in 1861—70,396.)

Established in 1857. Situate at the Church Institution, Silverwel Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Rev. Henry Powell, Chairman.
Rev. Joseph Lowe, Secretary.
James W. Walker, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

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The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 738, showing a total decrease of 20 since last year. This total includes 650 children of public schools, who paid 5*l.*; 14 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 4*l.* 5*s.*; and 74 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 98*l.* 3*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 107*l.* 8*s.*, showing a decrease of 12*l.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—36 students, who have paid 21*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 76*l.* 13*s.* Evening classes—52 students, who have paid 5*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 25*l.* 15*s.*

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*) with 2 medallions at the national competition.

No examination took place in 1864.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 58*l.* 16*s.* 9½*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 10*l.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Boston.—(Population in 1861—15,038.)

Established in 1860. Situate at Market Place.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Rev. G. B. Blenkin, M.A., Chairman.
William Gane, Secretary.
Vernon Howard, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
William Catley, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 732, showing a total increase of 358 since last year. This total includes 590 children of public schools, who paid 22*l.* 10*s.*; 24 students of private schools, who paid 39*l.* 10*s.*; 14 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 4*l.* 10*s.*; and 104 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 118*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 185*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, showing a decrease of 11*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—64 students, who have paid 7*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, and 4*s.* per month, and entrance fees of 5*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 98*l.* 1*s.* Evening classes—54 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 25*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*

The school received 11 medals, 6 second grade prizes, and 58 first grade prizes.

In consequence of a change in the arrangements, public examinations were held in February and November.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in March, and was attended by 751 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 117*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 16*l.* 6*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

BRIDGNORTH.—(Population in 1861—6,569.)

Established in March 1858. Situate in the New Market Buildings, Listley Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Rev. H. G. Ward, M.A, Chairman.
The Rev. D. D. Evans, Secretary.
Henry Woolner, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 142, showing a total decrease of 135 since last year. This total includes 105 children of public schools, who paid 5*l.*, 1 pupil-teacher, who paid 6*s.*, and 36 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 39*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 44*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 7*l.* 16*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—25 students, who have paid 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 36*l.* Evening classes—12 students, who have paid 3*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 3*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 1 medal, 4 second grade prizes, and 15 first grade prizes.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in November last.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 16*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 10*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

BRIDGEWATER.—(Population in 1861—11,000.)

Established in 1860. Situate in George Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
John Browne, Mayor, Chairman.
S. A. Bailey and John Gale, Secretaries.
James A. Davis, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 48, showing a total decrease of 99 since last year. These were all students who have attended the Central School, and from whom 66*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 66*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 18*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—29 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 7*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 54*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—10 students, who have paid 2*s.* per quarter, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 11*l.* 16*s.*

The school received 4 second grade prizes at the examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in June, and was attended by 259 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 17*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department

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has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 2*l.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Brighton.—(Population in 1861—77,693.)

Established in 1861. Situate at the Royal Pavilion.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Rev. John Griffith, Chairman.
F. Merrifield, and H. N. Goulty, Secretaries.
John White, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Henry Farncombe, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,831, showing a total increase of 203 since last year. This total includes 980 children of public schools, who paid 25*l.*; 681 students of private schools, who paid 220*l.*; 19 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 6*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; and 151 other students who have attended the Central School, from whom 111*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 362*l.* 17*s.*, showing an increase of 16*l.* 5*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—37 students, who have paid 2*l.* 2*s.* per session, 10*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 6*s.*; total, 76*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—123 students, who have paid 15*s.* and 10*s.* per year, and 2*s.* per month, entrance fee 1*s.*; total, 41*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 8 medals, 25 second grade prizes, and 60 first grade prizes.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in December.

An exhibition of the students' works took place on Saturdays, and was attended by numerous visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 30*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 5*l.* 11*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Bristol.—(Population in 1861—154,093.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Queen's Road, Bristol.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Phillip W. S. Miles, Chairman.
Rev. James Heyworth, and J. Beavington Atkinson, Secretaries.
James Astbury Hammersley, Head-Master.
Alfred Nichols, Assistant-Master; 5 certificates.
Charles Edward Wright and Francis T. Read, local scholars.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 2,998, showing a total increase of 1,210 since last year. This total includes 2,715 children of public schools, who paid 17*l.* 10*s.*; 64 students of private schools, who paid 14*8l.*; 14 school teachers and pupil-teachers who paid 1*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*; and 205 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 213*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 380*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 36*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—98 students, who have paid 18*s.*, 12*s.*, 9*s.*, and 6*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total 165*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—121 students, who have paid 4*s.*, 3*s.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*, and 6*d.* per month, and 2*s.* and 1*s.* entrance fees; total 47*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*) with one medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 15 medals, 15 second grade prizes, and 84 first grade prizes were awarded to the total number of students examined.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in March, and was attended by 250 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 133*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 14*l.* 4*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

BROMSGROVE.—(Population in 1861—10,822.)

Established in 1860. Situate at High Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

The Rev. J. D. Collis, D.D., Chairman.
G. W. Gibson, Secretary.
William P. Bowen, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 251, showing a total increase of 14 since last year. This total includes 170 children of public schools, who paid 5*l.*; 1 pupil-teacher, who paid 3*s.* 9*d.*; and 80 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 58*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 63*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, showing a decrease of 11*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—40 students, who have paid 7*s.* 6*d.* and 10*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 46*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—44 students, who have paid 1*s.* 3*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 12*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

The school received 1 medal, 3 second grade prizes, and 7 first grade prizes. The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in November.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 9*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught the sum of 1*l.* 14*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

BURNLEY.—(Population in 1861—37,975.)

Established in 1858. Situate at Literary Institution, Market Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Sir James K. Shuttleworth, Bart., Chairman.
John Sutherland, Secretary.
Robert Hale, Head-Master; 2 certificates

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The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 441, showing a total decrease of 53 since last year. This total includes 320 children of public schools, who paid 10*l.*; 12 students of private schools, who paid 12*l.* 10*s.*; 12 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 3*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; and 97 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 59*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 83*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, showing a decrease of 28*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—50 students, who have paid 20*s.*, and 30*s.*, per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 38*l.* 4*s.* Evening classes—47 students, who have paid 3*s.* and 5*s.* per session, and no entrance fee; total, 20*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition.

No annual inspection and public examination took place in 1864.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 49*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught the sum of 2*l.* 2*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

CAMBRIDGE, with Branches at ELY, HUNTINGDON, and ROYSTON.—(Population in 1861—26,361.)

Established in 1858. Situate at the Town Hall.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Ven. Archdeacon Emery, B.D., Chairman.
The Rev. W. J. Beamont, M.A., Secretary.
W. M. Fawcett, M.A., Assistant Secretary.
Daniel Wood, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
William Henry Genn, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,068, showing a total increase of 148 since last year. This total includes 812 children of public schools, who paid 57*l.* 15*s.*; 74 students of Ely, Huntingdon and Royston schools, who paid 10*l.* 19*s.*; and 182 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 219*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 379*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 3*l.* 19*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—118 students, who have paid 21*s.*, 12*s.*, and 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 5*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 182*l.* 18*s.* Evening classes—64 students, who have paid 6*s.* and 12*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* entrance fees; total, 37*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 20 medals, 17 second grade prizes, and 68 first grade prizes, were awarded to the students. The central school has expended from its own funds 26*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

Exhibitions of the students' works took place in February and June, and were attended by 478 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 113*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his

certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught the sum of 10*l.* 7*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

CARLISLE.—(Population in 1861—29,436.)

Established in 1854. Situate at Finkle Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Thomas Nanson, Mayor, Chairman.
Thomas Hannah, Secretary.
Herbert Lees, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 380, showing a total decrease of 43 since last year. This total includes 120 children of public schools, who paid 5*l.*; 160 students of private schools, who paid 80*l.*; and 100 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 46*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 131*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 29*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—20 students, who have paid 6*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 16*l.* 2*s.* Evening classes—80 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 30*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

The school received one Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 12 medals, 8 second grade prizes, and 32 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in November, Friday 25th.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in March, and was attended by 1,500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 47*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has made no payment on the results of the examination of the children to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught.

CARMARTHEN, with Branch at SWANSEA.—(Population in 1861—9,702.)

Established in 1854. Situate at Parade Road.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

William Morris, M.P., Chairman.
Wearn Rickard, Secretary.
F. F. Hosford, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
William Jones, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,329, showing a total increase of 207 since last year. This total includes 1,180 children of public schools, who paid 5*l.*; 18 students of private schools, who paid 30*l.*; 6 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 1*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*; and 125 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 57*l.* 17*s.*

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has been received. The total amount of fees has been 94*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, showing a decrease of 36*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—80 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 12*s.* per quarter, 853 at 5*l.*, and no entrance fee ; total, 44*l.* Evening classes—51 students, who have paid 6*s.*, 9*s.*, and 3*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee ; total, 15*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

The school received 4 medals, 7 second grade prizes, and 33 first grade prizes.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in November.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 45*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has made no payment to the managers of the various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught on the results of the examination of the children.

CARNARVON.—(Population in 1861—8,530.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Llanberis Road.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

The Rev. J. C. Vincent, Chairman.
H. P. Manley, Secretary.
J. C. Rowland, Head-Master ; 1 certificate.
Richard David Thomas, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,176, showing a total increase of 43 since last year. This total includes 989 children of public schools, who paid 68*l.* ; 63 students of private schools, who paid 67*l.* 10*s.* ; 50 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 21*l.* 5*s.* ; and 74 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 28*l.* 7*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 185*l.* 2*s.*, showing an increase of 7*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the Evening classes has been :—74 students, who have paid 3*s.*, 6*s.*, and 10*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee ; total, 28*l.* 7*s.*

The school received 4 medals, 6 second grade prizes, and 37 first grade prizes. The school has expended from its own funds 9*l.* 3*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April and in October.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 35*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 5*l.* 19*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

CHELTENHAM.—(Population in 1861—39,590.)

Established in 1853. Situate at No. 45, Winchcomb Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Rev. A. Barry, B.D., Chairman.
John Middleton, Secretary.
James P. Knight, Head-Master ; 1 certificate.
Edwin S. Winters, Percival R. Lyford, local scholars.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 2,745, showing a total increase of 1,275 since last year. This total includes 2,336 children of public schools; 247 students of private schools, who paid 110*l.*; 16 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and 146 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 112*l.* 4*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 223*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 15*l.* 11*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—74 students, who have paid 21*s.* or 15*s.* per quarter; total, 84*l.* 5*s.* Evening classes—72 students, who have paid 5*s.* or 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter; total, 27*l.* 19*s.*

The school received one Department prize (10*l.*), with one medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 9 medals, 4 second grade prizes, and 45 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 87*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 5*l.* 19*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Chester.—(Population in 1861—31,101.)

Established in Chester, 1853, Wrexham, 1855, Crewe, 1858. Situate at Chester Mechanics' Institution; branches at Wrexham Savings Bank, Crewe Mechanics' Institution.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
(Vacant), Chairman.
Rev. Arthur Rigg, Secretary.
Ellis A. Davidson, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Thomas Griffith, Wm. Smith, local scholars.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 2,667, showing a total decrease of 49 since last year. This total includes 2,484 children of public schools, who paid 110*l.*; 22 students of private schools, who paid 24*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; and (111 paying, and 50 free) 161 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 67*l.* 5*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 201*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 25*l.* 17*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—14 students, who have paid 30*s.*, 15*s.* and 9*s.* per quarter; total, 18*l.* 19*s.* Evening classes—147 students, of whom the greater number have paid 2*s.* per month, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 48*l.* 6*s.*

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 6 medals, 22 second grade prizes, and 207 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, on account of examples, books, &c., besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in November.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 283*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this

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sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neigbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 44*l.* 19*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Cirencester.—(Population in 1861—6,334.)

Established in 1860. Situate at Corn Hall Buildings, Dyer Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Rev. Canon Powell, Chairman.
Henry Zachary, Secretary.
James Miller, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Albert Gibbons, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,199, showing a total increase of 370 since last year. This total includes 1,011 children of public schools, who paid 25*l.*; 60 students of private schools, who paid 60*l.*; 13 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 3*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; and 115 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 86*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 175*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, showing an increase of 8*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—61 students, who have paid 20*s.* and 10*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 58*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—67 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 31*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 3 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 22 medals, 12 second grade prizes, and 73 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in October, and was attended by about 800 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 147*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught the sum of 6*l.* 14*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Clonmel.—(Population in 1861—11,190.)

Established in 1854. Situate at Mechanics' Institute, Anglesea Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Alderman Hackett, J.P., Chairman.
P. J. Purcell, Secretary.
Edward A. Fraser, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 136, showing a total decrease of 50 since last year. This total includes 112 children of public schools, who paid 50*l.*; and 24 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 20*l.* 1*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 70*l.* 1*s.*, showing a decrease of 10*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—6 students, who have paid 15*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 12*l.* Evening classes—18 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 8*l.* 1*s.*

The school received 1 second grade prize, and 8 first grade prizes at the examination.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 25*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 17*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Coalbrookdale and Wenlock.—(Population in 1861—15,662.)

Established in 1856.

Situate at Coalbrookdale, with branches at Wenlock, Broseley, and Dawley.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Henry Dickinson, Chairman.
William Gregory Norris, Secretary.
Henry Woolner, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
Arthur Bowdler, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,164, showing a total increase of 38 since last year. This total includes 1,066 children of public schools, who paid 35*l.*; 13 students of private schools, who paid 13*l.*; 7 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 2*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; and 78 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 34*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 85*l.* 10*s.*, showing an increase of 5*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—19 students, who have paid 4*s.* 2*d.* to 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 16*l.* 16*s.* Evening classes—66 students, who have paid 3*s.* to 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 20*l.* 14*s.*

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 4 medals, 5 second grade prizes, and 58 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October last.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 89*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 5*l.* 14*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Cork.—(Population in 1861—101,434.)

Established in 1850. Situate at Nelson Place.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Mayor, Chairman.
Thos. S. Dunscombe, Secretary.
James Brenan, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 354, showing a total increase of 4 since last year. This total includes 140 children of public schools, who paid 37*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; 1 school-teacher, who paid 10*s.*; and 213 stu-

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dents who have attended the Central School, from whom 160*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 198*l.* 10*s.*, showing a decrease of 5*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—105 students, who have paid 10*s.* and 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 109*l.* 5*s.* Evening classes—108 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 51*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 12 medals, 9 second grade prizes, and 6 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 85*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars,, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 17*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Coventry.—(Population in 1861—41,647.)

Established in 1844. Situate at Ford Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Lord Leigh, Chairman.
John Gulson, Secretary.
John Anderson, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
J. B. B. Frost, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 798, showing a total increase of 184 since last year. This total includes 629 children of public schools, who paid 60*l.*; 7 school teachers and pupil-teachers who paid 3*l.* 5*s.*; and 162 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 89*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 153*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, shewing an increase of 30*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes, 75 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* and 10*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 54*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Evening classes, 94 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 38*l.* 10*s.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 3 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 15 medals, 21 second grade prizes, and 116 first grade prizes, were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in November.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in October, and was attended by about 3,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 107*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has made no payment to the managers of the various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught on the results of the examination of the children.

Darlington.—(Population in 1861—26,109.)

Established in 1857. Situate at Mechanics' Institute, Skinnergate.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Henry Pease, M.P., Chairman.
J. C. Janson, Secretary.
Saml. Elton, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 755, showing a total decrease of 231 since last year. This total includes 560 children of public schools, 50 students of private schools, who paid 75*l.*; 3 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 2*l.*; and 142 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 102*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 179*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 2*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—35 students, who have paid 30*s.* and 20*s.* per five months, and no entrance fee; total, 49*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—107 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 4*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 55*l.* 10*s.*

Sixteen medals, 8 second grade prizes, and 31 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 5*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in May, and was attended by about 500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 51*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 1*l.* 18*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Devizes.—(Population in 1861—6,638.)

Established in 1864. Situate at the Court House, Northgate Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

The Mayor, (ex officio), Chairman.
Samuel Wittey, Secretary.
George Ryles, Head-Master, 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 61. This total includes 33 student of private schools who paid 39*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; 1 school-teacher and pupil-teachers who paid 4*s.*; and 27 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 24*l.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 63*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—14 students, who have paid 31*s.* 6*d.* per session, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 19*l.* 1*s.* Evening classes—14 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee; total 5*l.* 3*s.*

The school has not yet been examined. The school has expended from its own funds 11*l.* 8*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, etc.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 2*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars,

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also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

Devonport.—(Population in 1861—50,504.)

Established in 1859. Situate at Mechanics' Institute, Duke Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

A member of Local Committee, Chairman.
U. A. King and J. C. Radford, Secretaries.
T. Holmes, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
T. Creber, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 698, showing a total increase of 276 since last year. This total includes 580 children of public schools, who paid 12*l.*; 14 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 5*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; and 104 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 102*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 120*l.* 4*s.*, showing a decrease of 20*l.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—37 students, who have paid 15*s.* and 10*s.* per quarter, and entrance fees of 5*s.* and 3*s.*; total, 57*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—81 students, who have paid 3*s.* 9*d.* and 5*s.* per quarter, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 51*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

Five medals, 10 second grade prizes, and 11 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 165*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 12*l.* 9*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Dublin.—(Population in 1861—254,808.)

Established in 1849. Situate at Kildare Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Lieut.-Colonel Adamson, Chairman.
William Edward Steele, M.D., Secretary.
Edwin Lyne, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
James Healy (1 certificate), and Mary Julyan (3 certificates), Assistant-Master and Mistress.
William H. Murray, Francis Walker, and Edmund C. R.Byrne, local scholars.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 2,284, showing a total increase of 936 since last year. This total includes 1,848 children of public schools, who paid 100*l.* 5*s.*; and 436 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 388*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 488*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, showing an increase of 168*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—277 students, who have paid 3*s.*, 7*s.*, 15*s.*, per month, or 12*s.*, 30*s.*, 60*s.* per session, with entrance fees of 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 1*s.* 6*d.*; 8*s.* per month, 7*s.*, 35*s.* per

session, with no entrance fee; total, 338*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* Evening classes—159 students, who have paid 2*s.*, 3*s.* per month, 9*s.*, 12*s.* 6*d.* per session, and no entrance fee; total, 50*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 5 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 20 medals, 32 second grade prizes, and 213 first grade prizes, were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

Two exhibitions of the students' works took place in October and December, and were attended by 850 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 111*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has made no payment to the managers of the various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught on the results of the examination of the children.

Dudley.—(Population in 1861—44,975.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Upper King Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. J. C. Browne, D.C.L., Chairman.
Chas. H. Westley, Secretary.
Chas. T. Sturtevant, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Thomas Parkin, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,383, showing a total increase of 297 since last year. This total includes 1,321 children of public schools, who paid 10*l.*; and 62 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 57*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 67*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 30*l.* 14*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—17 students, who have paid 21*s.* and 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 36*l.* 9*s.* Evening classes—45 students, who have paid 2*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 21*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Two medals, 8 second grade prizes, and 122 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in November.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 52*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has made no payment on the results of the examination of the children to the managers of the various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught.

Dundee.—(Population in 1861—90,425.)

Established in 1856. Situate at the High School, Euclid Crescent.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

John Sturrock, Chairman.
A. W. Cumming, Secretary.
John Kennedy, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Robert L. Bain, and William Sang, local scholars.

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The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 2,315, showing a total decrease of 811 since last year. This total includes 1,877 children of public schools, who paid 16*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*; 25 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 11*s.*; and 413 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 445*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 463*l.* 9*s.*, showing a decrease of 27*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—275 students, who have paid 10*s.* 10*d.* or 12*s.* 10*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 386*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Evening classes—138 students, who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 59*l.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 4 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 14 medals, 13 second grade prizes, and 129 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in July, and was attended by 2,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 192*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 27*l.* 9*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Durham.—(Population in 1861—13,743.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Saddler Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

J. Bramwell, Chairman.
Rev. W. Greenwell, Secretary.
George H. Newton, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 516, showing a total increase of 56 since last year. This total includes 353 children of public schools; 40 students of private schools, who paid 40*l.*; and 123 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 117*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 157*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 2*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—45 students, who have paid 1*l.* 1*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, 5*s.* a month, and an entrance fee of 1*s.*; total, 83*l.* 8*s.* Evening classes—78 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, 6*d.* per week, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 34*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

One medal, 5 second grade prizes, and 32 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 2*l.* 3*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 26*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the

neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 5*l.* 8*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Edinburgh, Male.—(Population in 1861—170,444.)

Established in 1760. Affiliated with the Department of Science and Art in 1858. Situate at the Royal Institution, Princes Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Board of Manufactures, any Member of, Chairman.
The Hon. B. F. Primrose, Secretary.
Charles D. Hodder, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
William A. Morley, Second Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the male school during 1864 has been 889, showing a total decrease of 274 since last year. This total includes 545 children of public schools, who paid 89*l.*; 45 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; and 299 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 233*l.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 331*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 7*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—44 students, who have paid 30*s.* and 20*s.*, per session, and 5*s.* per month; total, 81*l.* 15*s.* Evening classes—251 students, who have paid 10*s.* per session, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per month; total, 151*l.* 5*s.*

The male school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 9 medallions at the national competition, in addition to which 19 medals, 20 second grade prizes, and 50 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* 10*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in July.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 326*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has made no payment on the results of the examination of the children to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught.

Edinburgh, Female.—(Population in 1861—170,444.)

Established in 1760. Affiliated with the Department of Science and Art in 1858. Situate at the Royal Institution, Princes Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Board of Manufactures, any Member of, Chairman.
The Hon. B. F. Primrose, Secretary.
Susan A. Ashworth, Head-Mistress; 2 certificates.
Margaret Taylor, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the female school during 1864 has been 1,168, showing a total increase of 387 since last year. This total includes 950 children of public schools, who paid 74*l.*; 47 school-teachers and pupil-teachers who paid 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and 171 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 265*l.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 349*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 80*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* over the sum received last year.

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The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—98 students, who have paid 30*s.* and 20*s.*, per session, and 5*s.* per month; total, 219*l.* 15*s.* Evening classes—66 students, who have paid 10*s.* per session, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per month; total, 45*l.* 5*s.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 20 medals, 15 second grade prizes, and 71 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* 10*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in July.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 139*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the mistress on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 7*l.* 2*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

EXETER.—(Population in 1861—40,000.)

Established in 1853. Situate in Fore Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., M.P., C.B., Chairman.
W. Miles and C. Wescomb, Secretaries.
James B. Birkmyer, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
John C. Nevett, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,248, showing a total decrease of 35 since last year. This total includes 1,039 children of public schools, who paid 72*l.* 10*s.*; 8 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; and 201 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 231*l.* 8*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 306*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 49*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—62 students, who have paid 21*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 156*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—139 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 75*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 3 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 15 medals, 15 second grade prizes, and 178 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in January, and was attended by 600 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 170*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 15*l.* 6*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

GLASGOW.—(Population in 1861—395,503.)

Established in 1845. Situate at 16, Ingram Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
James Hannan, Chairman.
James Alex. Campbell, Secretary.
(Vacant), Head-Master.
Robert Greenlees, Alex. Banner (3 certificates), Assistant-Masters.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 2,174, showing a total decrease of 1,152 since last year. This total includes 1,258 children of public schools, who paid 30*l.* 10*s.*; 290 students of private schools, who paid 140*l.*; 17 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and 609 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 442*l.* 14*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 617*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 23*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—290 students, who have paid 2*s.*, 3*s.*, 4*s.*, 5*s.*, 7*s.*, 10*s.*, and 15*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 223*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes —319 students, who have paid 2*s.*, 3*s.*, 4*s.*, 5*s.*, and 7*s.* per month, and 1*s.* and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 219*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 4 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 14 medals, 33 second grade prizes, and 103 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 2*l.* 10*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 161*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 20*l.* 14*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

GLOUCESTER.—(Population in 1861—16,320.)

Established in 1859. Situate in Longsmith Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
T. Gambier Parry, Chairman.
Rev. C. Y. Crawley, Secretary.
John Kemp, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 457, showing a total increase of 26 since last year. This total includes 300 children of public schools; 15 students of private schools, who paid 15*l.*; 3 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 10*s.*, and 139 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 129*l.* 14*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 145*l.* 14*s.*, showing an increase of 16*l.* 7*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—63 students, who have paid 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 91*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—78 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 38*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

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The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 10 medals, 9 second grade prizes, and 14 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 2*l.* 8*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in December, and was attended by 700 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 80*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 1*l.* 2*s.* on the results of the examination of the children,

GREENOCK.—(Population in 1861—42,098.)

Established in 1857. Situate at Old Town Hall, Hamilton Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

T. O. Hunter, Chairman.
Alexander Mackenzie, Secretary.
(Vacant), Head-Master.
Walter Yuill, Assistant-Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 662, showing a total increase of 196 since last year. This total includes 290 children of public schools, who paid 7*l.* 15*s.*; and 260 students of private schools who paid 40*l.* 10*s.*; 9 school-teachers and pupil-teachers; and 103 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 27*l.* 17*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 76*l.* 2*s.*, showing an increase of 32*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the Evening classes has been:—112 students, who have paid 4*s.* 6*d.* and 6*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 27*l.* 17*s.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 4 medals, 3 second grade prizes, and 27 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 15*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has made no payment on the results of the examination of the children to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught.

HALIFAX.—(Population in 1861—37,015.)

Established in 1859. Situate in Crossley Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

James Dennison, Chairman.
Henry H. Bowman, Secretary.
Charles Ryan, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Herbert W. Cockroft, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the

agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,105, showing a total increase of 230 since last year. This total includes 693 children of public schools, who paid 7*l.* 10*s.*; 271 students of private schools, who paid 65*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*; 31 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and 110 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 81*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 162*l.* 19*s.*, showing an increase of 3*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—41 students, who have paid 5*s.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 21*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 51*l.* 8*s.* Evening classes—69 students, who have paid 3*s.* 9*d.* or 5*s.*, per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 30*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 19 medals, 11 second grade prizes, and 40 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 3*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in November and December and was attended by 600 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 100*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various chools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 2*l.* 18*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Hanley.—(Population in 1861—25,369.

Established in 1847. Situate in Pall Mall.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Francis Wedgwood, Chairman.
Edwin Powell, Hon. Secretary.
James Carter, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 597, showing a total decrease of 233 since last year. This total includes 431 children of public schools, who paid 15*l.*; 2 school-teachers and pupil-teachers who paid 6*s.*; and 164 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 94*l.* 10*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 109*l.* 16*s.*, showing an increase of 2*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—6 private class students, who have paid 6*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 9*l.* Evening classes—158 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 85*l.* 16*s.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 3 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 26 medals, 10 second grade prizes, and 53 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in February, and was attended by about 500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 126*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on

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account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 5*l.* 11*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Henley-on-Thames.—(Population in 1861, with Greys—5,437.)

Established in 1864. Situate at Water Side.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Charles Lane, Chairman.
John Cooper, Secretary.
Charles Richard Havell, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
Isaac Berry Basten, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 169. This total includes 112 children of public schools, who paid 5*l.*; 3 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 10*s.* 6*d.*; and 54 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 57*l.* 12*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 63*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—28 students, who have paid 21*s.* and 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total 53*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—29 students who have paid 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total 4*l.* 14*s.*

One second grade prize and 11 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in September, and was attended by numerous visitors.

Hull.—(Population in 1861—98,994.)

Established in 1861. Situate at Public Rooms, Kingston Square.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Bethel Jacobs, Chairman.
G. H. Lovell, Secretary.
Edwin Chandler, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 657, showing a total increase of 71 since last year. This total includes 490 children of public schools, who paid 15*l.*; 5 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 1*l.* 12*s.*; and 162 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 132*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 148*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 25*l.* 1*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—39 students, who have paid 15*s.* and 31*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and entrance fee of 10*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.*; total, 72*l.* Evening classes:—128 students, who have paid 12*s.* and 6*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* entrance fee; total 61*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

Ten medals, 10 second grade prizes, and 71 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 5*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 75*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on

account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 6*l.* 10*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

IPSWICH.—(Population in 1861—37,949.)

Established in 1858. Situate at New Assembly Rooms, Northgate Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Rev. C. H. Gaye, M.A., Chairman.
G. C. E. Bacon, Secretary.
W. T. Griffiths, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 916, showing a total decrease of 10 since last year. This total includes 655 children of public schools, who paid 23*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; 16 students of private schools, who paid 50*l.*; 15 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 2*l.* 12*s.*; and 230 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 160*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 236*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, showing a decrease of 17*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—67 students, who have paid 2*l.* 2*s.* and 1*l.* 5*s.* per session, and entrance fees of 5*s.* and 3*s.*; total, 88*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.* Evening classes—178 students, who have paid 10*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per session, and 2*s.* entrance fee, total 75*l.* 8*s.*

Twenty-seven medals, 15 second grade prizes, and 99 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 17*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in March.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in March, but no account was kept of the number of visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 73*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 16*l.* 12*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

KIDDERMINSTER.—(Population in 1861—15,398.)

Established in 1862. Situate at the Public Rooms, Vicar Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
John Brinton, Chairman.
Arthur J. Day, Secretary.
Joseph Kennedy, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Benjamin Perks, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,152, showing a total increase of 644 since last year. This total includes 1,041 children of public schools, who paid 49*l.*; 15 students of private schools, who paid 23*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; and 96 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 56*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 129*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, showing a decrease of 7*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes, 19 students,

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who have paid 16*s.* per session, and no entrance fee; total, 21*l.* 15*s.* Evening classes — 77 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* per month, and no entrance fee, total 35*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 13 medals, 6 second grade prizes, and 52 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in November.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in January, and was attended by about 3,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 114*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 5*l.* 16*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Lancaster.—(Population in 1861—14,487.)

Established in 1856. Situate at Castle Hill.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Mayor, Jas. Williamson, Chairman.
William Whelon, Secretary.
Herbert Gilbert, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Thomas Shaw, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,175, showing a total increase of 114 since last year. This total includes 972 children of public schools, who paid 13*l.*; 12 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 2*l.* 15*s.*; and 191 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 168*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 183*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 5*l.* 3*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—108 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 128*l.* 3*s.* Evening classes—95 students, who have paid 3*s.* 9*d.*, 5*s.*, 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 42*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

Six medals, 6 second grade rewards, and 84 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in September, and was attended by 150 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 77*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination; the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 8*l.* 11*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Leeds.—(Population in 1861—207,153.)

Established in 1847. Situate at 22, East Parade.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

James Hole, Chairman.
Henry Wardman, Secretary.
Walter Smith, Head-Master, 4 certificates.
Andrew Stevenson, Assistant Master, 2 certificates.
D. Smith, T. W. H. Robinson, J. C. Harrison, and A. A. Bradbury, local scholars.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 7,430, showing a total increase of 1,494 since last year. This total includes 6,328 children of public schools, who paid 40*l.* 10*s.*; 594 students of private schools, who paid 45*3l.*; 80 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 25*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; and 428 students who have attended the Central and Branch schools, from whom 226*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 745*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, showing a decrease of 92*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—66 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* and 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 80*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—442 students, who have paid 2*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, 5*s.*, 6*s.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 171*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 4 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 41 medals, 72 second grade prizes, and 470 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 13*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in September, and was attended by 3,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 43*1l.* 13*s.* 3½*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination; the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 42*l.* 8*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Limerick.—(Population in 1861—46,320.)

Established in 1852. Situate at the Athenæum.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
John F. Cleary, Chairman.
Jeremiah Connihan, Secretary.
Nicholas A. Brophy, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 332, showing a total increase of 23 since last year. This total includes 190 children of public schools, who paid 35*l.*; 36 students of private schools, who paid 28*l.*; 12 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 15*l.*; and 94 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 110*l.* 9*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 188*l.* 9*s.*, showing an increase of 1*l.* 4*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—38 students, who have paid 15*s.*, 20*s.*, and 25*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 68*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—56 students, who have paid 10*s.*, 5*s.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 41*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 5 medals, 8 second grade prizes, and 12 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 5*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

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The annual inspection and public examination took place in December. An exhibition of the students' works took place in the Athenæum.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 34*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has made no payment on the results of the examination of the children to the managers of the various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught.

Lincoln.—(Population in 1861—20,995.)

Established in 1863. Situate at Silver Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Charles Doughty, Chairman.
Rev. J. Somerville Gibney, Secretary.
Edward R. Taylor, Head-Master, 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 702, showing a total increase of 49 since last year. This total includes 475 children of public schools, who paid 12*l.* 10*s.*; 16 students of private schools, who paid 18*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; 40 students at training college who paid 20*l.*; 29 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and 142 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 129*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 184*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, showing an increase of 21*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—48 students, who have paid 20*s.* and 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and entrance fees of 6*s.* and 4*s.*; total, 68*l.* 12*s.* Evening classes—94 students, who have paid 5*s.*, 6*s.* 3*d.*, and 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 61*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 22 medals, 14 second grade prizes, and 26 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 10*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February. Exhibitions of the students' works took place in February and November, and each was attended by about 500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the School by the Department has been 72*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 4*l.* 14*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Liverpool (North District).—(Population in 1861—443,874.)

Established in 1855. Situate in Shaw Street, Everton.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Rev. Dr. Howson, Chairman.
J. Gregory Jones, Secretary.
W. J. Bishop, Head-Master.
S. Burkinshaw, Assistant-Master; 3 certificates.
Mary Josephine Relph, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 2,433, showing a total decrease of 13 since last year. This total includes 1,670 children of public schools, who paid 40*l.*; 149 students of private schools who paid 111*l.* 13*s.*; 85 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 26*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; and 529 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 284*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 462*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, showing a decrease of 12*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—451 students, who have paid from 12*s.* to 5*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 247*l.* Evening classes—78 students who have paid 7*d.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 37*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

Four medals, 16 second grade prizes, and 156 first grade prizes, were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

An exhibition of the students' works took place at Christmas, and was attended by 1,054 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 76*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 7*l.* 19*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Liverpool (South District).—(Population in 1861—443,874.)

Established in 1855. Situate at the Liverpool Institute, Mount Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Alfred Holt, Chairman.
Astrup Cariss, Secretary.
John Finnie, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Emma Gammage, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,460, showing a total increase of 29 since last year. This total includes 1,144 children of public schools, who paid 190*l.*; and 316 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 232*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 422*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, showing an increase of 1*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—59 students, who have paid 21*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 118*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* Evening classes—257 students, who have paid 6*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 3*d.*, 10*s.*, and 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 114*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 16 medals, 9 second grade prizes, and 96 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in October, and was attended by about 500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 111*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the

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neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 2*l.* 9*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Llanelly.—(Population in 1861—27,973.)

Established in 1854; re-opened 1858. Situate at the Athenæum.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
C. W. Nevill, Chairman.
S. Bevan, J. W. Buckley, Secretaries.
F. F. Hosford, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Thomas Morgan, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 979, showing a total increase of 74 since last year. This total includes 920 children of public schools, who paid 10*l.*; 7 students of private schools, who paid 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; 5 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 18*s.* 6*d.*; and 47 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 32*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 46*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, showing a decrease of 11*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—13 students, who have paid 15*s.* and 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 16*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—46 students, who have paid 6*s.* and 3*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 19*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

One medal, 13 second grade prizes, and 108 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in November.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 28*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has made no payment on the results of the examination of the children to the managers of the various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught.

Macclesfield.—(Population in 1861—36,095.)

Established in 1851. Situate at Mechanics' Institution.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Mayor, Chairman.
Wm. Jeffery, Secretary.
James Ford, Head-Master; 5 certificates.
A. S. Taylor, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 829, showing a total increase of 140 since last year. This total includes 683 children of public schools, who paid 37*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; 30 students of private schools, who paid 63*l.* 6*s.*; 8 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 3*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; and 108 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 38*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 143*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, showing a decrease of 8*l.* 11*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—24 students, who have paid 4*s.* per month; total, 16*l.* Evening classes—92 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.* per month; total, 26*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 5 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 21 medals, 3 second grade prizes, and 72 first grade prizes, were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 2*s.* 4*d.* on account of

examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 139*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 14*l.* 12*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

MANCHESTER.—(Population in 1861—338,346.)

Established in 1842. Situate at the Royal Institution, Bond Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Thomas Bazley, M.P., Chairman.
Richard Aspden, Secretary.
W. J. Muckley, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
John Evans and John Rowe, 2 certificates, Assistant-Masters.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 2,706, showing a total decrease of 276 since last year. This total includes 2,312 children of public schools, who paid 110*l.* 15*s.*; 55 students of private schools, who paid 42*l.* 12*s.*; 48 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 18*l.* 12*s.*; and 291* students who have attended the Central School, from whom 528*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 700*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, showing an increase of 145*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—146* students, who have paid from 5*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.* per quarter, and entrance fees of 2*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, 5*s.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.*; total, 397*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes—224* students, who have paid from 3*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 1*s.*, 2*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 3*s.* entrance fees; total, 149*l.* 5*s.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 7 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 30 medals, 30 second grade prizes, and 228 first grade prizes, were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 10*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in December.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in December and January.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 150*l.* 13*s.* 7½*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the masters on their certificates, and on the results of the examination; the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 24*l.* 2*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

METROPOLIS.—(Population in 1861—2,803,034.)

An account of the District Schools which receive instruction in drawing under the superintendence of the Head-Master of the Training

* Some of the students attend both morning and evening classes.

Appendix C. Schools of Art.

School, and are practising schools for the masters and mistresses, will be found in the Head-Master's report, page 86. In addition to these, the following Schools of Art are established in London.

Female School.—Bloomsbury.

Established 1842–3. Held at 43, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Rev. Anthony W. Thorold, Chairman.
Louisa Gann, Secretary.
Louisa Gann, Head-Mistress ; 1 certificate.
Helena Wilson, 3 certificates ; Laura de la Belinaye, 1 certificate, Assistant Mistresses.
M. A. Williams, teacher of the wood engraving class.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 104, showing a total decrease of 23 since last year. This total includes 2 pupil-teachers who paid 15*s.*; and 102 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 349*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 349*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*, showing a decrease of 12*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day-classes—86 students, who have paid from 2*s.* to 16*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 338*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes—18 students, who have paid from 1*s.* to 4*s.* per month, and 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee ; total, 11*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 6 medallions, at the national competition ; in addition to which 35 medals and 7 second grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in March.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in March, and was attended by 437 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 210*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the mistress on her certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

Finsbury.

Was closed in 1864, and is at present in abeyance.

Lambeth.

Established in 1854. Situate at Millers Lane, Upper Kennington Lane, S.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Rev. R. Gregory, Chairman.
Rev. W. G. Herbert, Secretary.
John Sparkes, Head-Master ; 4 certificates.
Edwin Bale, Assistant-Master ; 4 certificates.
Henry J. Dennis, Edward T. Haynes, and Robert Hann, local scholars.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 5,176, showing a total increase of 1,808 since last year. This total includes 4,707 children of public schools, who paid 20*l.* 60 students of private schools, who paid 10*l.*; 14 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 4*l.* 10*s.*; and 395 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 247*l.* 3*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 281*l.* 13*s.*, showing an increase of 80*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—172 students, who have paid 1*l.* 10*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 78*l.* 12*s.* Evening classes—236 students, who have paid 6*s.* and 9*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 173*l.* 1*s.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 4 medallions, at the national competition; in addition to which 30 medals, 32 second grade prizes, and 140 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 10*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in March.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in March, and was attended by 400 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 204*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 18*l.* on the results of the examination of the children.

St. Martin's.

Established in 1854. Situate at Castle Street, Long Acre.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Rev. W. G. Humphrey, Chairman.
Rev. R. G. Maul, Secretary.
W. L. Casey, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
W. H. Stopford, Assistant-Master, 3 certificates.
W. Trego, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,522, showing a total decrease of 386 since last year. This total includes 1,288 children of public schools who paid 54*l.* 7*s.*; 10 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 2*l.* 9*s.*; and 224 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 120*l.* 3*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 176*l.* 19*s.*, showing a decrease of 1*l.* 2*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Evening classes—234 students, who have paid 1*s.*, 2*s.*, 3*s.*, and 4*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 122*l.* 12*s.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion, at the national competition; in addition to which 22 medals, 11 second grade prizes, and 115 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in March.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in March for one night, and was attended by 300 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 182*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 5*l.* 3*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Appendix C.

Schools of Art.

St. Thomas', Charter House.

Established in 1853. Situate in Goswell Street, City.
The officers of the committee of management are:—
Rev. John Rogers, Chairman.
George Phillipson, Secretary.
Thomas Clack, Head-Master; 5 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 656, showing a total decrease of 221 since last year. This total includes 441 children of public schools, who paid 32*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*; 11 students of private schools, who paid 30*l.*; 5 pupil-teachers, who paid 1*l.* 15*s.*; and 199 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 108*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 172*l.* 11*s.*, showing an increase of 20*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—16 students, who have paid 1*l.* 10*s.* per term of 5 months, or 7*s.* 6*d.* per month, and an entrance fee of 2*s.*; total, 25*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Evening classes—188 students, who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 84*l.* 15*s.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 19 medals, 11 second grade prizes, and 85 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 2*l.* 10*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in March.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 95*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 8*l.* on the results of the examination of the children.

West London.

Established in 1862. Situate at 204, Great Portland Street, W.
The officers of the committee of management are—
A. J. B. Beresford Hope, M.A., D.C.L., &c., Chairman.
M. J. Lomax, Secretary.
C. Macdonald Clarke, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Wilmot Pilsbury, 4 certificates, and J. Griffiths, 5 certificates, Assistant-Masters.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 919, showing a total increase of 489 since last year. This total includes 400 children of public schools, and 519 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 257*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 257*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, showing an increase of 109*l.* 17*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes, 15 students, who have paid 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 15*l.* 2*s.* Evening classes, 504 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 6*s.* 3*d.* per quarter, and 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fees; total, 242*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 3 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 21 medals, 38 second grade prizes, and 11 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds, 15*l.* on account of

examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in March.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 176*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

Westminster.

Established in 1861 as a Drawing Class, in December 1863 as a separate District School of Art. Situate at Hide Place, Vincent Square, Westminster.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. Abraham Borradaile, Chairman.
Vincent Borradaile, Secretary.
E. Stanley Burchett, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
John Randall, Assistant-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,564, showing a total increase of 750 since last year. This total includes 1,403 children of public schools, who paid 45*l.*; 25 students of private schools, who paid 77*l.*; and 136 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 73*l.* 6*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 195*l.* 6*s.*, showing an increase of 101*l.* 18*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Evening classes—136 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 73*l.* 6*s.*

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 10 medals, 5 second grade prizes, and 106 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in March.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 67*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 6*l.* 11*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Spitalfields.

Established in 1842. Situate in Crispin Street, Spitalfields.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

John Vanner, Chairman.
W. J. Tyler, Secretary.
S. F. Mills, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
W. A. Boon, Assistant-Master; 4 certificates.
Miss Sawkins, Mistress.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of this school during 1864 has been 189 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 92*l.* 19*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 92*l.* 19*s.*, showing an increase of 4*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Evening classes, 189 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 92*l.* 19*s.*

Appendix C. Schools of Art.

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion, at the national competition; in addition to which 9 medals, 16 second grade prizes, and 176 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in March.

The triennial exhibition of the students' works took place in 1863.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 80*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

Newcastle-under-Lyme.—(Population in 1861—12,938.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Brunswick Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
The Rev. John Samuel Broad, Chairman.
Emanuel Earl, Secretary.
J. P. Bacon, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
John Willshaw, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 464, showing a total decrease of 9 since last year. This total includes 417 children of public schools, who paid 36*l.*; and 47 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 24*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 60*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, showing an increase of 7*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—1 student, who has paid 18*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 18*s.* Evening classes—46 students, who have paid 5*s.* 3*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 23*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

Twelve medals, 3 second grade prizes, and 36 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 10*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 40*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has made no payment on the results of the examination of the children to the managers of the various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—(Population in 1861—109,291.)

Established in 1844. Situate at Museum Place, Westgate Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Joseph Watson, Chairman.
James Leathart, Secretary.
William Cosens Way, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
Henry D. Dickinson, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 2,024, showing a total increase of 52 since last year. This total includes 1,614 children of public schools, who paid 35*l.*; 22 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 5*l.* 16*s.* 4½*d.*; and 388 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 188*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount

of fees has been 229*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.*, showing an increase of 26*l.* 10*s.* 1½*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—100 students who have paid 7*s.* and 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 75*l.* 18*s.* Evening classes—310 students, who have paid 3*s.* and 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 118*l.* 8*s.* 10½*d.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 4 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 19 medals, 21 second grade prizes, and 62 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 2*l.* 10*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in January and was attended by about 600 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 143*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 7*l.* 18*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Norwich.—(Population in 1861—75,000.)

Established in 1846. Situate at Broad Street, St. Andrew's.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

J. Barwell, Chairman.
Frederick Thomas Keith, Secretary.
Robert Cochrane, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Jane Bunting, Fanny Grinling, Charles Howes, local scholars.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 3,459, showing a total increase of 2,541 since last year. This total includes 3,277 children of public schools, who paid 12*l.* 10*s.*; 26 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and 156 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 92*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 107*l.* 6*s.*, showing a decrease of 12*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—45 students, who have paid 1*l.* 1*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and entrance fees of 3*s.* and 5*s.*; total, 47*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—111 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 54*l.*

The school received 18 medals, 6 second grade prizes, and 53 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in March.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in March, and was attended by about 500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 82*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 5*l.* 2*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Appendix C.

Schools of Art.

Nottingham.—(Population in 1861—74,531.)

Established in 1843. Situate at Waverley Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Richard Birkin, Chairman.
William Richards, Secretary.
Fredk. Ralph Fussell, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
James Edwards and Matthew Doubleday, local scholars.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,650, showing a total increase of 7 since last year. This total includes 1,447 children of public schools, who paid 38*l.*; 18 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 2*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; and 185 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 91*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 132*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, showing a decrease of 10*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—29 students, who have paid 12*s.* per quarter and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 28*l.* 13*s.* Evening classes—174 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee; total, 65*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 4 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 14 medals, 63 second grade prizes, and 323 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 213*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 40*l.* 13*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Paisley.—(Population in 1861—47,406.)

Established in 1848. Situate at Gilmour Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

David Murray, Chairman.
William Hodge, Secretary.
William Stewart, Head-Master.
Charles Hays, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,301, showing a total increase of 292 since last year. This total includes 1,160 children of public schools, who paid 36*l.* 10*s.*; and 141 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 74*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 110*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 22*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—20 students, who have paid 10*s.* and 12*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 2*s.*; total, 20*l.* Evening classes—121 students, who have paid 6*s.* and 8*s.* per quarter, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 54*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 3 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 9 medals, 5 second grade prizes, and 78 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 116*l.* 2*s.* 0½*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars,

also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 7*l.* 15*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

PENZANCE.—(Population in 1861—9,414.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Regent House, Voundervour Lane.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

F. Boase, the Mayor, Chairman.
William H. Rodd, Secretary.
Henry M. Geoffroi, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
William Geoffroi, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 866, showing a total decrease of 23 since last year. This total includes 763 children of public schools, who paid 30*l.*; 20 students of private schools, who paid 56*l.*; and 83 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 58*l.* 15*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 144*l.* 15*s.* showing an increase of 15*l.* 15*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been : —Day classes—19 students, who have paid 15*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 1*s.*; total, 29*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Evening classes—64 students, who have paid 9*s.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 29*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 7 medals, 9 second grade prizes, and 98 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 2*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 80*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 16*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* on the results of the examination of the children.

PERTH.—(Population in 1861—25,250.)

Established in 1863. Situate at No. 16, North William Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Dr. Hugh Barclay, LL.D., Chairman.
John McNeill, Secretary.
William. S. Duncan, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Duncan Forbes, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,266, showing a total increase of 637 since last year. This total includes 1,163 children of public schools, who paid 6*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*; 4 pupil-teachers who paid 6*s.*; and 99 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 72*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 79*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, showing an increase of 45*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—27 students, who have paid 10*s.* 6*d.* or 16*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total,

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31*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* Evening classes—72 students, who have paid 2*s.* 3*d.*, 3*s.*, 6*s.*, 9*s.*, 12*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 40*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

Eight medals, 8 second grade prizes, and 155 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 18*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, firing, cleaning, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in July, and was attended by 210 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 62*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 6*l.* 9*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

PRESTON.—(Population in 1861—82,961.)

Established in 1860. Situate at the Institution Avenham.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Richard Newsham, Chairman.
Robt. H. Edmondson, Secretary.
Herbert Gilbert, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Winifred Duckett and George A. Wade, local scholars.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 2,228, showing a total increase of 586 since last year. This total includes 2,018 children of public schools, who paid 12*l.*; 15 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and 195 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 154*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 169*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, showing an increase of 1*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—105 students, who have paid 11*s.*, 5*s.*, 7*s.*, and 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 12*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Evening classes—105 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.* 3*d.*, 5*s.*, and 11*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 36*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Nine medals, 15 second grade prizes, and 100 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in September, and was attended by 400 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 12*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 8*l.* 2*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

READING.—(Population in 1861—25,876.)

Established in 1860. Re-opened in 1863. Situate at 123, Castle Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

John Okey Taylor, Chairman.
Charles Barber, Secretary.
Charles R. Havell, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
Isaac Berry Basten, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 778, showing a total increase of 122 since last year. This total includes 554 children of public schools, who paid 10*l.* 1*s.*; 137 students of private schools who paid 103*l.*; 2 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 1*l.*; and 85 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 83*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 197*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, showing an increase of 70*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—26 students, who have paid 1*l.* 1*s.* and 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 46*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes—61 students, who have paid 10*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 37*l.* 14*s.*

Nine medals, 14 second grade prizes, and 86 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in September, and was attended by numerous visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 83*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 7*l.* 5*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Sheffield.—(Population in 1861—185,157.)

Established in 1843. Situate at Arundel Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

William Fisher, Chairman.
Benjamin Wightman, Secretary.
William H. Sounes, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
George Theaker, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,615, showing a total increase of 825 since last year. This total includes 1,364 children of public schools, 4 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 1*l.*; and 247 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 236*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 237*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 27*l.* 5*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—38 students, who have paid 15*s.* and 25*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 84*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—213 students, who have paid 10*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 153*l.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 3 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 19 medals were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 3*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

No annual inspection and public examination took place during the year.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 188*l.* 11*s.* 8½*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools

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for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 1*l.* on the results of the examination of the children.

SHREWSBURY.—(Population in 1861—22,163.)

Established in 1856. Situate at the Museum, College Hill.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
The Rev. B. H. Kennedy, D.D., Chairman.
Robert Pool, Secretary.
Henry James Noyes, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 487, showing a total increase of 340 since last year. This total includes 420 children of public schools, who paid 15*l.*; 3 school-teachers and pupil-teacher, who paid 2*l.*; and 64 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 64*l.* 17*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 81*l.* 17*s.*, showing an increase of 1*l.* 10*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—12 students, who have paid 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 5*s*; total, 25*l.* 13*s.* Evening classes—52 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 10*s.* per quarter, and 5*s.* entrance fee; total, 39*l.* 4*s.*

One medal, 4 second grade prizes, and 20 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 44*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 2*l.* 8*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

SOUTHAMPTON.—(Population in 1861—42,515.)

Established in 1855. Situate at the Victoria Rooms, Portland Terrace.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
The Mayor (ex officio), Chairman.
Robert B. Critchlow, Secretary.
William John Baker, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
William Thomas Roberts, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,300, showing a total increase of 283 since last year. This total includes 383 children of public schools, who paid 10*l.*; 772 students of private schools, who paid 186*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; 10 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 3*l.* 10*s.*; and 135 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 108*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 309*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, showing an increase of 71*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—78 students, who have paid 8*s.* and 4*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 84*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—67 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 1*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 28*l.* 3*s.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 7 medals, 21 second grade prizes, and 110 first grade prizes, were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 3*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in November. An exhibition of the students' works took place in March, and was attended by about 500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 77*l.* 15*s.* 5½*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 7*l.* 18*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Stirling.—(Population in 1861—13,846.)

Established in 1857. Situate at High School, Spittal Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Provost Murrie, Chairman.
Leonard Baker, Secretary and Head-Master; 1 certificate.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 302, showing a total decrease of 171 since last year. This total includes 200 children of public schools, and 102 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 127*l.* 10*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 127*l.* 10*s.*, showing an increase of 13*l.* 16*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—73 students, who have paid 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 109*l.* 10*s.* Evening classes—29 students, who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 18*l.*

Two medals, 6 second grade prizes, and 36 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 17*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 37*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars; also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 2*l.* 6*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Stoke-upon-Trent.—(Population in 1861—13,727.)

Established in 1847. Situate at the Minton Memorial Building, Eldon Place.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

The Rev. Sir Lovelace Stamer, Bart., Chairman.
William Keary, Secretary.
H. Green and J. P. Bacon, Masters, 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 238, showing a total decrease of 47 since last year. This total includes 160 children of public schools, who paid 5*l.*; 2 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 15*s.* 6*d.* and 76 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 49*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 54*l.* 16*s.*, showing a decrease of 32*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* from the sum received last year.

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The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—1 student, who has paid 30*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 2*l.* 10*s.* Evening classes—77 students, who have paid 6*s.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 2*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee; total, 47*l.* 6*s.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 5 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 29 medals, 7 second grade prizes, and 5 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* 6*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in March, and was attended by about 500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 168*l.* 1*s.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 1*l.* 7*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Stourbridge.—(Population in 1861—22,958.)

Established in 1852. Situate at Talbot Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Right Hon. the Lord Lyttelton, Chairman.
William Henry King, Secretary.
William P. Bowen, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Edwin Grice, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 733, showing a total increase of 93 since last year. This total includes 573 children of public schools, who paid 30*l.*; 15 students of private schools, who paid 15*l.*; 1 pupil-teachers, who paid 9*s.*; and 144 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 111*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 156*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—33 students, who have paid 10*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* 3*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 34*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Evening classes—112 students, who have paid 6*s.*, 5*s.*, and 3*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 77*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

Four medals, 9 second grade prizes, and 52 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* 5*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in November.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in January and December, and were attended by 1,395 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 89*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 4*l.* 19*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Stroud.—(Population in 1861—9,000.)

Established in 1860. Situate at Stroud.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
J. W. Hallewell, Chairman.
S. S. Dickinson, Secretary.
John Kemp, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 477, showing a total increase of 80 since last year. This total includes 375 children of public schools who paid 2*l.* 5*s.*; 2 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 15*s.*; and 100 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 95*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 98*l.* 18*s.*, 6*d.* showing a decrease of 16*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—68 students, who have paid 15*s.* and 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 81*l.* 1*s.* Evening classes—34 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 15*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 1 Department prize, (10*l.*) with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 14 medals, 6 second grade prizes, and 31 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* 11*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 64*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 2*l.* 19*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Taunton.—(Population in 1861—15,538.)

Established in 1856. Situate in Bath Place.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
A. Mills, M.P., Chairman.
Rev. W. A. Jones, Secretary.
Archibald Gunn, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
William Tucker, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,328, showing a total increase of 830 since last year. This total includes 1,127 children of public schools, who paid 8*l.* 10*s.*; 84 students of private schools, who paid 96*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; and 117 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 163*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 267*l.* 13*s.*, showing a decrease of 72*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—62 students, who have paid 1*l.* 1*s.* and 15*s.* per quarter, and entrance fees of 5*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 131*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—55 students, who have paid 10*s.* and 5*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* and 1*s.* entrance fees; total, 31*l.* 6*s.*

The school received 2 Department prizes, (10*l.*) with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 13 medals, 11 second grade prizes, and 52 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

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The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in November, and was attended by 400 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 95*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 4*l.* 4*l.* on the results of the examination of the children.

TROWBRIDGE.—(Population in 1861—10,487.)

Established in 1864. Situate at Rooms attached to the Market House.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

T. Clark, Chairman.
Arthur Gregory, Secretary.
George Ryles, Head-Master, 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in, or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 200. This total includes 156 children of public schools, who paid 5*l.*; 7 school-teachers and pupil-teachers who paid 1*l.* 17*s.*; and 37 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 54*l.* 6*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 61*l.* 3*s.*

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes 20 students, who have paid 30*s.* per session, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 46*l.* 10*s.*. Evening classes—24 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee; total, 9*l.* 13*s.*

The school has expended from its own funds 8*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

No inspection and public examination of the school has yet taken place.

TRURO.—(Population in 1861—1,200.)

Established in 1853. Situate at River Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Dr. Barham, Chairman.
Thomas Solomon, Secretary.
Richard Griffiths, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 388, showing a total decrease of 9 since last year. This total includes 300 children of public schools; 22 students of private schools, who paid 27*l.*; 35 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 10*l.*; and 31 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 8*l.* 16*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 45*l.* 16*s.*, showing a decrease of 13*l.* 4*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—2 students, who have paid 5*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 1*l.* 15*s.* Evening classes—29 students, who have paid 2*s.* or less per month, and no entrance fee; total, 7*l.* 1*s.*

Two second grade prizes and 36 first grade prizes, were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 6*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the masters on the

results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has made no payment on the results of the examination of the children to the managers of the various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught.

WARMINSTER.—(Population in 1861—6,500.)

Established in 1861. Situate at the Athenæum, Market Place.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Right Hon. Lord Heytesbury, Chairman.
Rev. John Rule, Secretary.
George Ryles, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Annie Bannister, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 436, showing a total increase of 235 since last year. This total includes 389 children of public schools; 8 students of private schools, who paid 19*l.* 10*s.*; 3 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 13*s.*; and 36 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 49*l.* 6*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 69*l.* 9*s.*, showing a decrease of 14*l.* 19*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—19 students, who have paid 25*s.* and 21*s.* per session, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 38*l.* 16*s.* Evening classes—20 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee; total, 11*l.* 3*s.*

No inspection and public examination took place in 1864.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department is included under Andover.

WARRINGTON.—(Population in 1861—26,431.)

Established in 1853. Situate at the Museum, Bold Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P., Chairman.
Edward Brewtnall, Secretary.
J. C. Thompson, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Henry Woods, local-scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,529, showing a total increase of 61 since last year. This total includes 1,152 children of public schools, who paid 27*l.* 10*s.*; 233 students of private schools, who paid 19*5l.* 10*s.*; 22 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 11*l.* 18*s.*; and 122 other students who have attended the Central School, from whom 153*l.* 18*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 388*l.* 10*s.*, showing an increase of 25*l.* 7*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—68 students, who have paid 1*l.* 1*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 2*s.* and 1*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 116*l.* 2*s.* Evening classes—76 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 49*l.* 8.

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 11 second grade prizes, and 108 first grade prizes were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 3*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in November.

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The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 127*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 12*l.* 13*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Waterford.—(Population in 1861—23,000.)

Established in 1852. Situate at King Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Very Rev. E. A. Hoare, Dean of Waterford, Chairman.
George Gibson, Secretary.
Samuel McCloy, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 610, showing a total increase of 58 since last year. This total includes 397 children of public schools, who paid 45*l.*; 63 students of private schools, who paid 10*l.*; 30 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 15*l.*; 70 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 61*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* have been received; and 50 students who have attended the Portlaw Branch, from whom 26*l.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 157*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, showing an increase of 11*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the Waterford classes has been:—Day classes—35 students, who have paid 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 6*s.*, per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 38*l.* 4*s.* Evening classes—35 students, who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 23*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 4 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 11 medals, 7 second grade prizes, and 36 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 77*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 3*l.* 7*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Wolverhampton.—(Population in 1861—60,858.)

Established in 1854. Situate at Darlington Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Henry Loveridge, Chairman.
John Neve Secretary.
Chas. T. Sturtevant, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Chas. Gregory, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,250, showing a total increase of 462 since last year. This total includes 1,108 children of public schools, 3 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 7*s.*; and 139 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 82*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 83*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* showing a decrease of 14*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes, 45 students, who have paid 21*s.*, 10*s.*, and 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 40*l.* 13*s.* Evening classes:—97 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 42*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*) with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 10 medals, 10 second grade prizes, and 21 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in November.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 55*l.* 6*s.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 1*l.* 17*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Worcester.—(Population in 1861—31,123.)

Established in 1851. Situate at Pierpoint Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Earl of Dudley, Chairman.
R. W. Binns and Rev. Maurice Day, Secretaries.
G. P. Yeats, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
James Hartshorne, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,290, showing a total increase of 249 since last year. This total includes 1,003 children of public schools, who paid 55*l.*; 30 students of private schools, who paid 10*l.*; 3 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 10*s.* 9*d.*; and 254 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 82*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 148*l.* 8*s.*, showing a decrease of 1*l.* 15*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—62 students, who have paid 5*s.* 6*d.* and 12*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 37*l.* 18*s.* Evening classes—195 students, who have paid 3*s.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, and 5*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 45*l.* 10*s.*

Ten medals were awarded to the students. The school has expended from its own funds 2*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

No annual inspection and public examination took place in 1864.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 54*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has made no payment on the results of the examination of the children to the managers of the various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught.

Great Yarmouth.—(Population in 1861—34,800.)

Established in 1857. Situate at South Quay.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Mayor (R. Steward), Chairman.
Henry Robert Harmer, Secretary.
Patrick Bernard Brophy, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
John Emms, George Henry Wilson (resigned on 30th June), local scholars.

Appendix C. Schools of Art.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,301, showing a total increase of 88 since last year. This total includes 1,154 children of public schools, who paid 5*l.*; 60 students of private schools who paid 20*l.*; 12 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 1*l.* 3*s.*; and 75 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 58*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 84*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, showing an increase of 6*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—33 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 8*s.* per month, 20*s.* and 31*s.* 6*d.* per session of 5 months, and entrance fees of 2*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.*; total, 45*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* Evening classes—54 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 13*l.* 10*s.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 14 medals, 3 second grade prizes, and 141 first grade prizes were awarded to the students

The annual inspection and public examination took place in March.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 122*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 18*l.* 19*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

York.—(Population in 1861—40,377.)

Established in 1842. Situate at Minster Yard.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Rev. Isaac Spencer, Chairman.
Ed. Taylor and Rev. Dr. Hornby, Secretaries.
John Charles Swallow, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
Walter Craister, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1864 has been 1,089, showing a total decrease of 47 since last year. This total includes 940 children of public schools, who paid 5*l.*; 9 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 1*l.* 16*s.*; and 140 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 105*l.* 14*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 112*l.* 10*s.*, showing an increase of 17*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—27 students, who have paid 21*s.* or 30*s.* per session, and no entrance fee; total, 52*l.* 19*s.* Evening classes—122 students, who have paid 8*s.*, 9*s.*, 12*s.*, and 15*s.* per session, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 54*l.* 11*s.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 4 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 27 medals, 8 second grade prizes, and 36 first grade prizes were awarded to the students.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

Exhibitions of the students' works took place in March and November, and were attended by 400 visitors, and the drawings which competed for national medallions were exhibited, during the meeting of the Social Science Congress, to about 2,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 80*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master on his certificates, and on the results of the examination the payments on account of local scholars, also the grants in aid of the purchase of

examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood where drawing is taught, the sum of 7*l.* 18*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

In addition to the foregoing, examinations were held during the year at the under-mentioned schools, and the results were as follow, viz.:—

Derby Practising School.—Of the numbers who presented themselves for examination in November last (namely, 4), 3 were successful:—1 meriting a prize, and 2 the mark "pass" in the first grade.

Camden Town School.—Of the numbers who presented themselves for examination in March last (namely, 153), 122 were successful:—33 meriting prizes, and 89 the mark "pass" in the first grade.

Carnarvon Practising School.—Of the numbers who presented themselves for examination in October last (namely, 79), 54 were successful:—In the second grade, 1 merited a prize, and 3 certificate cards. In the first grade there were 50 successful, of which number 22 merited prizes, and 28 the mark "pass."

Kingsland (Birkbeck School).—Of the numbers who presented themselves for examination in March last (namely, 214), 125 were successful:—In the first grade, 36 merited prizes, and 81 the mark "pass." In the second grade 2 merited prizes, and 6 certificate cards.

London Orphan Asylum.—Of the numbers who presented themselves for examination in March last (namely, 131), 124 were successful:—In the first grade, 60 merited prizes, and 43 the mark "pass." In the second grade, 5 merited prizes, and 16 certificate cards.

Christ's Hospital.—Of the numbers who presented themselves for examination in June last (namely, 344), 292 were successful:—In the second grade, 15 merited prizes, and 4 certificate cards. In the first grade, 273 merited the mark "good."

Peckham Birkbeck School.—Of the numbers who presented themselves for examination in March last (namely, 185), 109 were successful:—In the first grade, 56 merited prizes, and 51 the mark "pass." In the second grade, 1 merited a prize, and 1 a certificate card.

Appendix C.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

5. LIST of SCHOOLS OF ART throughout the United Kingdom in connexion with the SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Name of Place.	Established.	Population in 1861.	Chairman.	Secretary.
Aberdeen	1853	73,794	The Lord Provost	Sinclair, James
Andover	1854	5,221	The Mayor	Thompson, H.
Basingstoke	1854	4,664	The Mayor	Lightfoot, Rev. W.
Bath	1854	52,528	Rhodes, Rev. Prebendary.	Davis, Charles E., B.
Birkenhead	1861	52,587	Laird, John, M.P., or George Harrison.	Mackelvie, James
Birmingham, with branch at Spon Lane.	1842	295,955	Rt. Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P.	Laundy, Edwin
Bolton	1857	70,396	Powell, Rev. H.	Lowe, Rev. Joseph
Boston	1860	15,038	Blenkin, Rev. G. B., M.A.	Gane, W.
Bridgnorth	1858	6,569	Ward, Rev. H. J.	Evans, Rev., D.D.
Bridgewater	1860	11,000	The Mayor	Bailey, S., and John.
Brighton	1859	77,693	Griffith, Rev. John	Merrifield, F., and ty, H. N.
Bristol	1853	154,093	Miles, P. W. S.	Heyworth, Rev. and Atkinson,
Bromsgrove	1860	10,822	Collis, Rev. John D., D.D.	Gibson, G. W.
Burnley	1858	37,975	Shuttleworth, Sir J. K., Bart.	Sutherland, John
Burslem			No return, in abeyance.	
Cambridge	1858	26,361	Emery, the Ven. Archdeacon, B.D.	Beaumont, Rev. J. and Fawcett, W. M.
Carlisle	1854	29,436	The Mayor	Hannah, Thomas
Carmarthen and Swansea	1854	52,573	Morris, William, M.P.	Rickard, Wearn
Carnarvon, with branches at Bangor and Portmadoc.	1853	8,530	Vincent, Rev. J. C.	Manley, H. P.
Cheltenham	1853	39,590	Barry, Rev. A., B.D.	Middleton, John
Chester, with branches at Crewe and Wrexham.	1853	31,101	Vacant	Rigg, Rev. Arthur
Cirencester	1860	6,334	Powell, Rev. Canon	Zachary, Henry
Clonmel	1854	11,190	Hackett, J. P., Alderman.	Purcell, P. J.
Coalbrookdale	1856	15,662	Dickinson, Henry	Norris, William gory.
Cork	1850	101,434	The Mayor	Dunscombe, Tho
Coventry	1844	41,647	Leigh, The Lord	Gulson, John
Darlington	1857	26,109	Pease, Henry, M.P.	Janson, J. C.
Devizes	1864	6,638	The Mayor	Wittey, Samuel
Devonport and Plymouth	1859	50,504	A Member of Local Committee.	King, U. H., and ford, I. C.
Dublin	1849	254,808	Adamson, Lt.-Col.	Steele, Wm. E.,
Dudley	1853	44,975	Browne, Rev. J. C.	Westley, Charles

with the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Education, 1864.

Masters, and the Certificates they have obtained.	No. of Local Scholars, 1864.	No. taught in Public and other Schools, 1864.	No. taught in Central Schools, 1864.	Total No. under Instruction, 1864.	No. of Successful Students, 1864.	Local Medals awarded, 1863–4.	National Medallions awarded, 1864.	Name of Place.
Cleland, Peter, 1 .	2	882	229	1,111	148	31	2	Aberdeen.
Short, J. Thurlow, 4 .	—	262	51	313	—	12	—	Andover.
		194	26	220	—	2	—	Basingstoke.
Hill, John, 1, 6 a, 6 b .	2	2,136	127	2,263	254	31	—	Bath.
Bentley, John . .	2	1,126	150	1,276	125	37	4	Birkenhead.
Raimbach, D. W., 1; Wallis, W.; Blizard, E., 1, 6 a, 6 b.; Whitaker, C. H., 1, 4, 5.	3	798	939	1,737	606	40	9	Birmingham, with branch and Spon Lane.
Walker, J. W., 1, 2, 6 a .	—	650	88	738	—	13	2	Bolton.
Howard, Vernon, 1, 2, 6 a	1	614	118	732	157	11	—	Boston.
Woolner, Henry, 1, 4, 5, 6a.	—	105	37	142	39	6	—	Bridgnorth.
Davis, James A., 1, 6 a .	—	—	48	48	11	14	—	Bridgewater.
White, John, 1, 6 a .	1	1,661	170	1,831	241	8	—	Brighton.
Hammersley, J. A., Nichols, Alf., 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 a.	2	2,779	219	2,998	247	30	1	Bristol.
Bowen, Wm. P., 1, 2 .	—	170	81	251	23	7	—	Bromsgrove.
Hale, Robert, 1, 6 a .	—	332	109	441	96	3	1	Burnley.
No return.								Burslem.
Wood, Daniel, 1, 2, 4, 6 a	1	886	182	1,068	191	20	1	Cambridge.
Lees, Herbert, 1, 2, 6 a .	—	280	100	380	97	25	1	Carlisle.
Hosford, F. F., 1, 2 .	1	1,198	131	1,329	219	10	—	Carmarthen & Swansea.
Rowland, J. C., 1 .	1	1,052	124	1,176	97	18	—	Carnarvon, with branches at Bangor and Portmadoc.
Knight, James P., 1 .	2	2,583	162	2,745	93	28	1	Cheltenham.
Davidson, Ellis A., 1, 6 a, 6 b.	—	2,506	161	2,667	469	18	2	Chester.
Miller, James, 1, 6 a, 6 b	1	1,071	128	1,199	165	53	3	Cirencester.
Fraser, Edward, 1, 6 b .	—	112	24	136	26	3	—	Clonmel.
Woolner, Henry, 1, 4, 5, 6 a.	1	1,079	85	1,164	122	14	2	Coalbrookdale.
Brenan, James, 1, 2, 3, 6 a	—	140	214	354	51	31	2	Cork.
Anderson, John, 1, 2, 3, 6a	1	629	169	798	247	45	3	Coventry.
Elton, Samuel, 1, 6 a .	—	610	145	755	83	16	—	Darlington.
Ryles, George, 1, 6 a. .	—	33	28	61	—	—	—	Devizes.
Holmes, T., 1, 2, 6 a .	1	580	118	698	233	30	1	Devonport and Plymouth.
Lyne, Edwin, 1, 2, 3, 6 a; Healy, James, and Miss Mary Julyan, 1, 2, 3.	3	1,848	436	2,284	562	34	4	Dublin.
Sturtevant, Charles T., 1, 2, 6 a.	1	1,321	62	1,383	235	10	—	Dudley.

Appendix C.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

List of Schools of Art—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Established.	Population in 1861.	Chairman.	Secretary.
Dundee	1856	90,425	Sturrock, John	Cumming, A. W
Durham	1853	13,743	Bramwell, J.	Greenwell, Rev.
Edinburgh (Male)	1858	170,444	The Board of Manufactures (any Chairman of).	Primrose, The H
„ (Female)	1858	170,444	„ „	„
Exeter	1853	40.000	Northcote, Sir Stafford, Bart.	Miles, W., and combe, C.
Glasgow	1845	395,503	Hannan, James	Campbell, James
Gloucester	1859	16,320	Parry, T. Gambier	Crawley, Rev. C
Greenock	1857	42,098	Hunter, Thomas O.	Mackenzie, Alex
Guildford			No return.	
Halifax	1859	37,015	Dennison, James	Bowman, H. H.
Hanley	1847	25,369	Wedgwood, Francis	Powell, Edwin
Henley-on-Thames	1864	5,437	Lane, Charles	Cooper, John
Hull	1861	98,994	Jacobs, Bethel	Lovell, G. H.
Ipswich	1858	37,949	Gaye, Rev. C. H., M.A.	Bacon, G. C. E.
Kidderminster	1862	15,398	Brinton, John	Day, Arthur J.
Lancaster	1856	14,478	The Mayor	Whelon, Willia
Leeds	1847	207,153	Hole, James	Wardman, Henr
Limerick	1852	46,320	Cleary, John F.	Connihan, Jere
Lincoln	1863	20,995	Doughty, Charles	Gibney, Rev. J.
Liverpool, North District	1855	443,874	Howson, Rev. Dr.	Jones, J. Gregor
Liverpool, South District	1855		Holt, Alfred	Cariss, Astrup
Llanelly	1854	27,973	Nevill, C. W.	Bevan, S., and ley, J. W.
Macclesfield	1851	36,095	The Mayor	Jeffery, William
Manchester	1842	338,346	Bazley, Thomas, M.P.	Aspden, Richar
Metropolitan Schools:—				
Bloomsbury	1842	2,803,034	Thorold, Rev. Anthony W.	Gann, Miss Lou
Finsbury	1853		No return.	
Lambeth	1854		Gregory, Rev. Robert	Herbert. Rev. W
St. Martin's	1854		Humphry, Rev. W. G.	Maul, Rev. R. C
St. Thomas', Charterhouse.	1853		Rodgers, Rev. John	Phillipson, Geor
West London	1862		Hope, A. J. B. Beresford, M.A., D.C.L.	Lomax, M. J.
Westminster	1861		Borradaile, Rev. A.	Borradaile, Vin

List of Schools of Art—*continued.*

Masters, and the Certificates they have obtained.	No. of Local Scholars, 1864.	No. taught in Public and other Schools, 1864.	No. taught in Central Schools, 1864.	Total No. under Instruction, 1864.	No. of Successful Students, 1864.	Local Medals awarded, 1863–4.	National Medallions awarded, 1864.	Name of Place.
Kennedy, John, 1, 2, 6 a	2	1,877	438	2,315	242	37	4	Dundee.
Newton, Geo. H.	—	393	123	516	69	7	—	Durham.
Hodder, C. D., 1, 2 : Morley, W. A., 1, 4, 5, 6 a	—	545	344	889	149	47	9	Edinburgh (Male).
Ashworth, Miss S. A., 1, 2.	1	950	218	1,168	197	42	1	„ (Female).
Birkmyer, James B., 1, 2, 6a, 6b.	1	1,039	209	1,248	315	39	3	Exeter.
Greenlees, Robert; Banner, Alex., 1, 6 a, 6b.	—	1,548	626	2,174	278	28	4	Glasgow.
Kemp, John, 1, 2, 6 a	—	315	142	457	57	23	2	Gloucester.
Yuill, Walter	—	550	112	662	80	13	1	Greenock.
No return.					36	—	—	Guildford.
Ryan, Charles, 1, 2	1	964	141	1,105	91	38	2	Halifax.
Carter, James, 1, 2, 3, 6 a	—	431	166	597	135	24	3	Hanley.
Havell, Charles Rich., 1	1	112	57	169	—	—	—	Henley-on-Thames.
Chandler, Edwin, 1, 2, 3, 6 a.	—	490	167	657	156	10	—	Hull.
Griffiths, W. T., 1, 6 a, 6 b	—	671	245	916	264	22	—	Ipswich.
Kennedy, Joseph, 1, 6 a, 6 b.	1	1,056	96	1,152	161	27	2	Kidderminster.
Gilbert, Herbert, 1, 6 a	1	972	203	1,175	200	13	—	Lancaster.
Smith, Walter, 1, 4, 5, 6 a; Stevenson, A., 1, 6 a.	4	6,922	508	7,430	977	82	4	Leedsand Huddersfield.
Brophy, N. A., 1, 6a, 6 b.	—	226	106	332	43	8	1	Limerick.
Taylor, Edward R., 1, 2, 3, 6a.	—	491	211	702	118	22	1	Lincoln.
Bishop, W. J.; Burkinshaw, S., 1, 2, 6a.	1	1,819	614	2,433	385	14	—	Liverpool, N.D.
Finnie, John, 1, 2, 6 a.	1	1,144	316	1,460	299	43	1	Liverpool, S.D.
Hosford, F. F., 1, 2	1	927	52	979	82	4	—	Llanelly.
Ford, James, 1, 2, 4, 6 a, and 6 b.	1	713	116	829	255	20	5	Macclesfield.
Muckley, W. J., 1, 2, 3, 6; Evans, J.; Rowe, John, 1, 6 a.	—	2,367	339	2,706	685	29	7	Manchester.
								Metropolitan Schools:—
Gann, L., 1; Wilson, H., 1; Belinaye, De la L., 1; Mateaux, C., 1.	—	—	104	104	28	35	6	Bloomsbury.
No return.					190	21	1	Finsbury.
Sparkes, Jno., 1, 2, 6 a, 6 b; Bale, Edwin, 1, 3, 4, 6 a.	3	4,767	409	5,176	426	30	4	Lambeth.
Casey, W. L., 1, 2, 3; Stopford, W. H., 1, 6a, 6b	1	1,288	234	1,522	347	22	1	St. Martin's.
Clack, T., 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 a	—	452	204	656	193	20	1	St. Thomas', Charterhouse.
Clarke, C. Macdonald, 1, 2; Pilsbury, Wilmot, 1, 2, 6 a, 6 b; Griffiths, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 b.	—	400	519	919	122	21	3	West London.
Burchett, E. Stanley, 1, 6 a, 6 b; Randall, John, 1, 2, 6 a.	—	1,428	136	1,564	225	10	2	Westminster.

Appendix C.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

List of Schools of Art—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Established.	Population in 1861.	Chairman.	Secretary.
Metropolitan Schools—*cont.*				
Spitalfields	1842		Vanner, John	Tyler, W. J.
Hampstead	1856		Lane, Rev. Charles	Basilico, A.
Rotherhithe	1854		Blick, Rev. E.	Blick, Rev. E.
* St. George's-in-the-East	1858		MacGill, Rev. G. H.	Duke, James
South Kensington	1854			Science and Art Department.
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1853	12,938	Broad, Rev. John Samuel.	Earl, Emanuel
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1844	109,291	Watson, Joseph	Leathart, James
Norwich	1846	75,000	Barwell, J.	Keith, F. T.
Nottingham	1843	74,531	Birkin, Richard	Richards, William
Paisley	1848	47,406	Murray, David	Hodge, William
Penzance	1853	9,414	Mayor, The	Rodd, Wm. H.
Perth.	1863	25,250	Barclay, Hugh, LL.D.	McNeill, John
Preston	1860	82,961	Newsham, Richard	Edmondson, Rob
Reading	1860	25,876	Taylor, John O.	Barber, Charles
Sheffield	1843	185,157	Fisher, William	Wightman, Ben
Shrewsbury	1863	22,163	Kennedy, Rev. B. H., D.D.	Pool, Robert
Southampton	1855	42,515	The Mayor	Critchlow, Robt
Stirling	1857	13,846	Murrie (Provost)	Baker, Leonard
Stoke-on-Trent (Potteries)	1847	13,727	Stamer, Rev. Sir Lovelace, Bart.	Keary, William
Stourbridge	1852	22,958	Lyttelton, The Right Hon. Lord.	King, W. H.
Stroud	1860	9,000	Hallewell, J. W.	Dickinson, S. S.
Taunton	1856	15,538	Mills, A., M.P.	Jones, Rev. W.
Trowbridge	1864	10,487	Clark, T.	Gregory, Arthur
Truro	1853	11,336	Barham, C., M.D.	Solomon, T.
Warminster	1861	6,500	Heytesbury, Right Hon. Lord.	Rule, Rev. John
Warrington	1853	26,431	Patten, Col. Wilson, M.P.	Brewtnall, E.
Waterford (with Branch at Portlaw).	1852	23,000	Hoare, The Very Rev. E., the Dean of Waterford.	Gibson, George
Wenlock			See Coalbrookdale.	
Wolverhampton	1854	60,858	Loveridge, Henry	Neve, John
Worcester	1851	31,123	Dudley, The Earl	Binns, R. W., and Rev. M.
Yarmouth, Great	1857	34,800	The Mayor	Harmer, H. R.
York	1842	40,377	Spencer, Rev. I.	Taylor, Edward Hornby, Rev.

* In connexion with the Training School at South Kensington.

List of Schools of Art—*continued.*

Masters, and the Certificates they have obtained.	No. of Local Scholars, 1864.	No. taught in Public and other Schools, 1864.	No. taught in Central Schools, 1864.	Total No. under Instruction, 1864.	No. of Successful Students, 1864.	Local Medals awarded, 1863-4.	National Medallions awarded, 1864.	Name of Place.
								Metropolitan—*cont.*
Mills, S. F., 1, 2, 6 a, 6 b; Boon, W. A., 1, 2, 4, 6 a; and Miss I. Sawkins, 1.	—	—	189	189	352	9	1	Spitalfields.
Masters in Training .	—				8	4	—	Hampstead.
Masters in Training .	—				51	2	—	Rotherhithe.
Masters in Training .	—	6,531	999*	7,530*	96	1	—	St. Geo.'s-in-East.
Burchett, R., and others	—				333	60	14	South Kensington.
Bacon, J. P., 1, 6 a .	1	417	47	464	105	11	—	Newcastle-under-Lyme.
Way, Wm. C., 1, 2, 6 a, 6 b	1	1,614	410	2,024	201	37	4	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Cochrane, Robt., 1, 2, 6 a	3	3,277	182	3,459	155	15	—	Norwich.
Fussell, Fredk. Ralph .	1	1,447	203	1,650	599	14	4	Nottingham.
Stewart, William .	1	1,160	141	1,301	122	21	3	Paisley.
Geoffroi, Henry M., 1 .	1	783	83	866	257	15	1	Penzance.
Duncan, W. S., 1, 6 a, 6 b	1	1,163	103	1,266	254	8	—	Perth.
Gilbert, Herbert, 1, 6 a .	2	2,018	210	2,228	210	26	—	Preston.
Havell, Chas. R., 1 . .	1	691	87	778	166	9	—	Reading.
Sounes, W. H., 1, 4, 5, 6 a	1	1,364	251	1,615	—	25	3	Sheffield.
Noyes, Henry James, 1	—	420	67	487	52	5	—	Shrewsbury.
Baker, W. J., 1 .	1	1,155	145	1,300	283	27	1	Southampton.
Baker, Leonard, 1 .	—	200	102	302	91	5	—	Stirling.
Green, H., and Bacon, J. P., 1, 6 a.	—	160	78	238	38	32	5	Stoke (Potteries).
Bowen, Wm. P. .	1	588	145	733	105	15	—	Stourbridge.
Kemp, John, 1, 2, 6 a .	—	375	102	477	75	27	1	Stroud.
Gunn, Archd., 1, 6 a, 6 b	1	1,211	117	1,328	119	37	2	Taunton.
Ryles, George, 1, 6 a .	—	156	44	200	—	—	—	Trowbridge.
Griffiths, Richd., 1, 6 a .	—	322	66	388	53	7	—	Truro.
Ryles, George, 1, 6 a .	1	397	39	436	—	4	—	Warminster.
Thompson, J. C., 1, 2 .	1	1,385	144	1,529	229	27	2	Warrington.
McCloy, Samuel, 1 .	1	460	150	610	85	22	5	Waterford.
		See Coalbrookdale.						Wenlock.
Sturtevant, C. T., 1, 2, 6 a	1	1,108	142	1,250	85	11	1	Wolverhampton.
Yeats, G. P., 1, 2, 3 .	1	1,033	257	1,290	—	35	—	Worcester.
Brophy, P. B., 1, 2, 6 a .	2	1,214	87	1,301	248	14	1	Yarmouth, Great.
Swallow, John C., 1, 2, 4, 6 a.	1	940	149	1,089	130	27	4	York.
Totals . .	69	94,083	16,553	110,638*	16,144	1,903†	159	

* Exclusive of 42 students in training.
† Exclusive of the 10 medals awarded to the Sunderland School of Art, which is now closed.

Appendix C. — Schools of Art. Results of Examination.

6. Table showing the Results of the Examination of the 1st and 2nd Grades only. Students in Public Schools are also examined in Slate Drawing, and all the Works of Students in Schools of Art are examined once in each Year.

Name of School.	No. of Persons taught.	No. of Exercises worked by Persons examined.	No. of Persons successful.	
			1st Grade.	2nd Grade.
Aberdeen	1,111	204	121	27
Andover	313	Not examined.		
Basingstoke	220	Not examined.		
Bath	2,263	414	225	29
Birkenhead	1,276	239	81	44
Birmingham, with branch at Spon Lane.	1,737	1,099	459	147
Bolton	738	Not examined.		
Boston	732	340	133	24
Bridgnorth	142	51	32	7
Bridgewater	48	30	—	11
Brighton	1,831	422	181	60
Bristol	2,998	439	175	72
Bromsgrove	251	50	17	6
Burnley	441	96	78	18
Burslem		In abeyance.		
Cambridge	1,068	266	148	43
Carlisle	380	148	68	29
Carmarthen, with branch at Swansea	1,329	410	161	58
Carnarvon, with branches at Bangor and Portmadoc.	1,176	245	67	30
Cirencester	1,199	243	134	31
Cheltenham	2,745	201	72	21
Chester and Crewe	2,667	828	416	53
Clonmel	136	73	17	9
Coalbrookdale and Wenlock, with branches at Madeley and Broseley.	1,164	158	111	11
Cork	354	117	34	17
Coventry	798	308	200	47
Darlington	755	128	59	24
Devizes	61	Not examined.		
Dublin	2,284	977	463	99
Devonport and Plymouth	698	382	189	44
Dudley	1,383	402	217	18
Dundee	2,315	424	193	49
Durham	516	106	47	22
Edinburgh (Male)	889	251	97	52
Edinburgh (Female)	1,168	351	142	55
Exeter	1,248	490	250	65
Glasgow	2,174	514	200	78
Gloucester	457	95	24	33
Greenock	662	174	69	11
Guildford	—	78	28	8
Halifax	1,105	138	61	30
Hanley	597	209	106	29
Henley-on-Thames	169	Not examined.		
Hull	657	188	131	25
Ipswich	916	518	217	47

NAME OF SCHOOL.	No. of Persons taught.	No. of Exercises worked by Persons examined.	No. of Persons successful.	
			1st Grade.	2nd Grade.
Kidderminster	1,152	263	133	28
Lancaster	1,175	324	170	30
Leeds and Huddersfield	7,430	1,499	782	195
Limerick	332	76	22	21
Lincoln	702	226	94	24
Liverpool, North District	2,433	760	304	81
Liverpool, South District	1,460	829	247	52
Llanelly	979	156	61	21
Macclesfield	829	433	222	33
Manchester	2,706	1,066	577	108
Metropolitan Schools :—				
Bloomsbury (Queen Street)	104	85	—	28
Finsbury	—	358	148	42
Lambeth	5,176	834	325	101
St. Martin's	1,522	751	307	40
St. Thomas, Charterhouse	656	323	160	33
West London	919	280	38	84
Westminster	1,564	377	195	30
Spitalfields	189	632	302	50
Hampstead	43	21	—	8
Rotherhithe	23	87	46	5
St. George's-in-the-East	41	163	91	5
South Kensington	7,423	715	236	97
Newcastle-under-Lyme	464	201	80	25
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	2,024	374	141	60
Norwich	3,459	317	129	26
Nottingham	1,650	691	531	68
Paisley	1,301	184	100	22
Penzance	866	394	216	41
Perth	1,266	313	233	21
Preston	2,228	534	162	48
Reading	778	288	136	30
Sheffield	1,615	Not examined.		
Shrewsbury	487	79	37	15
Southampton	1,300	386	227	56
Stirling	302	140	80	11
Stoke	238	75	26	12
Stourbridge	733	184	78	27
Stroud	477	151	51	24
Taunton	1,328	216	85	34
Trowbridge	200	Not examined.		
Truro	388	68	48	5
Warminster	436	Not examined.		
Warrington	1,529	366	195	34
Waterford, with branch at Portlaw	610	121	67	18
Wenlock (*see* Coalbrookdale)	—	—	—	
Wolverhampton	1,250	149	69	16
Worcester	1,290	Not examined.		
Yarmouth (Great)	1,301	344	231	17
York	1,089	202	99	31
Totals	110,638*	27,841	12,904	3,240

* This total does not include the 42 students in training at South Kensington.

Appendix C.

NUMBERS UNDER INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING.

7. TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS receiving INSTRUCTION in DRAWING through the Agency of the SCHOOLS OF ART in 1864, compared with that of previous Years.

—	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Public and other Schools	18,988	22,746	30,802	65,465	67,490	74,267	76,303	71,423	79,545	94,083
Provincial Schools of Art	8,274	10,204	10,238	10,784	13,787	11,121	11,569	11,521	12,497	12,733
Metropolitan District Schools (including those in connexion with the National Art Training School at South Kensington) . . .	610	602	778	1,147	1,309	1,530	1,791	2,342	2,522	2,794
Students in Training for Masters at South Kensington . . .	79	106	71	62	64	63	50	59	52	42
Schoolmasters and Pupil-teachers in the Provinces . . .	1,547	1,425	1,323	2,012	2,322	2,495	2,123	2,014	1,461	1,028
Totals	29,498	35,083	43,212	79,470	84,972	89,481	91,836	87,389	96,377	110,680

8. TABLE showing the AMOUNT of FEES paid during the Year ending the 31st December 1864, by the various Classes of Persons under Instruction in Drawing at the Metropolitan and Provincial Schools of Art.

Schools.	Fees paid.																	
	By Public Schools.			By Private Schools.			By Teachers and Pupil-teachers.			Schools of Art. By Morning Students.			Schools of Art. By Evening Students.			Totals.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aberdeen	38	0	0	150	0	0	4	8	4	18	6	6	67	10	0½	278	4	10½
Andover	10	0	0	.	.		7	15	0	10	5	0	14	1	0	42	1	0
Basingstoke	4	4	0	6	0	0	1	15	0	5	0	0	3	19	1½	20	18	1½
Bath	.	.		30	0	0	8	0	0	37	15	6	29	15	0	105	10	6
Birkenhead	10	0	0	.	.		1	10	0	104	1	9	69	9	6	185	1	3
Birmingham	85	0	0	.	.		11	7	0	198	6	6	456	11	6	751	5	0
Bolton	5	0	0	.	.		4	5	0	76	13	0	21	10	0	107	8	0
Boston	22	10	0	39	10	0	4	10	0	98	1	0	20	14	3	185	5	3
Bridgnorth	5	0	0	.	.		0	6	0	36	0	0	3	10	6	44	16	6
Bridgewater	.	.		.	.		.	.		54	11	6	11	16	0	66	7	6
Brighton	25	0	0	220	0	0	6	11	6	76	2	6	35	3	0	362	17	0
Bristol	17	10	0	148	0	0	1	8	10	165	18	6	47	15	2	380	12	6
Bromsgrove	5	0	0	.	.		0	3	9	46	2	6	12	2	5	63	8	8
Burnley	10	0	0	12	10	0	3	1	6	38	4	0	20	4	3	83	19	9
Burslem	No return.																	
Cambridge	57	15	0	101	19	0	.	.		182	18	0	37	1	6	379	13	6
Carlisle	5	0	0	80	0	0	.	.		16	2	0	30	17	6	131	19	6
Carmarthen	5	0	0	30	0	0	1	9	3	44	0	0	13	17	0	94	6	3
Carnarvon	68	0	0	67	10	0	21	5	0	.	.		28	7	0	185	2	0
Cheltenham	.	.		110	0	0	1	12	6	84	5	0	27	19	0	223	16	6
Chester	110	0	0	24	14	6	.	.		18	19	0	48	6	0	201	19	6
Cirencester	25	0	0	60	0	0	3	18	9	58	16	6	27	5	0	175	0	3
Clonmel	50	0	0	.	.		.	.		12	0	0	8	1	0	70	1	0
Coalbrookdale	35	0	0	13	0	0	2	10	6	16	16	0	18	3	6	85	10	0
Cork	37	7	6	.	.		0	10	0	109	5	0	51	7	6	198	10	0
Coventry	60	0	0	.	.		3	5	0	54	11	3	35	5	0	153	1	3
Darlington	.	.		75	0	0	2	0	0	49	9	6	53	10	0	179	19	6
Devizes	.	.		39	7	6	0	4	0	19	1	0	4	19	0	63	11	6
Devonport	12	0	0	.	.		5	10	6	57	0	6	45	13	0	120	4	0
Dublin	100	5	0	.	.		.	.		338	5	10	50	9	1	488	19	11
Dudley	10	0	0	.	.		.	.		36	9	0	21	6	6	67	15	6
Dundee	16	18	10	.	.		0	11	0	386	19	2	59	0	0	463	9	0
Durham	.	.		40	0	0	.	.		83	8	0	34	2	6	157	10	6
Edinburgh { Male	89	0	0	.	.		9	2	6	81	15	0	151	5	0	331	2	6
Edinburgh { Fem.	74	0	0	.	.		10	12	6	219	15	0	45	5	0	349	12	6
Exeter	72	10	0	.	.		2	2	6	156	3	6	75	4	6	306	0	6
Glasgow	30	10	0	140	0	0	4	12	6	223	6	6	219	7	6	617	16	6
Gloucester	.	.		15	0	0	0	10	0	91	8	6	38	15	6	145	14	0
Greenock	7	15	0	40	10	0	.	.		.	.		27	17	0	76	2	0
Guildford	No return.																	
Halifax	7	10	0	65	18	5	7	12	6	51	8	0	30	10	6	162	19	5
Hanley	15	0	0	.	.		0	6	0	9	0	0	85	10	0	109	16	0
Henley on Thames	5	0	0	.	.		0	10	6	53	8	6	4	3	6	63	2	6
Hull	15	0	0	.	.		1	12	0	72	0	0	60	2	6	148	14	6
Ipswich	23	8	6	50	0	0	2	12	0	88	1	5	72	16	0	236	17	11
Kidderminster	49	0	0	23	13	6	.	.		21	15	0	35	1	9	129	10	3
Lancaster	13	0	0	.	.		2	15	0	128	3	0	40	0	6	183	18	6
Leeds and Huddersfield	40	10	0	453	0	0	25	15	10	80	8	6	145	17	0	745	11	4
Limerick	35	0	0	28	0	0	15	0	0	68	13	6	41	15	6	188	9	0
Lincoln	12	10	0	38	7	6	3	17	6	68	12	0	61	1	5	184	8	5
Liverpool, N. Dis.	40	0	0	111	13	0	26	16	3	247	0	0	37	9	8	462	18	11
Liverpool, S. Dis.	190	0	0	.	.		.	.		118	4	10	114	11	5	422	16	3
Llanelly	10	0	0	3	2	6	0	18	6	16	13	6	15	11	9	46	6	3
Macclesfield	37	17	6	63	6	0	3	11	6	16	0	0	22	18	3	143	13	3
Manchester	110	15	0	42	12	0	18	12	0	397	16	9	130	13	0	700	8	9

Appendix C. TABLE showing the Amount of Fees paid during the Year, &c.—*cont.*

TABLE OF FEES.

School.	Fees paid.																	
	By Public Schools.			By Private Schools.			By Teachers and Pupil-Teachers.			Schools of Art. By Morning Students.			Schools of Art. By Evening Students.			Totals.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Metropolitan:—																		
Bloomsbury Queen-square	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	15	0	338	0	9	11	3	6	349	19	3
Lambeth .	20	0	0	10	0	0	4	10	0	78	12	0	168	11	0	281	13	0
St. Martin's .	54	7	0	.	.		2	9	0	.	.		120	3	0	176	19	0
St. Thomas, Charter-ho. .	32	4	9	30	0	0	1	15	0	25	11	3	83	0	0	172	11	0
West London (late St. Marylebone) .	.	.		.	.		.	.		15	2	0	242	8	3	257	10	3
Westminster .	45	0	0	77	0	0	.	.		.	.		73	6	0	195	6	0
Spitalfields .	.	.		.	.		.	.		.	.		92	19	0	92	19	0
* Hampstead . Rotherhithe . St. George's in the East . South Kensington .	.	.		.	.		5	0	0	1,580	3	0	390	17	0	1,976	0	0
Newcastle-under-Lyme . .	36	0	0	.	.		.	.		0	18	0	23	5	3	60	3	3
Newcastle-upon-Tyne . .	35	0	0	.	.		5	16	4½	75	18	0	112	12	6	229	6	10½
Norwich . .	12	10	0	.	.		2	12	6	47	3	6	45	0	0	107	6	0
Nottingham .	38	0	0	.	.		2	18	9	28	13	0	62	19	6	132	11	3
Paisley . .	36	10	0	.	.		.	.		20	0	0	54	9	6	110	19	6
Penzance . .	30	0	0	56	0	0	.	.		29	12	3	29	2	9	144	15	0
Perth . .	6	18	10	.	.		0	6	0	31	17	8	40	5	8	79	8	2
Preston . .	12	0	0	.	.		3	7	6	121	11	8	32	16	0	169	15	2
Reading . .	10	1	0	103	0	0	1	0	0	46	14	9	36	14	0	197	9	9
Sheffield . .	.	.		.	.		1	0	0	84	17	6	152	0	0	237	17	6
Shrewsbury .	15	0	0	.	.		2	0	0	25	13	0	39	4	0	81	17	0
Southampton .	10	0	0	186	14	4	3	10	0	84	4	6	24	13	0	309	1	10
Stirling . .	.	.		.	.		.	.		109	10	0	18	0	0	127	10	0
Stoke . .	5	0	0	.	.		0	15	6	2	10	0	46	10	6	54	16	0
Stourbridge .	30	0	0	15	0	0	0	9	0	34	10	4	76	17	2	156	16	6
Stroud . .	2	5	0	.	.		0	15	0	81	1	0	14	17	6	98	18	6
Taunton . .	8	10	0	96	2	6	.	.		131	14	6	31	6	0	267	13	0
Trowbridge .	5	0	0	.	.		1	17	0	46	10	0	7	16	0	61	3	0
Truro . .	.	.		27	0	0	10	0	0	1	15	0	7	1	0	45	16	0
Warminster .	.	.		19	10	0	0	13	0	38	16	0	10	10	0	69	9	0
Warrington .	27	10	0	195	10	0	11	18	0	116	2	0	37	10	0	388	10	0
Waterford .	45	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	0	64	4	0	23	4	3	157	8	3
Wenlock . .	See Coalbrookdale.																	
Wolverhampton .	.	.		.	.		0	7	0	40	13	0	42	0	3	83	0	3
Worcester .	55	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	9	37	18	0	44	19	3	148	8	0
Yarmouth .	5	0	0	20	0	0	1	3	0	45	15	3	12	7	0	84	5	3
York . .	5	0	0	.	.		1	16	0	52	19	0	52	15	0	112	10	0
Grand Totals For 1864 .	2,289	12	11	3,178	10	9	317	2	4½	8,181	18	5	5,126	2	11	19,093	7	4½
Grand Totals For 1863 .	2,625	2	11	3,039	9	0	404	2	11½	7,213	18	9½	5,143	3	9½	18,425	17	5½
Grand Totals For 1862 .	3,145	2	5	2,682	3	4	487	6	6	6,664	19	10	5,037	18	5	18,017	10	6
Grand Totals For 1861 .	3,650	12	4	2,419	15	4	503	5	8	6,396	4	5	4,933	3	6	17,908	1	3

* In connexion with the Training School.

Public schools are National and other schools for the poor, for the most part assisted by Parliamentary grants.

Private schools are private enterprise schools, not assisted by Parliamentary grants.

Morning students are those who are not prevented by their occupations from attending in the daytime, and are chiefly female students paying high fees.

Evening students are almost wholly artizans, who pay not more than 6*d.* a week for three lessons.

9. RETURN showing the GRANTS made by the SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT to SCHOOLS of ART, and MANAGERS of SCHOOLS for the POOR, in 1864, exclusive of the Cost of the Travelling Collection of Art Objects, Loans of Books, Pictures, &c.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Payments on Results, Certificates, &c. to the Master of the School of Art.			Payments to Managers of Schools for the Poor, on the Results of the Examination of the Pupil-teachers and Children.			Cost of Prizes.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aberdeen	86	9	9	5	12	0	55	10	7	147	12	4
Andover	31	16	6	5	1	0	25	13	3	62	10	9
Basingstoke	Included in Andover.						3	4	10	3	4	10
Bath	100	14	0	9	0	0	18	17	6	128	11	6
Birkenhead	87	19	0	2	6	0	76	14	11	166	19	11
Birmingham	244	7	0	27	16	0	114	11	2½	386	14	2½
Bolton	32	2	0	10	0	0	26	14	9½	68	16	9½
Boston	85	16	0	16	6	0	31	11	7	133	13	7
Bridgnorth	13	0	0	0	10	0	3	11	2	17	1	2
Bridgewater	15	10	0	2	0	0	1	19	1	19	9	1
Brighton	21	6	0	5	11	0	9	3	10	36	0	10
Bristol	104	12	1	14	4	0	29	5	8	148	1	9
Bromsgrove	2	17	0	1	14	0	6	8	4	10	19	4
Burnley	30	14	0	2	2	0	18	11	10	51	7	10
Burslem	In abeyance.											
Cambridge	70	17	6	10	7	0	42	6	2	123	10	8
Carlisle	30	0	0	-	-	-	17	17	9	47	17	9
Carmarthen and Swansea.	37	18	4	-	-	-	7	4	10	45	3	2
Carnarvon, with branches at Bangor and Portmadoc.	21	2	0	5	19	0	14	7	9	41	8	9
Cheltenham	57	16	8	5	19	0	30	3	2	93	18	10
Chester, with branches, Crew and Wrexham.	213	4	4	44	19	0	69	16	7	327	19	11
Cirencester	85	18	0	6	14	0	61	16	6	154	8	6
Clonmel	24	6	0	0	17	0	1	9	1	26	12	1
Coalbrookdale and Wenlock, with branches at Madeley and Broseley.	68	15	8	5	14	0	21	2	8	95	12	4
Cork	43	14	0	0	17	0	42	5	7	86	16	7
Coventry	28	2	1	-	-	-	79	7	5	107	9	6
Darlington	33	8	0	1	18	0	18	8	8	53	14	8
Devizes	Not yet examined.						2	2	2	2	2	2
Devonport & Plymouth	124	4	8	12	9	0	40	17	8	177	11	4
Dublin	44	2	0	-	-	-	67	0	10	111	2	10
Dudley	30	6	8	-	-	-	21	17	2	52	3	10

Appendix C.

GRANTS TO SCHOOLS OF ART.

Return of Grants, &c.—*continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Payments on Results, Certificates, &c. to the Master of the School of Art.			Payments to Managers of Schools for the Poor, on the Results of the Examination of the Pupil-teachers and Children.			Cost of Prizes.			TOTALS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dundee	126	2	3	27	9	0	66	0	4	219	11	7
Durham	18	8	0	5	8	0	8	10	5	32	6	5
Edinburgh (Male)	300	12	0	-	-	-	26	0	9	326	12	9
Edinburgh (Female)	102	6	6	7	2	0	37	8	0	146	16	6
Exeter	107	14	8	15	6	0	62	6	10	185	7	6
Glasgow	90	0	0	20	14	0	71	19	5	182	13	5
Gloucester	43	4	0	1	2	0	37	15	6	82	1	6
Greenock	5	0	0	-	-	-	10	12	10	15	12	10
Guildford	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	10	1	12	10
Halifax	60	13	8	2	18	0	40	2	8	103	14	4
Hanley	88	2	0	5	11	0	38	14	2	132	7	2
Henley-on-Thames	Not yet examined.											
Hull	58	10	6	6	10	0	17	9	2	82	9	8
Ipswich	47	13	0	16	12	0	25	12	1	89	17	1
Kidderminster	87	15	8	5	16	0	26	19	7	120	11	3
Lancaster	61	10	6	8	11	0	15	11	2	85	12	8
Leeds, with branches at Keighley and Holbeck.	326	8	4	42	8	0	105	4	11½	474	1	3½
Limerick	20	6	0	-	-	-	14	5	6	34	11	6
Lincoln	37	18	0	4	14	0	34	16	5	77	8	5
Liverpool, N. D.	50	4	0	7	19	0	26	14	7	84	17	7
Liverpool, S. D.	72	13	6	2	9	0	38	6	7	113	9	1
Llanelly	27	18	4	-	-	-	0	5	1	28	3	5
Macclesfield	86	19	3	14	12	0	52	7	11	153	19	2
Manchester	64	8	0	24	2	0	86	5	7½	174	15	7½
Metropolitan District Schools:—												
Bloomsbury	129	10	0	-	-	-	81	8	5	210	18	5
Finsbury	55	0	0	3	8	0	26	11	9½	84	19	9½
Lambeth	156	11	0	18	0	0	47	17	2	222	8	2
St. Martin's	91	6	10	5	3	0	91	2	3	187	12	1
St. Thomas Charterhouse.	59	0	0	8	0	0	36	9	1	103	9	1
West London	131	0	0	-	-	-	45	5	3	176	5	3
Westminster	24	11	0	6	11	0	43	4	4	74	6	4
Spitalfields	36	10	0	-	-	-	44	5	5	80	15	5
In connexion with Training School:—												
Hampstead	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	2	5	7
Rotherhithe	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	5	3	11	5

Return of Grants, &c.—*continued.*

Name of School.	Payments on Results, Certificates, &c. to the Master of the School of Art.			Payments to Managers of Schools for the Poor, on the Results of the Examination of the Pupil-teachers and Children.			Cost of Prizes.			Totals.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. George's in the East.	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	8	4	9	8
South Kensington -	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	9	11	56	9	11
Newcastle-under-Lyme	26	0	0	-	-	-	14	12	10	40	12	10
Newcastle on-Tyne -	110	3	4	7	18	0	33	9	6	151	10	10
Norwich - - -	61	0	0	5	2	0	21	0	10	87	2	10
Nottingham - -	121	16	7	40	13	0	91	14	11	254	4	6
Paisley - - -	80	10	10	7	15	0	35	11	2½	123	17	0½
Penzance - - -	63	12	0	16	9	0	16	15	1	96	16	1
Perth - - -	38	18	0	6	9	0	23	8	5	68	15	5
Preston - - -	95	4	9	8	2	0	25	17	11	129	4	8
Reading - - -	58	5	0	7	3	0	25	13	3	91	3	3
Sheffield - - -	118	6	0	1	0	0	70	5	8½	189	11	8½
Shrewsbury - -	36	12	0	2	8	0	8	1	5	47	1	5
Southampton - -	47	7	7	7	18	0	30	7	10½	85	13	5½
Stirling - - -	29	2	0	2	6	0	8	9	10	39	17	10
Stoke - - -	77	14	0	1	7	0	90	7	0	169	8	0
Stourbridge - -	58	3	0	4	19	0	31	7	1	94	9	1
Stroud - - -	46	6	0	2	19	0	18	10	9	67	15	9
Taunton - - -	65	14	8	4	4	0	29	10	3	99	8	11
Trowbridge - -	Not yet examined.											
Truro - - -	1	0	0	-	-	-	5	1	7	6	1	7
Warminster - -	Included in Andover.											
Warrington - -	76	8	4	12	13	0	51	7	5	140	8	9
Waterford, with branch at Portlaw.	47	4	0	3	7	0	29	18	7	80	9	7
Wenlock - - -	See Coalbrookdale.											
Wolverhampton -	53	12	4	1	17	0	1	13	8	57	3	0
Worcester - -	36	10	0	-	-	-	18	4	8	54	14	8
Yarmouth (Great) -	79	12	1	18	19	0	43	6	5	141	17	6
York - - -	60	19	0	7	18	0	19	13	1	88	10	1
*Schools not in connexion with Schools to Art.	59	16	0	111	0	0	62	3	8	232	19	8
Grand Totals -	5,888	13	9	740	8	0	3,094	18	3	9,724	0	0

* Details will be found in full at page 139.

Appendix C.

REPORT OF EXAMINERS ON COMPETITION FOR NATIONAL MEDALLIONS.

10. REPORT of the EXAMINERS on the WORKS sent from the SCHOOLS of ART in COMPETITION for NATIONAL MEDALLIONS.—May 1864.

OUR duties on this occasion have been increased by the large number of works sent up for examination, a result consequent on the operation of the new Minutes of the Department; the competition for National Medallions including works executed in many schools during a period of more than 12 months. In order to compare the successful results in the various schools under such circumstances, it is necessary to bear in mind that the awards do not represent the results of an equal period in all the schools, some having sent a year's work in competition, some nearly two.

This is also the reason for the large increase, as compared with last year, of our awards of National Medallions; since from the above cause, as well as from a slight increase of competitors in some schools, there have been 1,095 works offered in competition, the number last year having been 579.

On the whole the works submitted for our inspection are satisfactory, and give evidence of continued progress. We have not to complain of the mechanically minute execution of shading in chalk, as on former occasions, but we still think there is sometimes a tendency on the part of the masters to encourage, or on that of the students to aim at, mere quantity and labour, rather than excellence. We would refer to the stage of "Foliage in outline from Nature" as an illustration.

In some instances a single plant of great intricacy of parts is chosen as the subject for competition, and a needless amount of labour is expended to repeat similar details over a large surface, whereas a single branch, satisfactorily executed, would have sufficed.

We regret that in the class of "Historic Ornament," many otherwise very meritorious works show no reference to the source from which the examples are derived, while a large number of others are simply taken from Owen Jones' useful work, "The Grammar of Ornament." The object of this stage of instruction is to induce the students, as far as possible, to acquire a knowledge of existing ornament of all styles, to compare one style with another, and by diligent search to find out new examples from any source available. The constant reference to the same source of information, and the mere re-production of those already collected in the above work, hardly carries out the views of the Department, which, while it liberally offers the schools the use of examples from the Museum, and an extensive choice of books on Art on loan, may not unjustly be disappointed that so little advantage is taken of either. We would therefore recommend that in future medallions should not be awarded in this stage, unless to each example of ornament, on the sheet of contrasts, the source from which such example is derived is distinctly indicated. The Examiners will also on future occasions prefer for awards the works of competitors, who, in attending to other requisites, have chosen their illustrations from a variety of reliable sources.

"The studies of flowers and foliage in colour" continue, by their delicacy of execution and good quality of imitation, to reflect credit upon the schools; but there are still short-comings in the arrangement of such studies into groups as compositions of colour. In this stage an endeavour should be made to combine effective chiaroscuro and harmonious contrasts of colour with the habit of careful imitation acquired in previous stages.

It is satisfactory to us to observe, among the "Paintings of Flowers "from Nature," some rapidly executed works, showing that the careful

methods of study inculcated by the Department lead the advanced student to a power of rapid imitative execution; and it may be suggested that, in one or two other of the advanced stages, students might be encouraged to compete in works executed in a limited time.

We beg to append a list of our awards on this occasion.

(Signed) C. L. EASTLAKE.
DANIEL MACLISE.
RICHARD REDGRAVE.
H. A. BOWLER.

Table I.

Alphabetical List of Students rewarded at the National Competition, 1864.

Names of Students.	School.	Stages rewarded.	Subject.
Abbott, William	Manchester	14 a. 23 c.	Flower painting and design.
Alletson, Mary	Waterford	14 a.	Flower painting.
Amor, Ellen	Lambeth	22 a.	Analysis of flowers.
Armstrong, Emily	South Kensington	14 a.	Flower painting.
Arkwright, Emily	Accrington (Branch of Burnley School of Art).	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
Baker, Anne	Cork	15 a.	A group in colour.
Baker, Miss	Bristol	10 a.	Flowers in outline from nature.
Ball, Percival	Lambeth	19 d.	A model from life.
Barrett, John S.	Macclesfield	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Beattie, Alexander C.	Edinburgh	9 a.	Anatomical studies.
*Beecham, Mary K.	Cirencester	23 c. and 22 d.	Elementary and applied designs.
*Beesley, James	Birmingham	23 c.	Applied design.
Bellamy, Arthur P.	Lincoln	22 c.	Elementary design.
Bentley, Kate	Birkenhead	23 c.	Applied design.
Bentley, Albert	Birkenhead	22 d.	Studies of ornament.
Bickerdike, Alfred	Chester	22 d.	Studies of ornament.
Bidgood, William	Taunton	10 a.	Outline of flowers.
Bigley, Thomas M.	Limerick	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Black, Francis M.	Dundee	12 a.	Ornament in monochrome.
Blacker, George O.	Manchester	23 c.	Applied design.
Botheras, Richard	Macclesfield	22 a.	Studies of ornament.
Bridgman, Alfred	Lambeth	23 b.	Architectural design.
*Brown, Jemima	Cirencester	23 c.	Applied design.
*Butterfield, Millward	South Kensington	23 a.	Architectural drawing.
Byrne, Edmond R.	Dublin	9 a.	Anatomical studies.
Cadman, Alfred	South Kensington	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
Carlill, George	York	18 b.	Ornament modelled.
Champion, Edward	South Kensington	19 b.	The figure modelled
Colenso, William	Penzance	10 a.	Outlines of flowers.
Connan, William	Aberdeen	22 b.	Elementary design.
Coster, Annie	Queen Square	22 b.	Elementary design.
Cund, James	Birmingham	23 d.	Applied design.
*David, Mary R.	South Kensington	9 a.	Anatomical studies
Davidson, Alexander	Glasgow	22 c.	Elementary design.
Davies, Alfred	Birmingham	23 a.	Mechanical drawing.
Davis, George	Birmingham	22 b. & c.	Elementary design.
Eadie, William	Paisley	5 b.	Shading from the round.
*Edmonds, Robert	Paisley	10 a.	Outlines from flowers.
Elam, Katherine	Queen Square	10 a.	Outlines from flowers.
*Emery, Thomas	Stoke	12 a.	Ornament in monochrome.
*Ewan, Robert.	Aberdeen	12 a.	Ornament in monochrome.
Fellows, Gertrude E.	Yarmouth	22 d.	Studies of ornament.
**Fildes, Samuel L.	Warrington	15 a.	A group in colour.
Field, John	Spitalfields	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
Fletcher, Agnes D.	Stoke	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
Fowler, James	Liverpool (S. District)	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
Fowler, Thomas	Coalbrookdale	23 c.	Applied design.
Fox, William	Halifax	12 a.	Ornament in monochrome.
Francis, Fanny M.	Gloucester	10 a.	Outlines of flowers.

* Has already been successful at one national competition.
** Has been twice before successful at the national competition.

Appendix C.

STUDENTS REWARDED AT NATIONAL COMPETITION.

List of Students rewarded—*continued.*

Names of Students.	School.	Stages rewarded.	Subject.
Gandy, Robert W.	South Kensington	23 c.	Applied design.
Gaven, J.	Birkenhead	19 b.	The figure modelled.
*Gibb, Robert	Edinburgh	9 a.	Anatomical studies.
Gibbons, Owen	Cirencester	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Gill, John	Leeds (Keighly)	23 a.	Mechanical drawing.
Graham, Daniel	Greenock	10 a.	Outlines of flowers.
Greenaway, Catherine	Finsbury	22 c.	Elementary ornament.
Gregory, Charles	Wolverhampton	6 b. & 23 c.	The figure after Mulready and an applied design.
Gribble, Herbert K.	Plymouth	22 b.	Architectural design.
Griffiths, James	Lambeth	19 b.	The figure modelled.
Hall, Charles Edward	Leeds (Keighly)	23 a.	Mechanical drawing.
Halliwell, Charlotte M.	South Kensington	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Hancock, John	Newcastle-on-Tyne	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Harbottle, Edward H.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	23 b.	Architectural design.
**Harris, Joseph	Nottingham	23 c.	Applied design.
*Harris, Ellen L.	Waterford	15 a.	A group in colour.
Hayes, Rebecca M.	Coalbrookdale	10 a.	Outlines of flowers.
Hayman, Ellen	Exeter	14 a.	Flower painting.
Henshaw, Thomas	Macclesfield	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
Hill, Margaret	Cork	22 a.	Analysis of flowers.
*Hood, Henry	Nottingham	22 b.	Elementary design.
Holdsworth, George	Halifax	23 c.	Applied design.
Huckvale, Elizabeth	Leeds	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
*Hull, Clementina	South Kensington	16	The figure in monochrome.
**Humphreys, Jane K.	South Kensington	8 b. 2.	The figure from the antique.
Hunter, Charles V.	South Kensington	23 b.	Architectural design.
Hutton, David C.	Dundee	3 b. & 10 a.	Outlines of ornament and of flowers.
Ives, G. H.	Marylebone	19 b.	The figure modelled.
Jarvis, William—	Sheffield	3 b. & 23 c.	Ornament in outline and applied design.
Jago, Thomas E.	Westminster	23 b.	Architectural design.
*Jockel, Charles A.	Edinburgh	22 b.	Elementary design.
Julyan, Mary	Queen Square	14 a.	Flower painting.
Kay, William A.	Birmingham	6 b.	The figure after Mulready.
King, Richard	Southampton	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Leitch, Andrew	Glasgow	23 d.	Applied design.
Lockwood, Alfred	Chester	23 b.	Architectural design.
*Lunn, Richard	Sheffield	23 d.	Applied design.
Luthman, Miranda	St. Thomas', Charterhouse.	12 a.	Ornament in monochrome.
Lyell, Charles	Dundee	23 a.	Mechanical drawing.
Manly, Alice	Queen Square	10 b.	Shaded flowers.
Medder, Ruth	Birkenhead	23 c.	Applied design.
Measom, Amy	St. Martin's	16	The figure in monochrome.
Melville, David	Dundee	23 a.	Mechanical drawing.
McGregor, Sarah	Queen Square	15 a. & 23 c.	A group in colour and applied design.
McGlashan, Stewart	Edinburgh	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
*McKay, William D	Edinburgh	16	The figure in monochrome.
McKinlay, Robert	Paisley	23 c.	Applied design.
*Montford, H.	Marylebone	19 d.	Model from life.
Moore, George	Manchester	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
More, Sarah J. C.	Manchester	14 a.	Flower painting.
Morris, William B.	Manchester	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Murdoch, G. S.	Marylebone	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
Murray, Charles O.	Edinburgh	5 b.	Shading from the round.
**Notley, Robert P.	South Kensington	10 a.	Outlines of flowers.
Orr, John F.	Glasgow	23 c.	Applied design.
*Palmer, Thomas	Carlisle	5 b.	Shading from the round.
**Parr, Joseph	Stoke	22 d.	Studies of ornament.
Paton, David	Kidderminster	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
*Payne, Alexander	York	22 d.	Studies of ornament.
Pedlingham, William	Birmingham	19 b.	The figure modelled.
*Perks, Benjamin	Kidderminster	23 c.	Applied design.
Pilkington, Francis	Manchester	16	The figure in monochrome.
Pinn, John M.	Exeter	23 d.	Applied design.
Porcasi, Achille	Stoke	5 b.	Shading from the round.

* Has already been successful at one national competition.
** Has been twice before successful at the national competition.

List of Students rewarded—*continued.*

Names of Students.	School.	Stages rewarded.	Subject.
Rawlinson, William.	Macclesfield	22 d.	Studies of ornament.
Rackstraw, G. T.	Sheffield	23 d.	Applied design.
Ricketts, Frank, J.	Gloucester	23 a.	Mechanical drawing.
Ricks, James	Taunton	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
**Robson, George	South Kensington	23 b.	Architectural design.
Ryder, Emily S.	Dublin	16	The figure in monochrome.
Santon, William	York	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
Sellars, James	Glasgow	8 a.	The figure in outline.
Scott, James C.	Birmingham	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Slack, Sarah	Hanley	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
**Slocombe, Frederick A.	South Kensington	14 a. and 23 c.	Flower painting and applied design.
Smith, Sophia	Cheltenham	10 b.	Shaded flowers.
*Smith, Elizabeth	Waterford	23 c.	Applied design.
Sparkes, Henry	Manchester	15 a.	A group in colour.
Stalker, George F.	Edinburgh	12 a.	Ornament in monochrome.
Stanton, Emily R.	Stroud	15 a. and 23 c.	A group in colour and applied design.
Stanway, Thomas	Stoke	10 a.	Outlines of flowers.
Steane, Isaac	Coventry	23 b.	Architectural design.
Stevenson, David W.	Edinburgh	19 b.	The figure modelled.
*Stewart, Alexander	Edinburgh	8 b. 2, 23 d., 16.	The figure from the antique and in monochrome and applied design.
Strike, Harriett	Waterford	10 b.	Outlines of flowers.
Taylor, Margaret P.	Edinburgh	14 a.	Flower painting.
*Taylor, Abram S.	Macclesfield	8 b. 2.	The figure from the antique.
Tills, Charlotte	Queen Square	23 c.	Applied design.
Traice, Ruth	Bolton	14 a.	Flower painting.
Trout, Fanny	Dublin	22 d.	Studies of ornament.
Turner, Edwin	Nottingham	23 a.	Mechanical drawing.
Turner, John	Cambridge	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
Tyler, Michael A.	Birmingham	23 d.	Applied design.
Van Waeyenberch, Alfred.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	23 a.	Mechanical drawing.
Villiers, Theresa Maria	South Kensington	15 a.	A group in colour.
Wain, Francis Samuel	Coventry	23 c.	Applied design.
Walker, Francis	Dublin	5 b. and 8 b. 2.	Shading from the round and the figure.
Webber, William	Exeter	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
Whitchurch, Thomas	Nottingham	15 a.	A group in colour.
Whitley, Sarah Eliz.	Leeds	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
Wightman, A.	Westminster	18 b.	Ornament modelled.
Willmot, Elizabeth	Birmingham	22 a	Analysis of flowers.
Winter, John M.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	29 a.	Anatomical studies.
Woods, Henry	Warrington	23 c. and 23 c.	Applied designs.
Wood, Frederick	Bolton	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
**Woodward, John G.	Coventry	10 b. and 12 a.	Outlines of flowers and ornament in monochrome.
Wright, W.	Hanley	19 b.	The figure modelled.
**Wright, Albert	Hanley	10 b.	Still life shaded.
Whitfield, Robert S.	York	10 a.	Outlines of flowers.

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Allnut, Edward	Charterhouse	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Beattie, Alexander C.	Edinburgh	6 b. and 12 a.	The figure after Mulready and ornament in monochrome.
Benson, Mary L.	Dublin	22 d.	Studies of ornament.
Berrie, Charlotte	Dundee	10 a.	Outlines of flowers.
Blair, Isa R.	Edinburgh	14 a., 23 c.	Flower painting and applied design.
Bodle, T.	South Kensington	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
Bradbury, Alfred A.	Leeds	10 b., 22 d.	Shaded flowers and elementary design.
Brown, Elizabeth	Cirencester	22 a.	Analysis of flowers.
Brown, Jemima	Cirencester	23 c.	Applied design.
Brown, Joseph	Birmingham	23 c.	Applied design.
Brown, T. B.	Worcester	18 b.	Ornament modelled.
Campbell, Charles	Lambeth	23 c.	Applied design.
Castleton, Stanley	Sheffield	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
Chalice, Annie J.	South Kensington	8 b. 2.	Figure from the antique.

* Has already been successful at one national competition.
** Has been twice before successful at the national competition.

Appendix C.

STUDENTS REWARDED AT NATIONAL COMPETITION.

List of Students rewarded—*continued.*

Names of Students.	School.	Stages rewarded.	Subject.
Clarke, C. P.	South Kensington	23 a.	Architectural drawing.
Colville, George	Waterford	10 b.	Shaded flowers.
Cunningham, Mary E.	Exeter	12 a.	Ornament in monochrome.
Davies, Frederick H.	Stroud	23 a.	Mechanical drawing.
Davidson, Alexander	Glasgow	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
Dean, Christina	Edinburgh	22 b.	Elementary design.
Dickinson, H. D.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	23 c.	Applied design.
Dingwall, John	Glasgow	23 c.	Applied design.
Dobson, William D.	Edinburgh	22 d.	Studies of ornament.
Eadsforth, Robert G.	Manchester	22 c.	Elementary design.
Edelsten, Elizabeth M.	Warrington	23 c.	Applied design.
Evans, Joseph B.	Stoke	23 c.	Applied design.
Fletcher, Agnes D.	Stoke	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
French, William	Ipswich	10 a.	Outlines of flowers.
Gammage, Emma	Liverpool, S.D.	14 a.	Flower painting.
Gibb, Robert	Edinburgh	8 b. 2.	The figure from the antique.
Gibbons, Albert	Cirencester	12 a. and 22 c.	Ornament in monochrome and elementary design.
Grayson, William	Leeds	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
Gilbert, Charles	Leeds	22 d.	Studies of ornament.
Green, John L.	Coventry	23 c.	Applied design.
Greenaway, Catherine	Finsbury	22 a.	Analysis of flowers.
Hardgrave, Charles	York	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
Hitch, Mary E.	Cambridge	22 b.	Elementary design.
Hodges, Charles M.	Bristol	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Julyan, Mary	Female School	23 c.	Applied design.
Leason, Robert	Stoke	23 d.	Applied design.
Lees, George	Kidderminster	23 c.	Applied design.
Lewis, John	Gloucester	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Lynch, James	Dublin	22 d.	Studies of ornament.
Lopez, Julia	Wolverhampton	6 b.	The figure from Mulready.
McEwan, Thomas	Glasgow	23 c.	Applied design.
Nicoll, Mary A. G.	Finsbury	22 b.	Elementary design.
Nicholson, J. R.	South Kensington	8 b. 2.	The figure from the antique.
Palme, Thomas	Carlisle	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
Parker, Edward J.	Carlisle	15 a.	A group in colour.
Paterson, George M.	Edinburgh	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Pitt, Maria	Cirencester	23 c.	Applied design.
Rennison, John	Paisley	23 d.	Applied design.
Riseley, Robert	Macclesfield	23 c.	Applied design.
Rose, James	Leeds	3 b.	Outline of ornament.
Rough, Charles	Aberdeen	23 c.	Applied design.
Schütz, Elizabeth A.	South Kensington	10 a.	Outline of flowers.
Selby, Margaret A.	Leeds	22 d.	Studies of ornament.
Sellars, James	Glasgow	23 c.	Applied design.
Sheppard, Emily	Lambeth	9 a.	Anatomical studies.
Snowdon, William	Leeds	23 a.	Mechanical drawing.
Stanton, Rose E.	Stroud	15 a.	Mechanical drawing.
Thompson, Elizabeth	Boston	14 a.	Flower painting.
Tranter, William	Cirencester	23 c.	Applied design.
Tucker, William	Taunton	15 a.	A group in colour.
Turner, Edwin	Stoke	18 b.	Ornament modelled.
Turner, George	Halifax	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Turner, John	Sheffield	23 d.	Applied design.
Tweltridge, John H.	Nottingham	22 b.	Elementary design.
Vaux, Fanny M.	Macclesfield	22 a.	Analysis of flowers.
Walker, Wilhelmina	South Kensington	19 d.	Model from life.
Walker, Anne R.	Worcester	14 a.	Flower painting.
Westbrook, Elizabeth	South Kensington	17	Painting from life.
Westlake, Philip	Lambeth	22 d.	Studies of ornament.
White, Sarah	Waterford	22 a.	Analysis of flowers.
Whitwham, H. C.	Taunton	22 b. and c.	Elementary design.
Williams, Sarah	Finsbury	22 c.	Elementary design.
Wilcox, Reuben Thos.	Coalbrookdale	23 c.	Applied design.
Willshaw, John	Newcastle-under-Lyme	16	The figure in monochrome.
Woodward, John G.	Coventry	3 b.	Shaded flowers.
Wyatt, Jane	Waterford	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Wetten, W.	Marylebone	23 c.	Applied design.

Table II.

Table showing the Number of Local Medals and National Medallions awarded to each School of Art.

Name of Schools.	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.	
	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.
erdeen	5	1	10	3	9	1	17	2	12	2	16	1	14	1	31	2
dover	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	—	10	—	14	—	13	—	12	—
singstoke	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	*See* Andover.				2	—
th	4	1	6	1	16	—	19	1	14	—	17	—	21	—	31	—
lfast	4	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
rkenhead	4	—	7	1	4	—	5	—	9	—	14	—	25	1	37	4
rmingham Spon Lane Br.	24	3	22	5	28	3	34	1	{30 8	5	29 6	5	30 3	2	39 1	9 —
lton	—	—	4	1	11	—	14	1	15	2	18	—	17	1	13	2
ston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	7	—	11	—
idgenorth	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	5	—	6	—
idgewater	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	19	—	14	—
ighton	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	13	—	11	—	6	—	8	—
istol	4	1	7	—	18	1	18	—	14	1	13	—	20	—	30	1
omsgrove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	9	—	7	—
rnley	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	5	—	4	—	3	1
rslem	13	4	16	4	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
mbridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	10	1	12	1	10	—	20	1
rlisle	4	—	—	—	11	—	13	1	14	—	14	2	18	—	25	1
rmarthen and Swansea.	—	—	4	—	6	—	3	—	2	—	3	—	7	—	10	—
rnarvon and Portnadoc.	3	—	9	1	9	—	15	—	6	—	7	1	7 1	—	18	—
eltenham	10	1	12	1	8	1	15	—	18	—	16	—	18	—	28	1
ester	3	—	4	—	8	—	6	—	9	1	19	—	16	—	18	2
encester	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	1	23	1	53	3*
nmel	2	—	2	—	2	—	5	—	8	—	7	—	3	—	3	—
lbrookdale	—	—	9	1	12	—	7	—	1	—	4	—	8	—	14	2
rk	14	3	21	1	15	1	22	2	20	—	20	1	28	2	31	2
ventry	18	3	13	2	14	1	22	2	16	2	24	3	30	4	45	3*
rlington	—	—	—	—	13	—	17	3	17	1	15	1	17	—	16	—
vonport	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	1	12	—	8	—	21	—
blin—																
School of Art	14	2	26	1	20	1	28	2	25	1	17	2	19	2	34	4†
Lace School	15	2	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
dley	5	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	10	1	5	—	10	—
ndee	8	—	20	1	13	1	23	—	17	2	23	2	21	1	37	4†
rham	8	1	3	—	7	—	5	—	11	—	10	—	10	1	7	—
inburgh, Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	7	—	27	10	47	9 1 ‡
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	12	1	18	—	18	—	42	
eter	8	2	11	1	12	1	14	2	12	1	14	—	17	—	39	3
asgow	25	5	20	3	19	1	23	3	22	1	23	2	22	1	28	4
oucester	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	10	—	13	—	23	2
eenock	—	—	2	—	6	1	7	1	12	1	7	1	7	—	13	1
ildford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
lifax	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	1	17	—	14	—	38	2
nley	7	4	21	8	25	7	21	7	21	5	18	4	28	5	24	3
reford	7	—	6	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
ll	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	10	—
swich	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	10	—	14	—	12	1	22	—
dderminster	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	27	2
ncaster	—	—	2	—	6	—	5	—	8	—	8	—	11	—	13	—
eds	3	—	1	—	5	—	11	—	20	—	25	1	26	1	82	4
nerick	7	1	10	1	10	1	8	—	11	1	8	2	10	1	8	1
verpool, N. Dist.	3	—	5	—	9	—	7	—	6	—	8	—	7	—	14	—
verpool, S. Dist.	10	1	21	—	28	2	23	1	13	3	18	2	21	2	43	1
anelly	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	4	—
ncoln	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	1
ccclesfield	9	1	3	1	6	3	6	3	7	3	10	3	12	1	29	5
nchester	30	5	26	2	29	3	29	3	30	—	26	3	24	3	29	7

* 4 Awards. † 5 Awards. ‡ 12 Awards.

Number of Local Medals and National Medallions awarded to each School of Art—*continued.*

Name of School.	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		18
	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.
Metropolitan District Schools—															
Female, Queen's Square.	16	10	19	3	22	3	26	2	31	5	29	4	30	2	35
St. Martin's	7	1	15	1	25	2	22	1	16	—	25	1	24	3	22
St. Thomas', Charterhouse.	2	1	2	—	8	3	6	1	5	—	5	2	17	2	20
Lambeth	—	—	2	—	1	1	12	—	25	1	28	1	20	—	30
Finsbury	10	2	7	1	3	—	16	2	20	—	20	—	11	—	21
Marylebone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	21
Westminster	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	10
District Schools in connexion with the Training School:—															
Hampstead	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	4
Rotherhithe	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	2	—	2	—	2	—	2
St. George's in the East.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
South Kensington—															
Female	11	2	10	—	16	—	20	3	31	6	30	6	30	5	30
Male	14	5	10	2	17	5	23	5	30	8	30	9	30	7	30
Spitalfields	9	1	2	—	8	—	8	2	9	1	14	1	9	—	9
Newcastle-under-Lyme.	6	2	8	—	10	2	8	—	6	1	11	2	7	—	11
Newcastle-on-Tyne	13	2	13	1	11	1	14	2	14	1	20	4	21	1	37
Norwich	1	1	16	—	12	—	4	—	21	—	22	1	30	1	15
Nottingham	9	2	17	2	23	2	12	1	17	4	26	2	19	1	14
Paisley	15	1	6	2	6	2	10	5	12	1	7	2	9	1	21
Penzance	10	—	7	—	5	—	3	—	11	—	8	1	10	—	15
Preston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	18	—	26
Petersfield	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth	2	1	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Perth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Reading	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	—	7	—	9
Shrewsbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Sheffield	28	5	28	7	26	6	29	7	21	2	21	1	16	2	25
Southampton	3	—	5	1	10	1	15	—	7	1	10	—	9	—	27
Stirling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	3	—	5
Stoke-upon-Trent	22	7	22	4	26	4	16	3	26	6	21	4	23	4	32
Stourbridge	3	1	7	—	10	—	7	—	7	—	9	—	10	—	15
Stroud	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	13	—	27
Sunderland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	12	—	10
Taunton	—	—	10	3	24	1	21	1	19	1	22	1	23	—	37
Tavistock	5	—	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truro	5	—	7	—	2	—	1	—	4	—	6	—	5	—	7
Warminster	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Warrington	23	2	26	2	25	2	21	2	23	2	30	5	29	3	27
Waterford	7	2	9	2	10	1	14	—	17	4	13	—	15	1	22
Wenlock	*See* Coalbrookdale.								3	—	4	1	—	—	—
Wolverhampton	7	—	12	—	—	—	17	—	8	1	9	1	—	—	11
Worcester	25	3	23	1	22	1	19	1	20	1	20	2	27	1	35
Yarmouth (Great)	—	—	5	—	13	1	11	—	16	1	14	—	14	1	14
York	2	—	2	1	12	—	9	1	10	—	11	—	21	3	27
No. of Medals awarded.	536	92	651	75	758	67	861	76	969	85	1132	90	1257	83	1913
No. of awards	—	103	—	81	—	72	—	80	—	91	—	94	—	88	—

* 7 Awards. † 15 Awards. ‡ 4 Awards. § 2 Awards. ‖ 3 Awards.

Table III.

Table showing the Distribution of the Awards among the various Stages of Instruction at the National Competition, 1864.

Stages.	No. of National Medallions awarded.
1. Linear drawing by aid of instruments:	
a. Linear Geometry	
b. Mechanical and machine drawing, and details of architecture from copies.	
c. Linear Perspective	
2. Free-hand outline drawing of rigid forms, from examples or copies:	
a. Objects	
b. Ornament	
3. Free-hand outline drawing from the "round:"	
a. Models and objects	
b. Ornament	10
4. Shading from flat examples or copies:	
a. Models and objects	
b. Ornament	10
5. Shading from the round or solid forms:	
a. Models and objects	
b. Ornament	13
c. Time sketching and sketching from memory	
6. Drawing the human figure and animal forms, from copies:	
a. In outline	
b. Shaded	2
7. Drawing flowers, foliage, and objects of natural history, from flat examples or copies:	
a. In outline	
b. Shaded	
8. Drawing the human figure or animal forms from the round, or nature:	
a. In outline from casts	1
*b*1. Elementary shaded	
*b*2. Shaded	4
c. Studies of the human figure from nude model.	
d, „ „ draped	
e. Time sketching and sketching from memory.	
9. Anatomical studies:	
a. Of the human figure	5
b. Of animal forms	
c. Of either, modelled	
10. Drawing flowers, foliage, landscape details, and objects of natural history from nature:	
a. In outline	12
b. Shaded	5
Carried forward	62

Stages.	No. of National Medallions awarded.
Brought forward	62
11. Painting ornament from the flat or copies:	
a. In monochrome, either in water colour, tempera, or oil.	
b. In colours „ „	
12. Painting ornament from the cast, &c.:	
a. In monochrome, either in water colour, oil, or tempera.	7
13. Painting (general) from flat examples or copies, flowers, still life, &c.:	
a. Flowers or natural objects, in water colour, in oil, or in tempera.	
b. Landscapes	
14. Painting (general) direct from nature:	
a. Flowers or still life, in water colour, oil, or tempera, without backgrounds.	9
b. Landscapes	
15. Painting groups as compositions of colour:	
a. In water colour, oil, or tempera.	8
16. Painting the human figure or animals in monochrome, from casts:	
a. In oil, water colour, or tempera	6
17. Painting the human figure or animals in colour:	
a. From the flat, or copies	
b. From nature, nude or draped.	
c. Time sketches and compositions.	
18. Modelling ornament:	
a. Elementary, from casts	
b. Advanced, from casts	2
c. From drawings	
d. Time sketches from examples and from memory.	
19. Modelling the human figure, or animals:	
a. Elementary, from casts of hands, feet, masks, &c.	
b. Advanced, from casts or solid examples.	7
c. From drawings	
d. From nature, nude or draped.	2
20. Modelling fruits, flowers, foliage, and objects of natural history from nature.	
Carried forward	103

Appendix C.

DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS.

Distribution of the Awards among the various Stages—*continued.*

STAGES.	No. of National Medallions awarded.	STAGES.	No. of National Medallions awarded.
Brought forward . .	103	Brought forward . .	125
21. Time sketches in clay of the human figure or animals, from nature.		23. Applied designs, technical or miscellaneous studies:	
22. Elementary design:		*a.* Machine and mechanical drawing, plan drawing, mapping, and surveys done from actual measurement.	9
a. Studies treating natural objects ornamentally.	4	*b.* Architectural design .	7
b. Ornamental arrangements to fill given spaces, in monochrome.	6	*c.* Surface design . . .	24
c. Ornamental arrangements to fill given spaces, in colour.	4	*d.* Plastic design . . .	7
d. Studies of historic styles of ornament, drawn or modelled.	8	*e.* Moulding, casting, and chasing.	
		f. Lithography . . .	
		g. Wood engraving . .	
		h. Porcelain painting . .	
Carried forward . .	125	Total	172

EXAMINATION OF TRAINING COLLEGES.

11. RESULT of the EXAMINATION of the DIOCESAN and other TRAINING COLLEGES for CERTIFICATES in DRAWING, in November 1864.

SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS ONLY.

Name of School.	Students.		Teachers.		Certificates granted.	Proportion of Success.
	No. Examined.	No. Successful.	No. Examined.	No. Successful.		
Bangor (British and Foreign School Society's) . . .	27	18	—	—	—	·66
Battersea (National Society's) .	78	70	—	—	8	·89
Carmarthen (National Society's)	45	41	—	—	4	·91
Carnarvon (Ch. of Eng.) . .	33	19	—	—	1	·57
Chelsea, St. Mark's (Nat. Soc.) .	101	89	—	—	11	·88
Chester (Diocesan) . . .	29	28	—	—	9	·96
Chichester (Diocesan) . . .	24	21	—	—	2	·87
Culham (Oxford Diocesan) .	47	45	1	1	13	·95
Durham (Diocesan) . . .	36	34	2	1	5	·94
Edinburgh (Scottish Episcopal) Minto House	18	18	—	—	2	100
Exeter (Diocesan) . . .	41	40	—	—	6	·97
Hammersmith, St. Mary's (R.C.)	30	25	—	—	2	·83
Highbury (Metropolitan) . .	68	64	—	—	10	·94
Peterborough (Ch. of Eng.) .	44	39	1	1	3	·88
Saltley (Worcester Diocesan) .	84	65	2	2	5	·77
Winchester (Diocesan) . .	33	31	—	—	5	·93
York and Ripon (Diocesan) .	48	40	—	—	3	·83
	786	687	6	5	89	—

FOR MISTRESSES ONLY.

Name of School.	Students.		Teachers.		Certificates granted.	Proportion of Success.
	No. Examined.	No. Successful.	No. Examined.	No. Successful.		
Bishops Stortford, Rochester			Nil.			
Brighton (Chichester Diocesan)	46	25	—	—	—	·54
Bristol, Fishponds (Diocesan)	78	31	1	1	1	·39
Derby (Lichfield Diocesan)	41	34	1	1	1	·82
Durham (Diocesan)	43	29	—	—	2	·67
Gray's Inn Road (Home and Colonial Society)	150	116	1	—	4	·77
Lincoln	39	25	1	1	—	·64
Liverpool (Roman Catholic, 96, Mount Pleasant)	36	21	4	3	2	·58
Norwich (Diocesan)	45	28	—	—	—	·62
St. Leonard's-on-Sea (R. Cath.)			Nil.			
Salisbury (Diocesan)	64	41	—	—	—	·64
Truro (Exeter Diocesan)	29	24	—	—	—	·82
Warrington (Chester Diocesan)	97	48	—	—	—	·49
Whitelands (National Society's)	118	84	—	—	—	·71
York and Ripon (Diocesan)	59	37	—	—	2	·62
	845	543	8	6	12	—

FOR BOTH MASTERS AND MISTRESSES.

Name of School.		Students.		Teachers.		Certificates granted.	Proportion of Success.
		No. Examined.	No. Successful.	No. Examined.	No. Successful.		
Borough Road (British and Foreign School Society's)	Male	94	70	—	—	10	·85
Borough Road (Stockwell branch)	Female	97	94	—	—	1	
Cheltenham (Ch. of Eng.)	Male	80	71	—	—	14	·70
" "	Female	60	39	—	—	—	
Edinburgh (Established)	Male	65	53	—	—	8	·74
" "	Female	40	25	—	—	1	
Edinburgh (Free Church)	Male	71	62	1	1	6	·79
" "	Female	67	48	—	—	2	
Glasgow (Established)	Male	51	48	5	3	5	·78
" "	Female	60	39	—	—	—	
Glasgow (Free Church)	Male	66	46	2	2	1	·63
" "	Female	60	34	1	1	—	
Westminster (Wesleyan)	Male	64	57	—	—	10	·81
" " Horseferry Road	Female	55	40	—	—	—	
Totals		930	726	9	7	58	—
Totals for 1864		2,561	1,956	23	18	159	.76
Ditto for 1863		2,914	1,601	31	10	102	·55
Ditto for 1862		2,836	1,661	27	19	147	·58
Ditto for 1861		2,773	1,498	40	25	122	·54
Ditto for 1860		2,655	1,558	66	42	79	·58
Ditto for 1859		2,557	1,441	226	60	58	·45
Ditto for 1858		2,213	954	317	104	62	·41

Appendix C.

PRIZES ISSUED, 1864.

12. DETAILS of PRIZES ISSUED, 1864.

	Quantity.	Value. £	s.	d.
ART SCHOOLS.				
Slate Prizes.				
Cases of Pencils	656	24	12	0
First grade Prizes.				
Small Drawing Boards and T Squares	4,535	491	5	10
„ Colour Boxes	1,124	112	8	0
Universal Compasses	553	76	0	9
Total	6,212	679	14	7
Second grade Prizes.				
Boxes of Instruments	280	140	0	0
„ Water Colours	380	190	0	0
Drawing Boards, T Squares, &c.	28	10	17	0
Burchett's Geometry and Perspective, copies of each	75	34	1	3
Wornum's Analysis, and Lindley's School Botany, copies of each	59	29	19	10
Cotman's Pencil Landscapes sets of	17	8	10	0
„ Sepia „ „	36	18	0	0
Boxes of Crayons	84	42	0	0
Binns' Orthographic Projection, and Burchett's Geometry, copies of each	26	13	15	2
Total	985	487	3	3
Third grade Prizes.				
Local Medals in Cases	500	115	12	8
Gullick and Timbs' Painting copies of	186	69	15	0
Scott's "Half-Hour Lectures" „	103	51	10	0
Wornum's Lectures „	66	22	11	0
Timbs' Biography of Painters „	60	22	10	0
Duppa's "Michael Angelo" „	95	32	9	2
Chevreul on Colour „	3	1	2	9
Bradley's Geometry, Part I. „	1	0	10	8
Total	1,014	316	1	3
Certificates.				
First grade Certificate Cards	6,245			
Second grade Certificate Cards	2,020			
„ Certificates	35			
Prize Students' Certificates	59			
School Teachers' Certificates	31			
Art Masters' Certificates	9			
Total	8,399			

	Quantity.	Value. £	s.	d.
National Prizes.				
National Medallions in Cases	124	99	4	0
Leslie's Handbook and Ferguson's Handbook of Architecture, copies of	20	13	10	0
Eastlake's Materials, &c., and Vasari's Lives, in 5 vols., copies of each	8	21	14	8
Ferguson's Architecture and Gwilt's Encyclopedia, copies of each	1	2	14	4
Total	153	137	3	0
Local Medal Awards.				
Examples	734	168	14	8
Casts	393	154	8	9
Books	193	140	10	8½
Photographs	138	14	16	4
Electrotypes	32	62	19	0
Drawings	3	15	0	0
Total	1,493	556	9	5½
National Medal Awards.				
Examples	164	52	9	1
Casts	84	97	0	8
Books	118	344	15	4
Photographs	774	65	19	6
Electrotypes	66	47	2	6
Drawings	4	20	6	0
Total	1,210	797	13	1
TRAINING COLLEGES. *Second grade Prizes.*				
Boxes of Instruments	66	33	0	0
„ Colours	64	32	0	0
Drawing Boards and T Squares	2	0	15	6
Burchett's Geometry and Perspective, copies of each	17	7	14	5
Wornum's Analysis and Lindley's School Botany copies of each	8	4	1	4
Cotman's Pencil Landscapes	4	2	0	0
„ Sepia „	6	3	0	0
Boxes of Crayons	12	6	0	0
Binn's Orthographic Projection, and Burchett's Geometry, copies of each	3	1	11	9
Total	182	90	3	0
Certificates.				
First grade Certificate Cards	11			
Second grade Certificate Cards	1,412			
School Teachers' Certificates	111			
Total	1,534			

Appendix C.

PRIZES ISSUED, 1864.

	Quantity.	Value. £	s.	d.
PUPIL-TEACHERS.				
Second grade Prizes.				
Boxes of Instruments	8	4	0	0
„ Water Colours	7	3	10	0
Burchett's Geometry and Perspective, copies of each	1	0	9	1
Wornum's Analysis and Lindley's Botany, copies of each	1	0	10	2
Boxes of Crayons	1	0	10	0
Total	18	8	19	3
Certificates.				
Second grade Certificate Cards	92			
School Teachers' Certificates	1			
Total	93			
SCIENCE SCHOOLS.				
Book Prizes.				
Books, Class A.	19	24	4	7
„ B.	21	18	5	1
„ C.	110	62	10	0
„ D.	137	37	13	4
„ E.	379	65	12	6
Total	666	208	5	6
Medals.				
Gold Medals in Cases	10	72	13	4
Silver „	26	34	17	8
Bronze „	40	22	13	4
Old Bronze „	10	3	4	2
Total	86	133	8	6
Certificates	191			
NAVIGATION SCHOOLS.				
Books Prizes	3	0	13	9
Certificates	1			
	4	0	13	9
Total for Art Schools	21,949	3,097	18	10
„ Science	943	341	14	0
„ Navigation	4	0	13	9
Grand Total	22,896	3,440	6	7

W. G. GROSER, Storekeeper.

13. AID by EXAMPLES granted to SCHOOLS for the POOR, MECHANICS and other similar INSTITUTIONS for ARTIZANS, &c.

Locality.	Name of School or Institution.	No. of Pupils or Members.		Aid by Department.
		M.	F.	£ s. d.
Bangor	Normal College	29	–	1 6 8
Birmingham	Free Industrial School	184	100	0 9 7
„	Young Men's Society	155	–	0 5 3
Bolton	Mechanics' Institute	430	–	0 7 10
Boston	Art School	–	–	4 5 8
„	Blue-coat School	33	–	0 11 2
„	National School	200	–	0 17 6
Bristol	School of Art	40	–	0 18 9
„	Friends' Boys' School	350	–	0 14 2
„	Redcross Street School	430	–	1 8 11
„	Wesleyan Day School	240	50	0 7 6
Chapel Chorlton	Chapel Chorlton School	56	–	0 12 7
Chester	Banbury Aldersey Grammar School	109	–	0 5 10
„	College Practising School	168	–	0 5 5
„	Diocesan School	289	–	0 5 10
„	King's College	26	–	0 6 3
„	Wesleyan School	160	–	0 5 10
Coventry	Charity School	–	–	0 5 6
„	St. Osburgh's School	43	–	0 8 7
Crewe	School of Art	38	5	4 13 7
Devizes	School of Art	20	10	2 2 2
Donaghadee	No. 1. National School	57	–	0 17 10
Dublin	Central Model School	–	–	0 11 10
„	Church Educational Society	232	280	0 14 2
„	St. Ann's School	55	45	1 3 2
„	St. Peter's Parochial School	77	–	0 12 7
„	St. Werburgh's School	–	–	0 14 7
Edinburgh	Episcopal Institute	–	–	0 4 1
Exeter	Geological Class	5	–	0 19 2½
Falkirk	Drawing School	40	10	0 4 0
Glasgow	Gorbal's School	386	239	0 8 0
Glasnevin	Claremont Institution for Deaf and Dumb.	45	30	0 7 10
Gloucester	School of Art	50	50	0 17 0
Halifax	School of Art	53	20	0 7 9
Handsworth	Middle School	138	–	0 14 7
Hebden Bridge	Mechanics' Institution	150	–	0 17 0
Hull	School of Art	76	25	1 14 7
Hunslet	Branch School of Art	–	–	3 18 6
Kinver	Boys National School	145	–	0 15 6
Little Aiebure	Art School	–	–	0 15 0
Lincoln	Training School	–	40	0 9 4
London:				
Bethnal Green	Birkbeck Schoool	180	80	1 10 1
Lambeth	School of Art	–	–	2 1 6
„	Trinity School	160	120	1 11 3
Lower Islington	Drawing Classes	150	–	0 9 10
Marylebone	School of Art	170	40	0 13 7
Westminster	St. Stephen's School	–	198	0 3 9
Manchester	Mechanics' Institution	1,251	–	1 16 0
Newcastle-on-Tyne	St. Mary's School	180	–	0 8 0
Nottingham	High Pavement Boys' Day School	194	–	3 11 7
Oldham	Christchurch National School	95	45	0 13 10
Oldham	School of Science and Art	–	–	6 19 9
Oswestry	School of Art	15	–	1 0 4
Plymouth	Free School	715	–	0 15 8

Appendix C.

AID BY EXAMPLES.

Locality.	Name of School or Institution.	No. of Pupils or Members. M.	F.	Aid by Department. £	s.	d.
Royston	Drawing Classes	16	6	2	6	9
Santry	Incorporation Society School	30	–	0	2	3
Sheffield	School of Art	152	49	1	4	5½
Shrewsbury	School of Art	57	6	2	12	3
Storleybridge	Institute	20	–	1	11	3
Taunton	School of Art	–	–	0	9	2
Warminster	School of Art	30	34	1	2	3
Warrington	Clergymen's Daughters' School	–	–	0	9	3
„	School of Art	–	–	0	19	9
Weston-super-Mare	School of Art	–	–	5	15	8
Worcester	St. Peter's Girls' School	–	–	0	6	3
			£	77	5	7
	SCIENCE.					
Bolton-le-Moors	Holy Trinity National School	430	–	8	8	4
Burnley	Mechanics' Institute	50	–	0	8	0
Chipping Campden	Science Class	10	–	1	9	0¾
Christchurch	Working Men's Institute	36	–	3	0	3½
Dublin	Science Class	69	–	6	2	7
Dudley	Mechanics' Institute	20	–	11	11	8
Eastwood and Greasley	Mechanics' Institute	112	–	1	0	0
Falmouth	Science Class	25	–	4	0	0
Haslingden	Science Class	19	–	1	0	6
Liverpool	School of Science	140	–	3	3	0
London:						
Battersea	Training College	80	–	1	13	6
Charterhouse	Science Class	25	–	2	19	4
Lower Islington	Public School	150	–	7	0	2½
Pimlico	Literary Institution	300	–	0	19	0
Manchester	Science Class	–	–	2	8	0
„	Science Class Rooms	52	–	5	5	0
„	Science Class, Cathedral School	20	–	9	16	9
„	Mechanics' Institution	1,389	–	6	2	6
„	Hulme Christchurch Institution	20	–	0	12	2½
Middlesboro'	Science Class	–	–	0	17	0
Middlesboro'-on-Tees	Science Class	13	–	0	15	8
Oldham	Science and Art School	–	–	21	14	6
„	Science Class	–	–	19	12	6
Preston	Science School	20	–	2	4	11
Redditch	Science Class	–	–	3	3	0
Royston	Drawing Class	16	6	4	4	6
Slaithwaite	Mechanics' Science Class	14	–	0	4	11½
Stockport	Mechanics' Institute	–	–	1	16	8
Tintwistle	Science Class	11	–	5	2	10
Wells	The Middle School	56	–	4	6	4½
			£	141	2	10½

W. G. GROSER, Storekeeper.

APPENDIX D.

1. REPORT of the GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT at SOUTH KENSINGTON.

MY LORD, 10th March 1865.

THE principles which regulate the administration of the Museum were fully described in my last year's report (p. 141). The assignment of duties according to the nature of them, and not according to the subject matter, was somewhat experimental but it has worked well, and the organization is becoming more and more complete. What has been done in the arrangement of the Museum is shown by the report of Mr. R. Thompson, who holds the office of Museum keeper or superintendent for the local arrangement of all objects. The important work of causing every object to have a descriptive label, the receipt and delivery and circulation of objects, and general security of them, is reported on by Mr. P. C. Owen, whilst Mr. Pollen's report describes the measures which have been adopted with respect to the production of catalogues and inventories.

In the reports of the division assistant keepers for Art, Education, Construction and building materials, Food, Animal products, and Naval Architecture, will be found statements of the results of the work which has been performed in each of these divisions.

2. With the growth of the Museum the responsibility for the lighting and custody at night increases. The Houses of Parliament present the only other instance of a public building where the arrangements for lighting, heating, &c. compare in extent with those at this Museum. When the Museum and schools are fully lighted, there are upwards of 12,309 burners in use. The cost of the consumption of gas for the Museum alone is at the rate of one shilling a minute, and the annual charge for the gas of the Museum, schools, &c. amounts to 3,632*l.* The organization and arrangements for preventing accidents and remedying them are, I believe, as complete as possible; and no opportunity is lost of adding to the efficiency as experience points the way.

3. The circulation of visitors in the Museum has been impeded by the various necessary works which have been going on. This inconvenience must continue so long as the new buildings are in progress. It is certainly an inconvenience to carry on works of new buildings and the removal of the iron buildings in the presence of visitors, but it is a far lesser one to the public than closing the Museum altogether. The account of the progress of the works is given by the architect (p. 227). It does not appear necessary to reproduce this year the plan of the Museum which was inserted in the 11th Report (p. 142). At the present rate of proceeding, about eight more years will be required to carry out the plan of buildings which was submitted to the Select Committee in 1860.

4. *Decorations.*—In addition to the artists and subjects named in my last report (p. 142), the following works, more or less suitable, have been designed for Mosaics in the South or Loan Court during the past year :—

Torrel (the decorative artist who designed and worked Queen Eleanor's monument) - - -	by Mr. Burchett.
Nicolo Pisano - - -	„ Mr. Leighton, A.R.A.
Raphael - - - -	„ Mr. G. Sykes.
B. Palissy - - - -	„ Mr. Townroe.
L. della Robbia - - -	„ Mr. Moody.

Phidias and Apelles	-	by Mr. Poynter.
B. Gozzoli	-	,, Mr. Armytage.
Inigo Jones	-	,, Mr. Morgan.
Jean Goujon	-	,, Mr. Bowler.

All these artists, except Mr. Leighton, Mr. Poynter, and Mr. Armytage, have been students of the Schools of Art.

5. It is intended to fill the large window on the north staircase with stained glass, and a competition among artists has been invited for the design (*vide* p. 8). A design for the second wall lunette in the South Court (the first having been undertaken by Mr. Watts) has been invited from artists (*vide* p. 10).

6. *Wall Mosaics.*—Commissions have been given for three full length figures: Cimabue, to Dr. Salviati, of Venice; B. Palissy, to Mr. Rust; and Phidias, to Miss Fisher. These will be executed in glass mosaics. The head of the Prince Consort has been nearly completed in Messrs. Minton's pottery tesseræ; the gold background consisting of Messrs. Powell's glass tesseræ.

7. *Art Library.*—The increasing use made of the Library by the public and the growth of its contents make it necessary that a separate officer should be appointed qualified to superintend and direct all the numerous subjects requiring extensive scholarship and knowledge of Art literature. For the present, in connexion with the Art Library, Mr. Pollen, the Superintendent of Catalogues, has charge of the International Art Catalogue which is being compiled from the various printed catalogues of the British Museum and large continental libraries. When this work is once done, it will serve not only to show what the Art Library contains up to a given date, but what it ought to contain. It will be equally useful to all countries.

8. *Art Collections.*—The most important gift to the Museum this year has been made by the Rev. Richard Brooke, of Gateforth Hall, who has presented a collection of art objects which illustrate in an interesting way the taste of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries (see p. 189). Mr. Brooke besides has given a useful collection of school books published during the last century, which it would be very difficult to have obtained.

9. *The Models of Naval Architecture*, belonging to the Admiralty, have been removed from Somerset House, for the use of the school established last year at South Kensington, and exhibited to the public. Private shipbuilders have added to the collection, which excites much public interest. The arrangements for its management are at present provisional, and its present position can only be viewed as temporary until much more extensive permanent accommodation has been provided worthy of the great national importance of the collection.

10. This last collection is to be considered as part of a Scientific Collection, like that of the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*, upon the nature of which a report has been addressed to your Lordships (see Appendix M., p. 278.

11. *Reproductions.*—After several years of discussion with the Architectural Museum, a system has been agreed upon for dealing with the subject of architectural casts. So far as the Department is concerned, the idea of a distinct collection of casts has been given up as a vague, costly, and unnecessary work. Books, working drawings, photographs, all supply materials to the architectural students, who cannot study buildings themselves; and a collection of casts can never be made extensive enough to be exhaustive, or supply the place of books, &c. But casts, as representatives of styles of decorative art, the originals of which cannot be obtained, are necessary, and are under control as to extent. The minute relating to this subject which has been passed, explains the intention of the Department (p. 12). Towards carrying

MAP SHOWING THE ACCESS PROPOSED TO BE AFFORDED BY THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAYS TO THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM AND OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

The Institutions are coloured *Blue*

Bacon & Son (Limited) Lith

E MILE.

Appendix D. — Architectural Decoration.

Two or three bays of the old choir screen now fixed against the west wall of north-east transept of Salisbury Cathedral.
Series of Sculptures from the west front of Wells Cathedral.
The archivolt of the north door of St. Joseph's Chapel, Glastonbury.
Capitals from Glastonbury, Wells, Landaff, and St. David's, to illustrate the School of Sculpture of foliage of those churches.
The tympanum of west door, Higham Ferrers.
Foliage sculpture from the nave of Lichfield Cathedral.
The bronze font in the Cathedral at Hildesheim.
Details of north portal at Chartres.
South (minor) door of Lincoln Cathedral.
Lincoln mouldings.
Chartres Cathedral; all that is unrestored on the outside.
Rouen Cathedral; northernmost western door entire. All the sculptures on north transept door.
San Michele, Pavia. External sculptures.
Notre Dame de Poictiers. External sculptures.
Can Grands' Tomb, Verona.
Tombs in St. Anastasia cemetery, Verona.
The Lombardic porches all over Italy, or at least their lions or other beasts.
Florence Cathedral windows; the pediments whole, the mouldings and shafts in portions.
St. Maria della spina, Pisa. Sculptures.
All the works of Mino da Fiesole and the Robbias.
All works of the Lombardi at Venice.

Irish Decorative Art.

3. Extracts from Correspondence relating to Irish Decorative Art.

February 24, 1865.

The Department of Science and Art are now obtaining casts of all the principal works of sculpture and architecture both at home and abroad, and by the local papers I find that their attention has lately been turned to works in this country, application having been made to the Institute of Irish Architects for assistance in naming such works of antiquity as would form suitable additions to the South Kensington Museum.

From the knowledge of the country I necessarily obtain in visiting my various works, I have an opportunity of forming a correct opinion of the untrodden field of interest which our buildings afford. It would give me sincere pleasure to assist the Department in obtaining for them casts of such works as would be worthy of the Museum, and also of forming a nucleus of a collection to be placed in the National Gallery here.

Ireland can furnish examples not only of great beauty, but also a link in the chain of ornament connecting the Byzantine type with the Northern Gothic apart from the Norman and Romanesque.

I would refer to my friend Mr. Donaldson, the President of the I.B. Architects, who I have no doubt will confirm my statement as to the beauty and interest of our Irish buildings.

With a view to carrying out my suggestion, I have applied to Mr. Du Noyer, of the Geological Survey, who, like myself, has ample opportunities of visiting all parts of Ireland, and he has kindly put upon paper his views of the subject, which I herewith enclose. I need add but little to them, and would only say that if the Department wish to avail themselves of my proposition, I will guarantee to supply them at the least possible cost with casts of all the most interesting examples of Art in this country connected with architecture.

Thos. A. Deane, R.H.A., F.I.B.A.

LETTER of MR. DUNOYER.

Albert Villa, Black Rock, February 23, 1865.

I AM more than gratified to learn that you propose taking moulds from the doorways, choir arches, windows, &c. &c. of the most highly ornamented of our early Irish churches, and thus be able to supply such institutions as the South Kensington Museum and our own National Gallery with casts, from which our architects could study, with a view to the revival of our old national church decoration, and the consequent improvement in ornamentation as applied to Irish church architecture.

In accordance with your wish, I now give you a list of the most remarkable of our ancient decorated churches, ranging in date from the 8th to the beginning of the 12th century, all of which I have personally examined, and which are specially deserving of study.

Before doing this I would wish to remark, that until Dr. Petrie took up the subject in a fair and enlightened spirit of inquiry, the history of our early church architecture in connexion with that of our ecclesiastical round towers was, I may say, comparatively unknown to the antiquarian world; the fact that we possessed a series of ecclesiastical structures dating from the 5th to the early part of the 12th century, many of which (from the 8th century) present a beauty of design in their decorations which fully rivals the best Norman and Anglo-Norman work, was new to us, and a subject of absolute national interest remained buried in obscurity. Even yet our architects are not educated in this respect, and it has often been a source of regret to me to see their vigorous intellects forced to apply to the schools of either Norman or Lombardo-Venetian design to supply them with decorations for structures erected in Ireland, while we absolutely possess a school of decorative art for such a purpose as purely original as that of the Normans, though like it derived from a close study of the early Christian works in Lombardy and Venice.

The result of this application of a *foreign* ideality to the decoration of Irish ecclesiastical work is the introduction into it of elements which are quite unsuited to its evident taste and spirit, the coarse and grotesque Norman ideas of drunken men, jesters, lewd females, grinning demons, and horned and tailed monsters, with various caricatures of humanity, is totally unknown in our early Irish church ornamentation; I believe that the spirit of that church was too pure to admit of the introduction of such abominations into the sphere of its material ministration; on the contrary, when decoration was required, we find it supplied by the most delicate and tasteful combinations of geometrical forms, accompanied occasionally by attenuated animals, whose extremities are interlaced, or with sedate and classical human masks, the hair, beard, and moustache of which are intertwined with surpassing skill and beauty of design. If, however, a grotesque head was introduced as a corbel, it pleased by its quaintness and harmless humour, and not disgusted by its grossness or want of beauty. Thus the eye was gratified without the understanding being led into the misty and often debasing regions of symbolism or caricature.

I maintain that the decorations of Irish church architecture should rise superior to the mediæval errors of taste which are so lavishly scattered over our best efforts at the revival of the so-called "Gothic architecture" of the Norman or Lombardo-Venetian periods.

If by any means you can be instrumental in rescuing our ancient ecclesiastical "Opus Hibernicum" from its present comparative state of oblivion, and proving to British architects the claim which it has to be ranked with the best schools of early church decoration, you will earn the thanks of all men of taste, but especially of that profession of which you have made yourself so distinguished a member.

In the study and elucidation of early Irish church decoration there is

Appendix D. IRISH DECORATIVE ART.

a wide and untrodden field opened to you, and should you so far favour me as to seek my aid in working out your enlightened ideas on this point, I shall feel highly complimented, and shall assist in the great work with a whole heart.

Subjoined is a list of some of our most perfect early decorated churches:—

		A.D.
No. 1.	Cormore chapel, Cashel	1132
2.	Donaghmore, between Clonmel and Fethard	1130
3.	Killsheelin, near Clonmel	1150 ?
4.	Kilbunny, near Portlaw	900 ?
5.	Killeshin, near Carlow	1000 ?
6.	Monaincha, near Roscrea	1000 ?
7.	St. Cronan's church, Roscrea	900 ?
8.	Rahere, near Tullamore	750 ?
9.	Doorway, Round Tower, Timahoe	750 ?
10.	The parish church at Rahere	750 ?
11.	Aghado, near Killarney	900 ?
12.	Innisfallen, Lower Lake, Killarney	1000 ?
13.	The churches at Ardfort, near Nalle	900 ?
14.	Kilmalkedar, near Dingle	1050 ?
15.	White Island, Lower Lough Erne	900 ?
16.	Cong, near Galway	1000 ?
17.	St. Flann, Killaloe	800 ?
18.	Ancient doorway, Killaloe Cathedral	900 ?
19.	Glendalough (Lady's chapel)	800 ?
20.	Freshford, co. Kilkenny	900 ?

I believe that many other churches similar in character to those enumerated have yet to be discovered in the west and north-west of Ireland; those named being, however, types of their class.

I have, &c.

Thos. A. Deane, Esq. &c. &c. (Signed) GEO. V. DU NOYER.

REPORT OF THE MUSEUM SUPERINTENDENT FOR ARRANGEMENT.

4. REPORT of the MUSEUM SUPERINTENDENT for ARRANGEMENT.

SIR,

1. *Art Collections.*—In consequence of the unfinished state of the Museum buildings, the system of arrangement adopted for the Art Collections at present can only be considered as of a temporary character; and it must be so for several years. The Loan Collection, which was last year exhibited in one of the south courts, has been removed in order to allow of the erection of scaffolding to complete the decoration of that court, the objects on loan being in the meantime exhibited in another part of the building.

2. A portion of the Oriental Court, the decoration of which is completed, has been fitted with glass cases, and arranged with specimens principally illustrating Chinese and Japanese arts and manufactures; the remaining portion of the Oriental Court has been closed to the public, and the specimens and cases have been removed, in order that the workmen may complete the decoration of the court.

3. Casts of various large objects, such as the Trajan Column, the Statue of Melpomene, the Pulpit of the Cathedral at Pisa, &c., have been placed in the north court, and a large collection of Italian renaissance casts are exhibited with the Italian sculpture in the east cloisters.

4. The new rooms under the schools adjoining the north cloisters were opened to the public early in June. These rooms contain an area of 8,710 superficial feet. In the first room have been arranged the collections of French and German furniture, the general collection of textile fabrics, and the Italian, German, and English ornamental ironwork.

The general collection of tapestry is arranged round the walls. The second room is allotted to English furniture and English and German wood carving and leather work, the general collection of ornamental metal work, including arms and armour, damascened and engraved work, bronzes, &c. &c., and a large collection of casts, of examples of English gothic wood and stone carvings, and of French renaissance work.

5. An exhibition of stained glass, arranged in the windows of these rooms, was opened to the public early in June, and kept open during the summer months.

6. The collections of goldsmith's work and enamels have been removed from the basement, and arranged in the upper gallery dividing the south courts. The arrangements, as before stated, can only be considered of a temporary nature; want of sufficient space interfering much with the proper classification of objects, and necessitating the cases being placed too close together and overcrowded with specimens.

7. The rooms under the Sheepshanks galleries, formerly used as reception and store rooms, have been cleared out and temporarily arranged, so as to allow of their being used as an entrance to the Art Collections during the alterations of the other entrances to the Museum.

8. *Educational Museum.*—By the removal from the iron building of the collection of gothic and renaissance architectural casts an additional space of 400 superficial feet became available for the Educational Collections. This space has been fitted up and arranged for the classes physics, chemistry, and mechanics. The removal of these classes from the other portion of the collection necessitated almost the entire re-arrangement of the Educational Museum. A larger reading room is much required, the present room being insufficient to accommodate the usual daily readers.

9. *Museum of Structure and Building Materials.*—In consequence of the contemplated removal of a part of the iron building adjoining the Art Museum, it became necessary to transfer to another place a considerable portion of the structural collection. The examples thus removed, consisting mostly of heavy building materials, stone and marbles, terra cotta, &c. have been temporarily re-arranged in the arcades overlooking the Horticultural Gardens. The court containing the examples of mosaics, terra cottas, decorative tiles, paper hangings, &c., has been entirely re-arranged.

10. *Museum of Animal Products.*—For the reason before stated (the pulling down of a portion of the iron building) this collection has been transferred to the rooms of the south arcades overlooking the Horticultural Gardens. Three rooms have been roughly fitted up, and the specimens arranged or stored away so as to preserve them from injury from dust or damp.

11. *Food Museum.*—By the withdrawal from public exhibition of the entire collection of Animal Products a considerable amount of space became available for the better arrangement of the Food Museum. The examples, which were very much overcrowded, have been re-arranged with a view to the further development of the collection.

12. *Models of Naval Architecture.*—The collection of models of naval architecture, consisting of the Admiralty models formerly exhibited at Somerset House, and of models and specimens from various private yards, and from the committee of Lloyd's, have been collected together and arranged in the west gallery of the iron building. This gallery is 260 feet long and 42 feet broad, and is already overcrowded with examples. Owing to the fragile nature of the models, the number of small loose pieces of fittings, and the irresistible tendency in the general public to handle such specimens, it was necessary to protect these models by glass cases. Consequently, cases of various kinds and sizes that were not required in other portions of the Museum have been

Appendix D.

Report by Mr. Thompson.

devoted to that purpose. Many of these cases are not suitable for the models, which will look much better and be more readily studied when more fitting glass cases shall have been provided.

Arrangements are in progress by which a large additional space will be provided to meet the wants of this important and rapidly increasing collection.

(Signed) Richard A. Thompson.

To the General Superintendent.

Report by Mr. Owen.

5. Report of the Museum Superintendent for General Administration.

Sir,

I. In accordance with your instructions I beg to report the progress of the work which has been performed during the past year in perfecting the registers, inventories, the general labelling, the receipt and issue of works, and the circulation of the several divisions of the Museum.

II. With a view of completing the register in the Art Division and of identifying the objects by the descriptions, above 8,000 objects have been examined and compared with the entries formerly made.

Such entries not having been kept in the strict order in which the objects were acquired, a strict Chronological Register since the establishment of the schools of design in 1837 up to the present time, has been commenced, and is in course of preparation. The entries of above 5,000 objects have been compared as to price and other particulars. This work will give, in accordance with the classification of the inventory, the yearly growth of the several sections of the collections, and will form a historical record of the progress of the Art Museum.

III. The inventory was commenced only in 1856. With a view of completing the descriptions of the objects by giving fuller information, above 2,274 entries have been revised this year in sections of the Museum given in the following table.

Divisions of the Art Inventory in which the Descriptions of the Objects have been revised.

Divisions.	———	No. of Objects.
II.	Glyptic and numismatic art - - -	235
III.	Mosaics, marquetry, &c - - -	50
VIII.	Pottery and porcelain - - - -	1,085
X.	Works in metal - - - -	448
XI.	Watch and clock work - - -	81
XII.	Jewelry, personal ornaments, and objects in precious metals - - - -	318
XIII.	Arms, armour, and accoutrements - -	4
XV.	Leather work - - - - -	53
	Total - -	2,274

IV. The general orders in existence since the opening of the Museum, that every object should have a descriptive label attached, has been further enforced by the following minute passed on the 6th June 1864, and now posted in the Museum as a public notice.

Public Notice.
6th June, 1864.
Labels to all Objects in the Museum.

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, being desirous of affording information respecting all objects exhibited in the Museum without

necessitating reference to catalogues, have ordered that descriptive labels should be attached to every object or group of objects.

It is requested that any omissions and suggestions may be given through the policeman.

By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

The distinction between labels and inventories has been set forth in the following memorandum which was issued by you in December last.

MEMORANDUM.

Labelling.

1. The uses of labels and inventories are different.

2. The inventories furnish the basis of the labels, but are not suitable for labels in many cases.

3. A notice in the inventory stands as the representative of the object itself, and should be a complete record of it. But the label does not stand for the object, and should give that information which the object itself does not convey to an ignorant person; for example, the inventory would describe a statue as a statue, would state the material, dimensions, condition, author's name, date, of whom purchased, price, &c.

Analogous information would be stated with respect to any object of education or science; but in a label which is *supplementary* to the object, and does not represent the object, many of these particulars become superfluous in the cases where a specially prepared label has to be reprinted; for instance, it is unnecessary that a label should state that a marble statue is a "statue in marble," which is obvious. It might state that a work was in bronze, to distinguish it from iron or other metal. It might state that it was a cast, especially if coloured to represent the original. It would be needless to state that it was naked, or draped, or that there was a crack in it. It ought to state the artist or maker's name, and the price. It might, or might not, state where and how it was obtained. It ought to state the country of its origin, and historical facts of interest.

5. In the majority of cases, especially of objects the property of the Department, the printed inventory may be used; but this should be done with judgment.

The printed notice of the inventory ought not to be mechanically used unless it gives some information.

It is not worth while re-writing the inventory notice where *some* information is given.

It is the duty of the division keeper to cause the inventory to be prepared, as well as the material for the label. The art referees are responsible for furnishing the necessary descriptions, and the division keeper will apply to them from time to time, if he does not previously obtain it through the registry.

Before the inventory slip is applied, or the material for the label given to the labellers, the division keeper should see that these general rules are followed; and it is his duty, if by accident labels are sent which do not conform to the rules, then to report the fact to the Superintendent in charge of the work.

The Superintendent is not responsible for the actual preparation of the inventory or compilation of the labels, but it is his duty to see that there are no arrears, and to call upon the division keeper to cause the work to be done as promptly as possible.

(Signed) HENRY COLE,
General Superintendent.

V. The order of the Board that no object shall be exhibited to the public without a temporary label has been carried out.

Upon the acquisition of an object for any of the divisions of the Museum, a description is prepared from the reports of the professional advisers, from the invoices, and from other sources, giving all the known facts as to country, date, and price; this is put into type and serves for the register and for the temporary label, without which the object cannot be exhibited.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. OWEN.

VI. The following is a specimen of the label used, as extracted from the register:—

> *Temporary Label.* (*From the Register.*)
>
> MISSAL CASE, gold, ornamented with translucent ruby, emerald, and azure enamel. One side is decorated with the Birth of Eve in Paradise, the beast and allegorical figures around. The other has the Fountain of Fame, and figures drinking from it, and others reclining on the ground below. The edges ornamented with the same material. This was supposed to have belonged to Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. French (?), date about 1580. H. 3¾ in. W. 3⅛ in. Purchased from Lady Dunsany, price 700*l.*
>
> No. 736. '64.

VII. The accompanying table will show that during the past year 16,138 labels of all kinds have been affixed to objects in the various divisions of the Museum.

RETURN of LABELS affixed to Objects in the various Divisions, executed during the Year 1864.

Description of Label.	Fine Art Division.	Structure Division.	Food and Animal Products.	Educational Division.	Naval Gallery.	Prints, Drawings, and Objects for Circulation.	Total.
Temporary printed labels from the register affixed to the objects - - -	10,036	—	—	--	614	2,148	12,798
Painted - - -	420	151	74	—	12	—	657
Pasted (cut letters) -	263	27	120	7	46	—	463
Pen and ink - -	78	178	1,651	313	—	—	2,220
	10,797	356	1,845	320	672	2,148	16,138

VIII. The models of naval architecture have been inventoried, and as the matter comes from the printer, the descriptions are mounted and attached to the objects. Besides these permanent painted labels are being prepared.

IX. Many labels have been perfected and attached to the objects in the Educational, Animal Products, Food, and Structural divisions by the officers in charge.

X. The receipt and issue of every object for the several divisions of the Museum have passed through the books of the general stores; and the storekeeper is responsible for having the proper authority from the registry. I refer to his report for the numbers.

XI. The loans to the Museum have been on the increase, and the receipt and return of many objects of value have been effected.

XII. In accordance with the general rule, selections from the loans have been photographed for the use of the schools and Art Library.

XIII. The travelling collection has been enlarged, and drawings and specimens of textile fabrics, have been labelled. The regulations for the

extension of the circulation of objects to Schools of Art are being modified in accordance with recommendations of the Select Committee.

Safety of the Objects, and Custodyship.

XIV. There have been no accidents of any importance. The police report daily, and as the police are posted in the several divisions of the Museum every occurrence is brought to the notice of the authorities.

XV. Although 653,069 persons have visited the Museum, there has not been any case of irregularity on the part of the general public.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Philip Cunliffe Owen,
Superintendent for General Administration.

To the General Superintendent.

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6. Report of the Museum Superintendent of Catalogues.

Sir,

The work that more specially falls under the care of the superintendent of the catalogues and inventories may be classed under three heads:—

1.—i. The catalogues and inventories of the Art collection.
ii. The state and progress of the Art Library.
iii. The catalogue of the Art Library.
iv. The catalogues of the other divisions of the Museum.

With regard to the first of these divisions the present state of the catalogues is as follows:—

2. The inventories were ordered to be revised and completed in pursuance of the minutes of April and May 1863, and of other minutes of boards held later in that year.

3. Several persons of literary ability and technical knowledge were named in those orders to be applied to, to undertake various portions of the Art inventory. The superintendent, on his appointment, was directed to see these orders carried into effect as soon as the different writers could be got to carry out their several contributions.

4. The greater portion of the inventory of the Art Museum has, in consequence, been re-written. It is divided at present into 17 sections. Of these Nos. 2, 4, 6, 11, part of 12, 13, 16, part of 17, part of 18 have been completed, and sent in; 1, 3, 5, 8, parts of 10 are in various states of progress.

5. The electrotype catalogue has been completely re-written with the additions to the end of the year, and is now in the press.

6. The extensive collection of casts, part of which, the property of the Architectural Museum, has been ceded on a loan of not less than 10 years to the Art Museum, is now being catalogued, and a considerable portion of this catalogue has been written.

7. As soon as the exigencies of hanging space, in the newly built or re-arranged portions of the Art Museum, will admit of the adjustment of the whole collection, this catalogue will be continued and completed.

8. It will be well here to state, that while the inventory has been revised, in the manner stated, by various hands, some portions of it have been sent in the form of catalogues on a more critical system of description. The inventory on the other hand retains its technical definition of the objects in the collections, and will serve the purpose of an exact record for the identification of each specific object.

9. Where catalogues only have been sent in, the necessary information is being extracted from their headings, and the complete identification recorded in the new register.

10. This last work, based on the order of acquisition, is being

Appendix D. Report by Mr. Pollen.

carefully arranged by one of the Assistant Keepers, and will form a permanent record that can receive all necessary additions without any disturbance of its order or arrangement. Good progress has been made in this work.

11. The next important subject of notice is the National Art Library, of which I have the temporary direction.

12. Besides the books on art, and others illustrative and necessary for artistic or architectural studies, the library contains a large and valuable collection of drawings, engravings, and photographs; and it is a great object to make this collection as useful as possible to artists and students who frequent the library. The obvious difficulty lies in the necessary disposal of such valuable works. Were it possible, I cannot say how much I should desire to see these all framed and all hung on walls or screens. This is and must always be impossible. As far as could be, however, this plan has been followed. As fast as any available wall space became vacant in the Museum, drawings or engravings have been selected and hung wherever they could be seen. The advantage of this has been felt and acknowledged outside the Department, and this appreciation is certain to increase. Application has been made for folding screens to contain on each leaf double glass frames, so as to exhibit the greatest number of drawings without trenching on space wanted for textile fabrics or other objects. In this manner, too, sets of drawings illustrative of special works, places, or decorated houses can be arranged together, and a descriptive page or so attached, giving references to any further drawings or details, engraved or photographic, that are obtainable in the library portfolios in illustration.

13. Next to these modes of making public this collection comes the access to a good catalogue. This work is in progress. 11,286 photographs, completing the list to the end of 1864, have been registered and catalogued, and the same is now being done with the engravings.

14. With regard to the use of the Library, it will be seen from the Assistant Keeper's report that the number of subscribers and of readers is steadily on the increase, and this beyond the proportionate increase of days during which the Library has been open. As the photographs and engravings become larger in number and better known, its use for purposes of reference to artists generally, as well as the students of the Department, is likely to be largely developed.

15. A new room has been added to the accommodation, but far more space will be used by readers whenever such an increase is given by the proposed buildings. Indeed were there now places in which some kind of privacy could be secured for readers, whose standing in the literary or artistic world gave them a fair claim to such a privilege, the use of the Library by persons of eminence of every kind would increase daily.

16. With regard to the composition of the Library, considerable increase has been made in the past year. Nearly 1,300 volumes have been purchased, and 103 presented. Upwards of 1,700 parts purchased, and 230 presented. Near 1,600 photographs have been purchased, and 556 presented. Besides 600 drawings by the late W. Mulready, R.A., over 200 have been purchased, and 6 presented. Engravings purchased and presented are, respectively, 222 and 117; and lithographs 186 and 117. An interesting portfolio of drawings, chiefly of early Christian objects, has been lent, and a selection framed and exhibited.

17. I have been anxious to increase and complete the class of works descriptive and illustrative of great national and other galleries. Another class are the illustrations of the architectural remains of this and other countries, France especially. Another, which I should consider of importance, would be a selection of the latest and best illustrated works on natural history, such as would be of value in an artistic point of view.

18. Abstracts have been prepared of works in foreign languages that come into the market on the continent, that desirable works might be obtained when offered. There is also in preparation a series of succinct, but detailed, reports on the public libraries of the various universities and cities of Germany. There are other abstracts and reports which are being taken in hand, and which will be carried forward as time can be found to do so.

19. Amongst other objects, I have had it in view to collect from illustrated periodicals, and, indeed, from all available sources, a very full set of portraits of every kind of personage. An Assistant is engaged on making references, in illustration, to all portraits contained in the library books, whether of the author or others. Mr. Redgrave has suggested to me, and I cannot too strongly press the suggestion, to commence a great *general register of portraits.* Beginning with our own and those in our own country, this register would aim at including *all portraits known.* For this object it would be desirable to seek the aid of the Foreign Office, as it will be seen was done, in reference to the Library Catalogue. Should such an undertaking meet the approval of the Department, I am persuaded that willing assistance would be given by private collectors. It would prove a work of general interest, and of both international and national importance.

20. The next subject to be included in this report is the serious one of the Art Library Catalogue.

Instead of reprinting the former catalogue, it was proposed by the General Superintendent that something should be undertaken with a wider view of the general utility of such a work. This was no less than a general or universal catalogue of art works, both of works found in England and in the libraries of the Continent.

With this view application was made by my Lords to the Foreign Office, and a note was addressed from thence to the various diplomatic officers to obtain information as to the catalogues of books and objects, or any information which could be obtained for the prosecution of the work, from the different courts and capitals of Europe. The correspondence on this subject will be seen in the Appendix (p. 23).

The British Museum, the University libraries, and other sources of aid have been applied to, and a commencement has been made.

Without entering into detail, it will be sufficient to say that great difficulties have been and will continue to be encountered, and that the practical side of the plan assumes shape only by degrees. I have consulted with the authorities at the British Museum and elsewhere, and though absolute completeneas could not be obtained, I am of opinion that down to a given date a *fairly* complete work may be drawn up. And further, *though incomplete, and even more so than we may fairly expect,* it will still be a work of vast utility to every library in Europe as showing not only what that individual library may contain on this subject matter, but what other libraries contain, or what is known to be in print anywhere, and *where every such work will certainly be accessible to the student.*

21. As respects the catalogues of the other divisions of the Museum, I have to report that the catalogue of the Educational Library has been republished, and that a catalogue of the Naval Gallery is in course of preparation, and is now passing through the press.

22. Of the catalogues of the Collections of Paintings, Food, Structural Material, and others, a sufficiency of copies is on hand. That of Animal Products is out of print.

(Signed) J. H. Pollen.

The General Superintendent.

Appendix D.

Report by Mr. Wallis.

Table of Contents of Report of the Division Keeper of the Art Collections.

1. Report (text) of the Division Keeper.
2. Return of acquisitions in Art Museum 1864, and report on circulating collections.
3. Loans to Art Museum 1864.
4. List of contributors of objects on loan.
5. Donations to Art Museum.
6. Classified list of objects purchased for the Art Museum 1864, alphabetically arranged.
7. Classified list of reproductions purchased for the Art Museum 1864.

7. Report of the Division Keeper of the Art Collections.

With the commencement of the year 1864 a new system of registration and numbering the permanent acquisitions to the Art Museum was adopted. The improved form will ensure a complete record of each object, under various heads, from the date at which it is received in Art Division. The system of numbering will in future make the finding number in the inventory and catalogue identical with the registration number, and at the same time indicate the year of acquisition; and it is intended in due course to apply this system to the objects acquired previous to 1864.

During the year some very important additions have been made to the collections. Amongst them may be enumerated, as purchases, an interesting series of characteristic specimens of Spanish art collected by Mr. J. C. Robinson, the art referee, during a visit to Spain in 1863–4, chiefly illustrative of Spanish art during the 15th and 16th centuries. In connexion with this collection may be named a Spanish "retable" or altar piece, acquired at Paris at a later period. This is a work of great size and importance, and of the date of the first half of the 15th century. The style is Spanish Gothic, and it consists of scriptural and legendary subjects painted in "tempera," the panels being surrounded with a frame-work of carved and gilt wood. It was originally in a church at Valencia, now destroyed.

The other important purchases during the year are:—

1. Casket in coloured enamel, the work of Jean Limousin, date about 1620–30.
2. A Limoges enamelled plaque, Christ and his apostles, by Penicaud III.
3. A missal case in gold, ornamented with translucent enamel, &c. This was supposed to have belonged to Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I.
4. Candlestick, Henri Deux ware.
5. Salt cellar, Henri Deux ware.
6. The Syon Cope, a remarkable example of early English needlework of 13th century.

An addition has also been made to the examples of Italian art erected in the North Court by the acquisition of part of an altar, in marble, of the period of 15th century, from the Palazzo Ambron, Florence. The work of Benedetto Majano.

Amongst the presentations of the year the most important is that of the Rev. R. Brooke, Gateforth House, Selby, consisting of a varied and interesting collection of articles of personal use of 17th and 18th centuries, the most important of which are watches, rings, lace, and wearing apparel.

Owing to the temporary arrangements necessary to permit of the decoration of that portion of the cloisters in the South Court devoted to the Oriental collection, and also of the half of the South Court in which the Loan Collection has hitherto been arranged, the systematic exhibition

of objects, especially in the North Court, has been much interfered with since July. As these decorations, however, now approach completion, the Oriental collection will be shortly brought together again, and in a greatly improved form. The Loan Collection will also be re-arranged in an improved form in its former position.

The objects received on loan during the year have been numerous and important, but, owing to the circumstances above named, the reception of several important contributions have been delayed, the proprietors having kindly consented to await the completion of the new arrangements of the Loan Court.

The important section of Reproductions, especially in plaster, has received many valuable and important additions during 1864. Many of them are still awaiting the completion of the parts, or for space in which to erect them. Amongst those fixed may be named :—

1. A cast of a portion of the column of Trajan, Rome.
2. A cast of the marble "Biga" of the Vatican.
3. A cast of a series of panels illustrative of the Life of our Lord, from the original pulpit of the cathedral at Pisa. Executed by Giovanni Pisano. Date 14th century.
4. Coloured cast of an altar piece representing the coronation of the Virgin. Lucca della Robbia.
5. A gilded cast of the Pala d'Oro of Aix-la-Chapelle.
6. A gilded and coloured model of the shrine of St. Monaghan, the original of which was exhibited in the Loan Collection of 1862.

The casts of mediæval ornament collected as examples for use in the execution of the carved work of the New Palace of Westminster, which were assigned by the Board of Works to the Science and Art Department in 1862-3, have been classified and arranged so as to be available for study to the art students and the public.

The collection of electrotype reproductions originally produced under the sanction of the Department has received but one addition this year; a satisfactory copy having been executed by Messrs. Franchi & Son of the Bronze Mirror, by Donatello, the original of which was acquired by the Museum in 1863.

The whole series of types of objects available for distribution to schools of art, and purchase by local museums and the public, has been arranged together, classified and properly catalogued. A complete set in duplicate has been acquired for general use in the Museum, and when practicable the copy has been placed by the side of the original object, for comparison by the public. A triplicate set has also been added permanently to the travelling collection.

The travelling collection has not been sent out, with the two exceptions specially reported upon (page 185), viz., the Bath and West of England Society's Meeting at Bristol in June, and the North of London Working Men's Industrial Exhibition at Islington in October and November. The circulation of objects, however, for use or occasional exhibition in schools of art has been promoted and extended during the past year.

The sale of the works of the late W. Mulready, Esq., R.A., afforded an opportunity for acquiring examples suitable for circulation in schools of art. In addition to the drawings added to the collection in the Art Library, the following were purchased for the Art Division, but are included in the total expenditure sanctioned on the occasion.

96 life studies (in whole or part) of the human figure, in crayon, pencil, or pen and ink.
6 life studies of the human figure in oil.
1 head, in oil.
6 miscellaneous studies in chalk.

Appendix D.

Report by Mr. Wallis.

In accordance with the decision of a meeting of artists engaged in the production of stained glass, held in the theatre of the South Kensington Museum, on the 28th July 1863, an Exhibition of works of English glass painters, together with specimens of English mosaics was opened in the Art Museum in May 1864. All the available window spaces were filled with specimens of the productions of most of the best artists of this country in this special department of decorative art.

Six specimens of stained glass were selected for purchase for the Museum, viz., from Messrs. Morris, Marshall, Faulkner, & Co.,—

1. Medallion:—head of Penelope.
2. The poet Chaucer.
3. Queens Dido and Cleopatra, from Chaucer's "Legends" of the "Good Woman."
4. The God of Love and Alceste, from the same "Legend."

And from Messrs. Lavers & Barraud,—

1. The Advent of Beatrice, from Dante's Purgatorio.
2. The Legend of "Good Queen Dagmar."

The principle of the Exhibition was settled by the proposed exhibitors as identical with that of the Royal Academy of Arts and other fine art exhibitions, and they elected T. Gambier Parry, Esq., and R. Burchett, Esq., Head Master of the National Art Training Schools, as an executive committee to select or reject the works sent in for exhibition.

The result was so far satisfactory that arrangements have been made for a similar exhibition in the summer of 1865, and most of the available spaces have been already claimed and allotted. Prizes have been offered for the two best designs for a stained glass window suitable for the large window of the staircase leading from the north end of the Museum to the picture galleries, and the designs sent in competition will form a portion of the ensuing exhibition. There is every reason to infer, from the general success of the Exhibition of 1864, that it will be agreeable to the majority of English artists in stained glass if an exhibition of this character can be held annually; and as the windows by which the cloisters under the National Art Training Schools are lighted are well adapted to the purpose, the combination of stained glass with the works of mediæval art, now placed in these cloisters, may be considered appropriate, whilst offering an encouragement to a department of decorative design which certainly needs development in the right direction.

George Wallis.

Acquisitions in Art Museum, 1864.

Month.	Purchases.	Approval.	Donations.
January	76	85	5
February	319	70	3
March	39	30	—
April	15	116	13
May	79	170	20
June	105	56	5
July	5	44	1
August	18	149	—
September	16	12	23
October	28	129	2
November	20	—	—
„	24*	42	3
December	70	33	2
Total	814	936	77

* Plaster casts.

CIRCULATION for 1864.

A collection, consisting of 257 specimens and 701 drawings, photographs, &c., was sent in June to the Bath and West of England Society's meeting at Bristol.

Another collection, consisting of 540 specimens and 298 drawings, photographs, &c., was sent to the Working Men's Exhibition, Agricultural Hall, Islington.

It will be seen by the returns of visitors, &c. that a large number of persons had the opportunity of inspecting these collections.

RETURN OF VISITORS, RECEIPTS, &c.

——	Date.	Number of days open.	Visitors.	Receipts.
				£ s. d.
Bath and West of England Society, Bristol	June 13 to 17	5	90,055	7,184 12 6
Working Men's Exhibition, Islington	Oct. 17 to Nov. 7	19	208,168	2,625 0 0
Total		24	298,223	9,809 12 6

Independent of these special collections a regular course of action has been going on in circulating specimens, paintings, &c. to the local Schools of Art.

RETURNS of CIRCULATION to LOCAL SCHOOLS of ART, 1864.

MONTH.	Specimens.	Paintings, Drawings, &c.
January	—	341
February	—	12
March	33	8
April	14	84
May	37	388
June	86	103
July	11	6
August	—	20
September	20	303
October	—	16
November	—	42
December	11	4
Total	212	1,327

The total circulation from the Art Division during 1864 is—

Specimens - - 1,009

Paintings, drawings, &c. - - 2,326

(Signed) CHARLES B. WORSNOP.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. WALLIS.

List of Works forming Part of the Sheepshanks' Collection available for Circulation to Schools of Art.

No.	Subjects.	Painters.	Size of Picture.	Size of Frame.
1	Sunset	Bonnington	12¾ by 10¾	19 by 16
2	Hastings from the Castle Hill	Brandard	16 by 11¼	26 by 21½
3	East Cliff, Hastings	"	16 by 12	26 by 21⅝
4	The Priory, Hastings	"	24 by 18	35 by 28¾
5	Landscape with Cattle	Jas. Burnet	20¾ by 17⅝	10¼ by 13½
5*	Evening—Milking Time	"	17 by 14¾	24½ by 22½
7	Fish Market at Hastings	John Burnet	24 by 18	33⅜ by 26½
12	Falstaff and Simple	Callcott	17½ by 14¾	26½ by 23¼
16	Coast Scene, with Shrimper	"	14½ by 10	20½ by 16½
19	Ockham Church	Mrs. Carpenter	10 by 8	16 by 14
20	Portraits of Charles Young as Hamlet and Miss Glover as Ophelia.	Clint	50 by 40	63½ by 54
22	La Palermitana	"	30 by 24½	47 by 37
23	Scene from the "Honeymoon"	"	28 by 21½	42 by 35
24	The Villa d'Este, at Tivoli	Collins	16 by 11⅞	25 by 20½
26	Sorrento, Bay of Naples	"	16 by 11¾	25 by 20½
29	The Stray Kitten	"	24 by 18	33½ by 27¾
40	Mending the Bait Nets	Cooke	31 by 16¾	39 by 24¼
42	The Antiquary's Cell	"	29¾ by 22¾	41¼ by 34¼
44	A Mackerel	"	10 by 7	17 by 14
46	Hastings from All Saints' Church	"	14 by 10	22 by 17½
48	Chub	"	20 by 15	25½ by 20¾
49	Portsmouth Harbour—"The Victory"	"	16 by 11¾	25 by 20½
51	Grey Horse at a Stable Door	A. Cooper	12 by 9	19 by 15½
54	The Hawthorn Bush	Cope	42 by 34½	56 by 46
63	Moonlight, near Yarmouth	Crome	14¾ by 12¼	23 by 21
68	Virginia Water	Davis	17 by 13	23½ by 19½
77	Wolves and Deer	Gauermann	27 by 22	38 by 33½
76	A Study from Giorgione	Geddes	9½ by 9½	20½ by 20½
75	A Man Smoking	"	14½ by 11½	22⅛ by 19½
79	Near Blackheath	Holland	31½ by 19⅝	43 by 31
80	Nymwegan	"	19⅝ by 12	27½ by 19
106	Near Redleaf	Lee	11½ by 8½	17½ by 15
120	Laura introducing Gil Blas to Arsenia	Leslie	10½ by 8¼	15 by 13¼
123	Amy Robsart	"	11 by 9	18½ by 16½
129	Her Majesty in the Coronation Robes	"	24 by 18	31½ by 25½
130	A Garden Scene	"	16 by 14	24½ by 20½
150	The Intercepted Billet	Mulready	10 by 8¼	15 by 13¼
158	Landscape with Cottages	"	17½ by 14	22½ by 19½
160	A Cottage	"	13 by 10½	18¾ by 16¼
161	Hampstead Heath	"	10½ by 6	15½ by 11¼
168	The School Teacher	Redgrave	36 by 28	46½ by 38½
169	Gulliver on the Farmer's Table	"	30 by 25	39¾ by 34¾
177	The Little Roamer	Rothwell	50 by 33¼	62 by 45¼
181	Gil Blas introducing himself to Laura	Simson	36 by 28	47½ by 39¼
182	William Tell	"	16 by 11	22 by 17
183	Scene from the "Humorous Lieutenant"	Smirke	6½ by 5	10 by 8½
184	Scene from Beaumont and Fletcher	"	6½ by 5	10 by 8½
185	Another Bite	G. Smith	22 by 18	29 by 25½
191	Fishponds, Hastings	Stark	13⅜ by 10	21 by 17¼
192	Lloyd's Pulpit, Festiniog	"	13 by 10¾	22½ by 20
193	Ponds and Windmills, Hastings	"	16½ by 12	26 by 21¾
194	Landscape—The Skirts of a Common	"	8½ by 7	13¾ by 12½
198	Tam O'Shanter	Stothard	14½ by 12½	20½ by 18½
199	John Gilpin	"	14½ by 12¼	22¾ by 18¾
200	Sir Roger de Coverley and the Gipsies	"	8 by 6½	12 by 10¾
204	Scene from the "Tempest"	"	12¾ by 10½	15½ by 13½
205	Constance and Arthur	"	12½ by 11¼	19 by 17¼
206	Fame, as an Allegory	"	8½ by 6½	14 by 12½
214	Neapolitan Boy decorating his Inamorata.	Uwins	14 by 10½	24¼ by 18¼
215	The Favourite Shepherd	"	13⅞ by 9⅞	22½ by 18½
227	Sketch for the "Letter of Introduction."	Wilkie	15 by 11¼	20½ by 17½
228	The Errand Boy	"	11⅜ by 8	20½ by 16½
229	A Head and Two Hands	"	6 by 6	10½ by 10½
230	The Daughters of Sir Walter Scott	"	11 by 5	16 by 10
231	Sketch of a Head for the Picture of "The Rabbit on the Wall."	"	5¾ by 5¾	11 by 10¾
232	Landscape	"	11 by 8	15½ by 12½
239	Tigers	Ibbetson	24 by 20	33 by 29

Loans to Art Museum in 1864.

Acton, H. E., Esq. Terra cotta group.
Adams, G. G., Esq. Statue in plaster.
Adams, J., Esq. Colossal statue in plaster.
Arts, Society of. Three statues in plaster.
Atherstone, Edwin, Esq. Large painting, "The Coronation of Queen Victoria."
Barker, Alexander, Esq. Majolica bottles, vases, and bowls; seven objects. Enamelled crystal ewer and dish, in addition to former loans.
Barkentin, J., Esq. Alexandra vase.
Board of Works. A piece of tapestry, "Triumph of Hercules." A piece of tapestry from the wall of the Prince of Wales' drawing-room, in addition to former loans.
Burn, G. A., Esq. Photograph of Shakespeare. Four engravings of Shakespeare. One original painting.
Bodichon, Mrs. Four drab scarfs embroidered.
Brown, Mrs. Two ivory chowrees.
Brownlow, The Earl. Two pieces of wood carving. The Ashridge scrap book.
Campbell, Montgomery, Esq. Pair of porcelain vases and covers. China plate.
Chesham, Lord. Collection of miniatures, snuff-boxes, watches, jade, and crystal ornaments. Porcelain and decorative plate.
Colnaghi, Messrs. One oil painting.
Coutts, Miss Burdett. Two camphor-wood chowrees.
Castellani, Signor. Enamelled glass chalice.
Dallas, Barnes, Esq. Collection of Chinese and Japanese objects in porcelain, jade, agate, lacquer work, glass, bronze, enamel, &c.
Diamond, Miss Theresa. Three engraved glasses with covers. Three engraved glasses. One majolica plate.
Donnelly, Capt., R.E. Cloth belt and pouches of gold work. Four buckles. Two bottles and turnscrew.
Duncombe, G. F., Esq. Four miniature portraits.
Edwardes, T. Dyer, Esq. Watches, miniatures, mediæval ring, cinque-cento jewellery, &c.
Elkington, Messrs. Electrotype reproductions of art objects.
Fisher, R. Esq. Chinese porcelain. Bronze statuette. Ivory carvings.
Fortnum, C. D. E., Esq. Collection of objects in majolica, Persian earthenware, and mediæval terra cotta. Bronzes, antique. Mediæval and silver plate.
Frere, R. J., Esq. Earthenware tankard mounted in silver.
Goff, R., Esq. Ebony cabinet inlaid with agates.
Gladstone, The Right Hon. W. E., M.P. Statuettes in Doccia porcelain and Faience. Enamelled cinque-cento jewellery.
Haden, Seymour, Esq. Jewelled bouquet-holder. Objects in stone-ware and porcelain. German tankard. Halberd.
Hope, A. J. Beresford, Esq. Collection of precious stones and other minerals. Collection of ecclesiastical utensils, clocks, snuff-boxes, and other objects.
Horticultural Society. Marble statue. Two marble busts.
Huth, Louis, Esq. Collection of old Nankeen porcelain.
Harvey, William, Esq. Carved oak frame.
Hawkesley & Co., Messrs. Antique silver watch with chain.
King, —, Esq. Group of two figures in Chelsea porcelain.
Lambert & Rawlings, Messrs. Lace, a sample.
Laurie, Peter G., Esq. Chinese and Japanese objects in porcelain, lacquered work, and ivory.
Maskell, W., Esq. Clasp in enamelled metal.
Mitchell, Rev. Henry. Enamelled jewellery. Bamboo pilgrim's staff.
Moreland, G. H., Esq. Collection of Limoges enamel, majolica, bronze, and ivories.
Moffatt, George, Esq., M.P. Silver-gilt Russian cup.
Outram, Sir Francis, Bart. Shield in oxydised silver. Two swords of honour.
Powell & Son, Messrs. A coloured glass chandelier.

Appendix D.
—
Report by Mr. Wallis.

Parish, Sir Woodbine. Three majolica plates.
Redgrave, S., Esq. Three miniatures. Electrotype medallion.
Rogers, W. G., Esq. Wood carvings.
Seymour, Alfred, Esq. Carved Italian coffer.
Smith, S., Esq. White China vase.
Shaw, H., Esq. Volume dresses of the Middle Ages.
Salviati, Antonio, Dr. Framed mosaic.
Thrupp, F., Esq. Group in plaster.
Thompson, E., Esq. Tortoiseshell in Japanese work.
Vaughan, Henry, Esq. Mosaic in table-top.
Vernon, The Hon. W. B. Warren. Cabinet decorated with paintings. Clock
statue.
Verschoyle, Colonel. Seven brass Saracenic bowls.
Webb, John, Esq. Diptych, casket, and other objects in carved ivory.
Witt, G., Esq. 145 specimens of Greek and Roman pottery.
Wilkinson, Mrs. Models in alabaster. Medallions and busts.
Wyon, E. W., Esq. Statue in plaster.
Wells, The Dean and Chapter of. Ecclesiastical objects in wood, metal, and
stone.
Westenholz, A., Esq. Statue in plaster, "Cain." By F. Stramboe.
Whytock, Messrs. & Co. Carved side-board in pollard oak.

List of Contributors of Objects on Loan exhibited in the Arti
Museum.

Her most Gracious Majesty The Queen.

Acton, H. E., Esq.
Adams, G. G., Esq.
Adams, J., Esq.
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Atherstone, Edwin, Esq.
Barkentin, Mr. J.
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Bishop, Dr.
Board of Works.
Bodichon, Mrs.
Brownlow, Earl.
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Burn, G. A., Esq.
Burnside, R. J., Esq.
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Castellani, Signor.
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Duncombe, G. F., Esq.
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Eden, Rev. A.
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Frere, R. J., Esq.
Fytche, Major.
Geddes, Mrs.
Gladstone, The Right Hon. W. E.
Goff, R., Esq.
Gore, The Hon. Sir Chas.
Granville, The Earl.
Groves, W., Esq.
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Haden, Seymour, Esq.
Hancock, G. Esq.
Harvey, Mr. William.
Hawkesley, Messrs.
Hope, A. J. B. B., Esq.
Horticultural Society.
Huth, Mr. Louis.
Kaulbach, Mr. E.
Kerr, W. H., Esq.
King, Mr.
Lacaita, Sir James.
Lambert and Rawlings, Messrs.
Lawlor, J., Esq.
Laurie, Peter G., Esq.
Macdowell, P., Esq., R.A.
MacLeod of MacLeod
The.
Marshall, W. E., Esq.
Maskell, W., Esq.
Michel, Sir John.
Mitchell, Rev. Henry.
Moffatt, G., Esq., M.P.
Morland, G. H., Esq.
Munro, A., Esq.
Napier, R., Esq.
Naylor, R. C., Esq.
Nesbitt, Alexander, Esq.
Noble, M., Esq.
Outram, Sir Francis.
Parish, Sir Woodbine.
Ponsonby, Hon. Captain
Ashley, M.P.
Pratt, Mr.
Prendergast, Captain.
Powell and Son, Messrs.
Reed, T., Esq.
Redgrave, S., Esq.
Rock, the Very Rev
Canon.
Rogers, W. G., Esq.
Salviati, Dr. Antonio.
Schultze, Mr. R.
Seymour, Alfred, Esq.
M.P.

Seymour, H.D., Esq. M.P.
Sharp, Mr. T.
Shaw, H., Esq., F.R.S.
Smith, R. H. Soden, Esq.
Smith, Mr. S.
Spencer, The Earl.
Stephens, Mr.
Stuart, D'Albanie, Count.
Stuart de Rothesay, The Lady.
Téléki, Countess Harley.
Thompson, Mr. E.
Thornecroft, Mr. T.
Thornecroft, Mrs.
Thrupp, F., Esq.
Trollope, Messrs.
Vaughan, Henry, Esq.
Vernon, the Hon. W. B.
Warren.
Verschoyle, Colonel.
Webb, John, Esq.
Weeks, H., A.R.A.
Wells, the Dean and Chapter of.
Westenholz, Mr. A.
Westlake, A. H., Esq.
Westmacott, J. S., Esq.
Whytock, Messrs.
Wild, James W., Esq.
Wilkinson, Mrs.
Wilks, J. S., Esq.
Williamson and Sons, Messrs.
Witt, G., Esq.
Woodington, W. F., Esq.
Wyon, E. W., Esq.

Donations to Art Museum in 1864.

Presented by S. Addington, Esq.

Vase, oviform, in imitation of jasper. Wedgwood ware, latter half of 18th century. No. 789–64.

Vase, oviform, in imitation of jasper. Wedgwood ware, latter half of 18th century. No. 790–64.

Vase, oviform, in imitation of jasper. Wedgwood ware, latter half of 18th century. No. 791–64.

Female figure, holding a trumpet and book; Chelsea porcelain, upon Dresden pedestal bearing an armorial shield. No. 792–64.

Female figure, playing the harp; Chelsea porcelain, upon Dresden pedestal bearing an armorial shield. No. 793–64.

Presented by Mr. P. Boone, Edmonton.

Four encaustic tiles, with rosette pattern and circle with Flemish inscription, from Edmonton Church. Flemish, 13th century. Nos. 782-2*c*–64.

Presented by the Rev. R. Brooke, Gateforth House, Selby.

Gold watch, in plain detached case, white enamel face, maker's name "Tomlinson, London," hall mark 1719. No. 297–64.

Gold repeating watch, in detached case chased with subject of Joseph and Potiphar's wife; pierced openwork edge, maker's name "Knotford, London," hall mark 1684–5. No. 298–64.

Gold watch, in plain detached case, gold face, maker's name "Ramer, London." Date about 1780. No. 299–64.

Watch chain, composed of three bands of imbricated work, attached to which are a suspending hook, a chased watch key, and a compass with engraved pebble back. Date, early 18th century. No. 299*a*–64.

Silver repeating watch, silver face, pierced openwork case. Maker's name "Phillippe Grebay, Paris." Date, end of 17th century. No. 300–64.

Gold wedding ring, with posy or motto, "As God decreed so we agreed." English, 17th century. No. 377–64.

Gold wedding ring, with posy or motto, "United hearts death only parts." English, 17th century. No. 378–64.

Gold wedding ring, with posy or motto, "Let us share in joy and care." English, 18th century. No. 379–64.

Gold wedding ring, with posy or motto, "A faithfull wife preserveth life." English, 18th century. No. 380–65.

Gold wedding ring, with posy or motto, "Where heartis agree there God will be." English, 17th century. No. 381–64.

Gold wedding ring, with posy or motto, "Careful I 'le be to comfort the." English, 17th century. No. 382–64.

Gold wedding ring, with posy or motto, "As god decreed so wee agreed." English, 17th century. No. 383–64.

Gold wedding ring, with posy motto, "Seithe God hathe wrought this choice in thee, so frame thyselfe to comfourth me." English, 16th century. No. 384–64.

Gold finger ring, with motto, "Vertue passeth riches." English, 17th century. No. 385–64.

Gold finger ring, with motto, "Love and live happily." English, 17th century. No. 386-64.

Gold mortuary ring, with inscription, "Never to bee forgoten, 2nd Jan. 77." English, 18th century. No. 387-64.

Gold finger ring, flat hoop with external inscription, "Rex legis Tutamen." English, 18th century. No. 388-64.

Gold ring, plain hoop with a toadstone in the bezel. English, (?) 17th century. No. 389-64.

Gold signet ring, with a shield of arms *party per pale*. English, 18th century. No. 390-64.

Brass signet ring, with shield of arms bearing a lion rampant. English, 17th century. No. 391-64.

Gold Coronation medal of George III.; obv., bust to the right of the King; rev., Britannia crowning the King. English, dated 1761. Given by King George III. to Dr. Richard Osbaldiston, Bishop of London, who officiated at the ceremony. No. 392-64.

Tortoiseshell comb with high back composed of four parallel filiets. English, 17th century. No. 541-64.

Ribbon, white silk with silver gimp edge, used for wedding favours at the marriage of Humphrey Brooke Osbaldistone, Esq., with Catherine, youngest daughter of Sir John Pennington, Bart., 1772. English, 18th century. No. 542-64.

Waist buckle, cut steel, with blue fillet and facetted studs. English, 18th century. No. 543-64.

Silk winder, transparent horn ornamented with gold and silver piqué work. French (?) 18th century. No. 544-64.

Pincushion, worked by hand in brown and white silks. English, 18th century. No. 545-64.

Piece of guipure lace, rose (or raised) point. Italian, 16th century. No. 576-64.

Piece of guipure lace, rose (or raised) point. Italian, 16th century. No. 577-64.

Piece of guipure lace, rose (or raised) point. Spanish ? 17th century. No. 578-64.

Piece of guipure lace, rose (or raised) point. Spanish ? 17th century. No. 579-64.

Piece of guipure lace, rose (or raised) point. Spanish, 17th century. No. 580-64.

Piece of guipure lace, rose (or raised) point. Spanish, 17th century. No. 581-64.

Piece of guipure lace. Italian point, 17th century. No. 582-64.

Piece of guipure lace. Italian point, 17th century. No. 583-64.

Piece of guipure lace, probably a lappet; composed of two distinct patterns. Portuguese point, 17th century. No. 584-64.

Piece of guipure lace, probably a lappet. Portuguese point, 17th century. No. 585-64.

Piece of pillow lace. Flemish, 17th century. No. 586-64.

Piece of pillow lace. Flemish, 17th century. No. 587-64.

Piece of pillow lace. Dutch, 17th or 18th century. No. 588-64.

Piece of pillow lace. Dutch or Flemish, 17th century. No. 589-64.

Piece of pillow lace. Dutch, 17th century. No. 590-64.

Piece of pillow lace. Dutch, 17th century. No. 591-64.

Piece of pillow lace. Flemish ? late 17th century. No. 592-64.

Piece of pillow lace. Flemish, late 17th century. No. 593-64.

Piece of pillow lace. Flemish or Dutch, 17th century. No. 594-64.

Piece of pillow lace. Flemish or Dutch, 17th century. No. 595-64.

Piece of pillow lace. Flemish or Dutch, 17th century. No. 596-64.

Piece of pillow lace. Flemish or Dutch, 17th century. No. 597-64.

Repeating watch in gold case chased with floral ornament and figure subject: maker's name, "Andrew Dickie." Edinburgh, 18th century. No. 632-64.

Watch in plain gold case, with steel chain and key: maker's name, "George Graham, London." 18th century. No. 633-64.

Repeating watch in pierced gold case of shagreen, ornamented with piqué dots : maker's name "James Charwell, London." 18th century. No. 634–64.

Watch in plain silver case with outer case of tortoise-shell ornamented with silver piqué, in the centre of which is a shield of arms : maker's name, "Ric. Coleston, London." Early part of 18th century. No 635–64.

Watch in plain silver case : maker's name, "Hen. Hindley, York." 18th century. No. 636–64.

Watch in plain silver case : maker's name, "Thomas Johnson, Richmond." 18th century. No. 637–64.

Watch in plain silver case : maker's name, "Williamson, London." 18th century. No. 638–64.

Watch in plain silver case : maker's name, "Robert Henderson, Scarborough." 18th century. No. 639–64.

Outer case of a watch, in black shagreen ornamented with gold piqué. English, 18th century. No. 640–64.

Mourning ring, black enamel, with inscribed name and date 1773. No. 645–64.

Mourning ring, black enamel, with inscribed name and date 1777. English. No. 646–64.

Mourning ring, black enamel, with inscribed name and date 1772. English. No. 647–64.

Mourning ring, black enamel, with inscribed name and date 1772. English. No. 648–64.

Mourning ring, black enamel, with inscribed name and date 1773. English. No. 649–64.

Mourning ring, black enamel, with inscribed name and date 1781. English. No. 650–64.

Mourning ring, black enamel, with inscribed name and date 1763. English. No. 651–64.

Mourning ring, black enamel, with inscribed name and date 1808. English. No. 652–64.

Mourning ring, black enamel, with inscribed name and date 1831. English. No. 653–64.

Mourning ring, black enamel, with inscribed name and date 1764. English. No. 654–64.

Mourning ring, black enamel, ribbon-shaped, with inscribed name and date 1763. No. 655–64.

Mourning ring, white enamel, with inscribed name and date 1771. English. No. 656–64.

Mourning ring, white enamel, with inscribed name and date 1770. English. No. 657–64.

Mourning ring, white enamel, with inscribed name and date 1766. English. No. 658–64.

Mourning ring, white enamel, with inscribed name and date 1776. English. No. 659–64.

Mourning ring, white enamel, ribbon-shaped, with inscribed name and date 1756. English. No. 660–64.

Mourning ring, black enamel, ribbon-shaped, with inscribed name and date 1744. English. No. 661–64.

Betrothral ring, enamelled gold, with motto, "As true to thee as death to mee." English, 17th century. No. 642–64.

Seal, silver, engraved with the armorial shield of Sir Joseph Pennington, Bart. English, date about 1760. No. 682–64.

Seal, steel, engraved with the armorial shield of Gower. English, 18th century. No. 683–64.

Seal, steel, engraved with an armorial shield (qu. Gower?), with crest and mantle. English, 18th century. No. 684–64.

Seal, gold frame with steel swivel disk engraved with a bust of a Prince of Wales. English, 18th century. No. 685–64.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. WALLIS.

Seal, crystal mounted in gold and engraved with the arms of Pennington and another, quarterly: on the back is a compass. English, 18th century. No. 686–64.

Seal, amethyst set in gold and engraved with the arms of Pennington in a lozenge. English, 18th century. No. 687–64.

Seal, carnelian set in gold and engraved with head of a warrior (qu. Alexander). English, 18th century. No. 688–64.

Seal, carnelian set in gold and engraved with the arms of Hutchinson. English, 18th century. No. 689–64.

Seal, white carnelian set in gold engraved with a figure of Justice. English, 18th century. No. 690–64.

Seal, amethyst set in gold and engraved with the Birth of Bacchus. The engraving is antique, the setting English, 18th century. No. 691–64.

Seal, engraved with the arms of Brooke. English, 18th century. No. 692–64.

Seal, carnelian set in gold, and engraved with a youthful head (qu. Antinous ?). English, 18th century. No. 693–64.

Seal, white crystal, with a fancy device, gold setting. English, 18th century. No. 694–64.

Seal, carnelian in chased gold setting engraved with the arms of the Rev. R. Brooke. Modern English. No. 695–64.

Seal, steel, engraved with the arms of the Brooke family. English, 18th century. No. 696–64.

Seal, cut steel with three faces, on which are engraved the crest, arms, and quarterings of the Osbaldeston family. German, 18th century. No. 697–64.

Silver box, elliptic, chased with the shield of Brooke on the lid, and a monogram on the opposite side. English, 18th century. No. 805–64.

Steel box, octagonal, with name George Osbaldeston, 1765, on the lid. English, 18th century. No. 806–64.

Patch box, elliptic, horn carved and gilt with ivory rim. French, 18th century. No. 807–64.

Snuff box, silver oval, chased with figures and inscriptions in Latin and English. English, end of 17th century. No. 808–64.

Miniature tazza, silver with gadrooned base and two handles. English, early 18th century. No. 809–64.

Miniature tazza, with handles, repoussé silver. English, 18th century. No. 810–64.

Nutmeg grater, in cylindric silver case, chased with shield and monogram. English, 18th century. No. 811–64.

Etui or instrument case case, gilt metal, containing fruit-knife, fork, spoon, and other instruments, French, 18th century. No. 812–64.

Thimble and bodkin case, silver-gilt, with chased ornament. English, 18th century. No. 813–64.

Instrument case, shagreen, containing knife, bodkin, pencil-case, and perfume bottle. English, 18th century. No. 814–64.

Instrument case, shagreen, containing knife with tortoise-shell handle and scissors. French, 18th century. No. 815–64.

Instrument case, tortoise-shell, containing ivory tablets, knife blade, and piercer. French 18th century No. 816–64.

Patch box, elliptic, tortoise-shell, with silver mounting. English, 18th century. No. 817–64.

Scent bottle, blue glass, cut and gilt with silver-gilt cap. French, (?) 18th century. No. 818–64.

Snuff box, wood varnished, called Vernis Martin, with linear zig-zag ornament. French, early 18th century. No. 819–64.

Amulet, formed of a dark coloured nut, mounted in chased silver, English, (?) 18th century. No. 820–64.

Silver globe, with chased ornament, holding a yard measure. English, early 18th century. No. 821–64.

Miniature snuff box, elliptic silver gilt, with chased ornament. English, 18th century. No. 822–64.

Amulet, heart-shaped, of madrepore stone mounted in silver. English, 18th century. No. 823-64.

Amulet, heart-shaped, of toadstone mounted in silver. English, 18th century. No. 824-64.

Gold chain, in triple series of links, with four sets of pendants to hold the objects of a châtelaine. French, (?) 18th century. No. 825-64.

Chain, gilt metal, in triple series of links, part of a châtelaine. English, 18th century. No. 826-64.

Bunch of lockets, four heart-shaped, three elliptic, with busts of Charles I. and II. English, 17th century. No. 827-7*f*-64.

Silver bodkin sheath, in form of a harp-key, with openwork knop. English, early 18th century. No. 828-64.

Paste ornament, cluster of mock diamonds on blue enamel. English, (?) 18th century. No. 829-64.

Paste ornament, cluster of mock diamonds on blue enamel. English, (?) 18th century. No. 830-64.

Paste ornament, brooch and three ear-rings, cluster of mock diamonds on blue enamel. English, (?) 18th century. Nos. 831-1*c*-64.

Miniature crucifix, neck pendent, silver. English (?), 17th century. No. 832-64.

Silver bodkin. English, 17th or 18th century. No. 833-64.

Miniature silver box, repoussé rose on cover, containing toy dinner service. French, (?) 18th century. No. 834-64.

Cameo in pietra-dura, with laurelled bust, gold mounting. Italian, 17th or 18th century. No. 835-64.

Locket, oblong, crystal set in white and green enamel and gold. French, (?) 17th century. No. 836-64.

Locket, heart-shaped, onyx set in gold. English, (?) 18th century. No. 837-64.

Locket, elliptic, with suspending watch-hook, gold openwork chasing. French, 18th century. No. 838-64.

Pair of clasps, openwork chased silver. English, 18th century. Nos. 839-9*a*-64.

Pair of ear-rings, four pearls in each, gold setting. Italian, 17th century. Nos. 840-40*a*-64.

Ear-ring, four jet beads. Spanish, 18th century. No. 841-64.

Ear-ring, four green paste beads. Spanish, 18th century. No. 842-64.

Watch chain, steel with glass seal attached. English, 18th century. No. 843-64.

Bunch of watch keys, gilt metal with chased ornaments. English, 18th century. Nos 844-4*g*-64.

Miniature silver medallion, with head of Charles I. English, 17th century. No. 845-64.

Miniature silver bas relief, with head of Charles II. English, 17th century. No. 846-64.

Turquoise, set in white and coloured enamel ; part of an ornament. No. 847-64.

Blue glass bead with white enamel ornament. No. 848-64.

Steel ornament, with lion repoussé. English, (?) 18th century. No. 849-64.

Steel ornament, open work, part of a seal. English, (?) 18th century. No. 850-64.

Steel watch key. English, (?) 18th century. No. 851-64.

Pair of compasses, steel. French, (?) 18th century. No. 852-64.

Pair of compasses, steel. French, (?) 18th century. No. 853-64.

Portion of an ear-ring, gold. English, 18th century. No. 854-64.

Head of a flag staff, open work gilt metal. English, 18th century. No. 855-64.

Lady's housewife, bound in various coloured leathers, gilt tooling. English, early 18th century. No. 856-64.

Silver comfit box, egg-shaped. English, 18th century. No. 857-64.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. WALLIS.

Court suit of Humphrey Brooke Osbaldistone, Esq., coat and knee-breeches of cherry-coloured Genoa velvet, white satin lining, waistcoat white satin embroidered in coloured silks and silver. English, dated 1772. Nos. 858-8*b*-6

Dress suit, coat, waistcoat, and knee-breeches of pink silk brocade with diapered flower pattern. English, date about 1770. Nos. 859-9*b*-6

Apron, white silk with raised floral embroidery. English, date about 172 No. 860-6

Apron, yellow silk with raised floral embroidery, in colours bordered si lace. English, date about 1720. No. 861-6

Apron, white silk with coloured floral embroidery and silver cord. Englis date about 1720. No. 862-6

Apron, white silk with purple floral embroidery and gold cord. Englis date about 1720. No. 863-6

Portion of embroidery, flowers in coloured silks (chiefly orange) on lin ground covered with stitched scroll pattern. English, 18th century. No. 864-6

Portion of embroidery, flowers in coloured silks (chiefly orange) on lin ground covered with stitched scroll pattern. English, 18th century. No. 865-6

Portion of embroidery, flowers in coloured silks (chiefly orange) on line ground covered with stitched scroll pattern. English, 18th century. No. 866-6

Piece of brocade, crimson satin with cut velvet floral pattern; border with silver gimp and spangles. French, date about 1770. No. 867-6

Piece of brocade, crimson satin with cut velvet floral pattern; border with silver gimp and spangles. French, date about 1770. No. 868-6

Mantilla, yellow silk and black lace. English, date about 1770. No. 869-6

Boddice, yellow silk. English, date about 1770. No. 870-6

Infant's mantle, pink silk edged with silver gimp. English, 18th centu No. 871-6

Piece of silk, pink ribbed, lined with pink sarsnet. English, 18th centu No. 872-6

Silk fringe, green and yellow. English, date about 1740. No. 873-6

Counterpane, white linen embroidered with running pattern; in centre scroll ornament with cipher and scroll border, all in yellow silk. Englis 17th century. No. 874-6

Cushion cover, white linen embroidered with running pattern and scr ornament, yellow silk; cipher in centre. English, 17th century. No. 875-6

Cushion cover, white linen embroidered with running pattern and scr ornament, yellow silk; cipher in centre. English, 17th century. No. 876-6

Cushion cover, white linen embroidered with running pattern and scr ornament, yellow silk; cipher in centre. English, 17th century. No. 877-6

Piece of brocade, white silk and gold in narrow stripes. French (?) 1 century. No. 878-6

Table cover, crimson Genoa velvet with broad border of silver gimp, Ind (Delhi) work. No. 879-6

Saddle cloth, dark blue Genoa velvet, ornamented with broad bands flowered gold lace; trappings of H. Osbaldeston, Esq., High Sheriff Yorkshire, A.D. 1772–3. No. 880-6

Pair of holsters for pistols, dark blue Genoa velvet, ornamented with bro bands of flowered gold lace; trappings of H. Osbaldeston, Esq., Hi Sheriff of Yorkshire, A.D. 1772–3. Nos. 881-1*a*-6

Saddle cloth, scarlet cloth with border of gold lace, used by the attenda of the High Sheriff of Yorkshire, A.D. 1772–3. No. 882-6

Saddle cloth, scarlet cloth with border of gold lace, used by the attenda of the High Sheriff of Yorkshire, A.D. 1772–3. No. 883-6

Saddle cloth, scarlet cloth, with border of gold lace, used by the attendants of the High Sheriff of Yorkshire. No 884–64.

Pair of pistol holsters, scarlet cloth, bordered with gold lace, used by the attendants of the High Sheriff of Yorkshire, A.D. 1772–3. Nos. 885-5*a*–64.

Pair of pistol holsters, scarlet cloth, bordered with gold lace, used by the attendants of the High Sheriff of Yorkshire, A.D. 1772–3. Nos. 886-6*a*–64.

Pair of pistol holsters, scarlet cloth bordered with gold lace, used by the attendants of the High Sheriff of Yorkshire, A.D. 1772–3. Nos. 887-7*a*–64.

Dress silk brocade, white ground with pattern of flowers in various colours, French, (?) early 18th century. No. 888–64.

Lady's shoe, pink prunella, with high heel. English, date about 1765. No. 889–64.

Grenadier's cap, scarlet and white cloth and crimson velvet, with silver and gold embroidery, and gold spangles. English, date about 1770. No. 890–64.

Lady's workbag, made from the bark of a tree, bordered with green and white. English, (?) 18th century. No. 891–64.

Piece of silk embroidery in frame, white satin ground, on which are worked in high relief King Ahasuerus, Queen Esther, and various animals, fruits, and other objects in coloured silk and gold cord. English, early 18th century. No. 892–64.

Waistcoat, white ribbed silk embroidered with flowers in various colours, silver cord, and spangles. English, date about 1770. No. 893–64.

Waistcoat, crimson satin, with floral brocade border in various colours. English, date about 1770. No. 894–64.

Waistcoat, blue and white striped silk brocade with flower spot pattern. English, date about 1770. No. 895–64.

Skirt of a lady's dress, white silk printed with flowers in various colours. French, (?) 18th century. No. 896–64.

Piece of silk, white silk printed with flowers in various colours. French, (?) 18th century. No. 897–64.

Kerchief, yellow silk gauze with floral pattern, border of pink and yellow silk lace. French, (?) 18th century. No. 898–64.

Trimming of a dress, chocolate silk gauze, embroidered with flowers in various colours. English, 18th century. No. 899–64.

Christening suit, viz.: cap, bib, mittens, and dress (in two pieces), old point lace. Flemish, (?) 18th century: worn in 1773. *See* No. 977-7*e*–64. Nos. 900-900*e*–64.

Inkstand, silver tray with vessels for ink and sand. Belonged to Dr. Richard Osbaldistone, Bishop of London. English, hall mark of 1754. No. 901–64.

Medallion, bronze; obv., bust to the right of Louis XIV., with legend; rev., female figure of Paris, with legend. French, latter part of 17th century. No. 902–64.

Medallion, lead; obv., the temptation of Adam and Eve, with legend; rev., the crucifixion, with legend. A mould from a medallion of H. Ritz, date about 1550. No. 903–64.

Medallion, silver; obv., allegoric figure of Britannia (?); rev., a crowned female figure watering young trees. English, date about 1750. No. 904–64.

Medallion, lead; obv., heads of the Seven Bishops, temp. James II.; rev., a representation of the Church, with legend. English, date about 1686. No. 905–64.

Medallion, lead; obv., calculating table; rev., a long inscription. English, 18th century. No. 906–64.

Medallion, lead; obv., calculating table; rev., a long inscription. English. 18th century. No. 907–64.

Box, white shagreen, with incised silver hinges and clasp, initialled I.B. English, early 18th century. No. 908–64.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. WALLIS.

Miniature on ivory of William Osbaldiston, Esq., of Hunmanby. English, late 17th century. No. 909–64.

Box, minute bead work, white ground, coloured floral pattern. Venetian, 18th century. No. 910–64.

Travelling flask with screw stopper : white glass with blue and red flowers. German, 17th or 18th century. No. 911–64.

Memorandum tablets, bound in scarlet morocco leather, gilt tooling. English, 18th century. No. 912–64.

Memorandum tablets, bound in scarlet morocco leather, gilt tooling. English, 18th century. No. 913–64.

Bodkin case, mother of pearl with incrusted silver ornament of warlike and musical trophies. French, 18th century. No. 914–64.

Miniature strong box, iron clamped with cross bands, and painted with flowers. German, early 16th century. No. 915–64.

Drinking goblet, ox-horn mounted in silver with inscription. English, dated 1706–7. No. 916–64.

Drinking goblet, ox-horn mounted in silver with inscription. English, date 1706–7. No. 917–64.

Pouch, probably for tobacco, brocade of green, pink, and silver. French, (?) 18th century. No. 918–64.

Reticule, silk embroidery of various colours, with yellow satin neck, English, 18th century. No. 919–64.

Gorget, silver, with the Royal shield of England engraved on it ; part of a Volunteer uniform. English, date about 1802–3. No. 920–64.

Gorget, silver, with the Royal shield of England engraved on it ; part of a Volunteer uniform. English, date about 1802–3. No. 921–64.

Pair of epaulettes, gold lace ; part of a Volunteer uniform. English, date about 1802–3. Nos. 922-2*a*–64.

Pair of epaulettes, silver lace ; part of a Volunteer uniform. English, date about 1802–3. Nos. 923-3*a*–64.

Pair of epaulettes, silver lace ; part of a Volunteer uniform. English, date about 1802–3. Nos. 924-4*a*–64.

Pair of epaulettes, silver, of interlaced strapwork ; part of a Volunteer uniform. English, date about 1802–3. Nos. 925-5*a*–64.

Silver bullion lace, plain fringe pattern ; part of a Volunteer uniform. English, 18th century. No. 926–64.

Twelve roundels, wood, painted and gilt with strapwork and floral ornament; in the centre a posy inscription. English, 16th century. Nos. 927-7*l*–64.

Dress sword, the hilt of steel, chased with military trophies and gilt ; in purple morocco sheath. English, 18th century. No. 928–64.

Mourning sword, hilt of black horn with steel guard ; in black leather sheath. English, 18th century. No. 929–64.

Mourning sword, hilt of black japanned steel. English, 18th century. No. 930–64.

Cavalry sabre, hilt of gilt metal, black sheath, gilt mounted ; part of a Volunteer uniform. English, early present century. No. 931–64.

Sword belt, black silk web ; part of a Volunteer uniform. English, early present century. No. 932–64.

Sword belt, pale blue silk web, with steel clasps ; part of a Volunteer uniform. English, early 18th century. No. 933–64.

Sword belt, black leather, gilt metal mounts ; part of a Volunteer uniform. English, 18th century. No. 934–64.

Badge for a cap front, crown, cipher, and motto in steel on scarlet cloth ; part of a Volunteer uniform. English, 18th century. No. 935–64.

Clasp of sword belt, plated, with initials and motto ; part of a Volunteer uniform. English, early 18th century. No. 936–64.

Hunting knife, hilt of silver chased with medallions and foliated ornament ; in purple leather sheath. German, 17th century. No. 937–64.

Hunting knife, buckhorn handle, silver mounted ; in black leather sheath. German, (?) 18th century. No. 938–64.

Hunting dirk, hardwood handle, mounted in silver with masks chased ; in black leather sheath. German, 18th century. No. 939–64.

Walking stick, tortoiseshell, the head ornamented with silver piqué; in outer wooden case. French, present century. Nos. 940-40*a*-64.

Malacca cane, with massive plain silver head, and initials H.B. English, present century. (?) No. 941-64.

Malacca cane, with gold head chased in alternate bands of rosettes and festoons. No. 942-64.

Walking stick, partridge wood, with head of a hussar carved in hard wood. German, present century. No. 943-64.

Pair of shoe-buckles, blued steel. English, 18th century. Nos. 944-4*a*-64.

Pair of shoe-buckles, set with paste diamonds. English, 18th century. Nos. 945-5*a*-64.

Pair of shoe-buckles, set with paste diamonds. English, 18th century. Nos. 946-6*a*-64.

Pair of shoe-buckles, set with paste diamonds. English, 18th century. Nos. 947-7*a*-64.

Pair of shoe buckles, set with paste diamonds. English, 18th century. Nos. 948-8*a*-64.

Pair of shoe buckles, set with paste diamonds. English, 18th century. Nos. 949-9*a*-64.

Pair of shoe buckles, elliptic, set with paste diamonds. English, 18th century. Nos. 950-50*a*-64.

Waist buckle, oblong, set with paste diamonds. English, 18th century. No. 951-64.

Waist buckle, oblong, set with paste diamonds. English, 18th century. No. 952-64.

Waist buckle, silver. English, 18th century. No. 953-64.

Pair of shoe buckles, gold open work. English, 18th century. No. 954-64.

Pair of linked buttons, silver filigree, radiating scroll pattern. Indian (?). No. 955-64.

Pair of linked sleeve buttons, silver with engraved rosette. English, 18th century. No. 956-64.

Pair of linked sleeve buttons, silver with engraved rosette. English, 18th century. No. 957-64.

Pair of linked sleeve buttons, paste diamonds. English, 18th century. No. 958-64.

Pair of linked sleeve buttons, paste diamonds. English, 18th century No. 959-64.

Pair of linked sleeve buttons, blue glass, with mock pearl ornament. Venetian, (?) 18th century. No. 960-64.

Pair of linked sleeve buttons, blue glass, with mock pearl ornament. Venetian, (?) 18th century. No. 961-64.

Pair of linked sleeve buttons, agate set in silver. English, 18th century. No. 962-64.

Pair of linked sleeve buttons, gold, with chased ornament. English, 18th century. No. 963-64.

Two gold pins, with connecting chain. English, 18th century. No. 964-64.

Two gold pins, with connecting chain. English, 18th century. No. 965-64.

Bag, or purse, links of silver filigree. Modern Genoese. No. 966-64.

Child's necklace, seed pearls, six rows. No. 967-64.

Child's necklace, seed pearls, six rows; with cameo locket in gold setting. No. 968-64.

Piece of lace, scroll pattern. Flemish, 18th century. No. 969-64.

Piece of lace, Venetian point; floral pattern. No. 970-64.

Piece of lace, Venetian point; floral pattern. No. 971-64.

Child's cap, with border of guipure lace, bold scroll pattern. No. 972-64.

Pair of cuffs, with border of guipure lace, bold scroll pattern. Nos. 973-3*a*-64.

Pair of cuffs, with border of Valenciennels ace, scroll pattern. Nos. 974-4*a*-64.

Child's shirt, with border of Valenciennes lace, scroll pattern. No. 975-64.

Piece of lace, Venetian point, floral pattern, with the pattern on vellum attached. 18th century. No. 976-64.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. WALLIS.

Baby's suit, viz. : cap, bib, mittens, and frock trimming in two pieces ; Brussels point. Worn by Catherine, eldest child of H. B. Osbaldistone, Esq., 1773, the mother of Mrs. Brooke of Gateforth. Nos. 977-7*e*-64.

Screen, white silk gauze, painted with flowers and birds, with a vase in centre. Modern Chinese. No. 978-64.

Screen, white silk gauze, painted with flower sprigs, insects, and a basket hanging from a tree. Modern Chinese. No. 979-64.

Screen, white silk gauze, painted with flowers and birds. Modern Chinese. No. 980-64.

Piece of embroidery, white satin ground with pattern of leaves and flowers highly relieved in coloured silks and gold cord. English, 18th century. No. 981-64.

Five funeral banners, silk, emblazoned with armorial shields. English, 18th century. Nos. 982-2*d*-64.

Funeral banner, calico, emblazoned with armorial shields. English, 18th century. No. 983-64.

Funeral banner, calico. English, 18th century. Nos. 983*a*-64.

Admission ticket, gilt metal, to York Race Stand, dated 1803. No. 984-64.

Dirk knife, tortoiseshell handle, silver mounted. French (?), early 18th century. No. 985-64.

Dirk knife, tortoiseshell handle, silver mounted. French (?), early 18th century. No. 986-64.

Dirk knife, tortoiseshell handle, silver mounted. French (?), early 18th century. No. 987-64.

Dirk knife, silver handle with repoussé ornament. English, 18th century. No. 988-64.

Painting on ivory, oval, Danae and the shower of gold. French)?),18th century. No. 989-64.

Painting on ivory, Susannah and the Elders. French (?), 18th century. No. 990-64.

Painting on ivory, Venus and Cupid. French (?), 18th century. No. 991-64.

Air gun, maker's name, "Wallis." English. No. 992-64.

Gold coin ; obv., bust to the right of John V., 1728. ; rev., the shield of Portugal. No. 993-64.

Gold coin, doubloon of Portugal ; obv., bust to the right of John V., with legend ; rev., the shield of Portugal. No. 994-64.

Gold coin, half doubloon of Portugal ; obv., bust to the right of John V., with legend ; rev., the shield of Portugal. No. 995-64.

Gold coin, quarter doubloon of Portugal ; obv., a cross potent-counter-potent between four B's, with legend ; rev., the shield of Portugal. No. 996-64.

Gold coin, quarter doubloon of Portugal ; obv., a cross potent-counter-potent, between four flowers ; rev., the shield of Portugal. No. 997-64.

Gold coin, quarter doubloon of Portugal ; obv., a cross potent-counter-potent, between four flowers ; rev., the shield of Portugal. No. 998-64.

Gold coin, guinea ; obv., bust to the right of George III., with legend ; rev., the shield of the United Kingdoms, Ireland, France, and the German States. No. 999-64.

Gold coin, guinea ; obv., bust to the right of George III., with legend ; rev., the shield of the United Kingdoms, Ireland, France, and the German States. No. 1000-64.

Gold coin, half-guinea ; obv., bust to the right of George III., with legend ; rev., the Royal shield, spade-shaped. No. 1001-64.

Gold coin, ten shilling piece of James I. No. 1002-64.

Gold coin, twenty shilling piece of Charles I. No. 1003-64.

Gold coin, guinea of George I. Date 1715. No. 1004-64.

Gold coin, two guinea piece of George II. Date 1739. No. 1005-64.

Gold coin, double Louis d'Or ; obv., bust to the left of Louis XVI. Date 1787. No. 1006-64.

Gold coin, Louis d'Or; obv., bust to the left of Louis XVI. Date 1786. No. 1007–64.
Silver coin, shilling of Edward VI. No. 1008–64.
Silver coin, shilling of Elizabeth. No. 1009–64.
Silver coin, shilling of the Commonwealth. No. 1010–64.
Silver coin, five shilling piece of Charles II. No. 1011–64.
Silver coin, five shilling piece of James II. Date 1687. No. 1012–64.
Silver coin, half-crown of William and May. Date 1689. No. 1013–64.
Silver coin, half-crown of William and Mary. Date 1689. No. 1014–64.
Silver coin, crown piece of William III. Date 1690. No. 1015–64.
Silver coin, shilling of William III. Date 1690. No. 1016–64.
Silver coin, half-crown of Anne. Date 1712. No. 1017–64.
Silver coin, shilling of George I. No. 1018–64.
Silver coin, shilling of George I. Date 1723. No. 1019–64.
Silver coin, shilling of George II. Date 1745. No. 1020–64.
Silver coin, shilling of George II. Date 1751. No. 1021–64.
Silver coin, shilling of George II. Date 1758. No. 1022–64.
Silver coin, sixpence of George II. Date 1757. No. 1023–64.
Two silver coins, sixpences of George II. Date 1758. Nos. 1024–64, 1025–64.
Three silver coins, shillings of George III. Date 1787. Nos. 1026, 1027, 1028–64.
Four silver coins, sixpences of George III. Date 1787. Nos. 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032–64.
Four silver coins, crown pieces of George III. Date 1819. Nos. 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036–64.
Silver coin, half-crown of George III. Date 1817. No. 1037–64.
Silver coin, half-crown of George III. Date 1818. No. 1038–64.
Two silver coins, shillings of George III. Date 1816. Nos. 1039, 1040–64.
Silver coin, sixpence of George III. Date 1816. No. 1041–64.
Two silver coins, fourpences of George III., Maunday money. Date 1763. Nos. 1042, 1043–64.
Two silver coins, threepences of George III., Maunday money. Date 1763. Nos. 1044, 1045–64.
Two silver coins, twopences of George III., Maunday money. Date 1763. Nos. 1046, 1047–64.
Two silver coins, pennies of George III., Maunday money. Date 1763. Nos. 1048, 1049–64.
Silver coin, ecu of six livres of Louis XV. Date 1728. No. 1050–64.
Silver coin, ecu of six livres of Louis XV. Date 1730. No. 1051–64.
Silver coin, ecu of six livres of Louis XVI. Date 1788. No. 1052–64.
Silver coin, petit ecu of three livres of Louis XVI. Date 1780. No. 1053–64.
Silver coin, petit ecu of three livres of Louis XVI. Date 1791. No. 1054–64.
Silver coin, franc or Italian *lira* of Napoleon I. Date 1810. No. 1055–64.
Silver coin, zwanziger of Francis I. Date 1809. No. 1056–64.
Silver coin, fourteen kreutzer piece of Francis I. Date 1793. No. 1057–64.
Silver coin, thaler of Leopold II. Date 1790. No. 1058–64.
Medallion, silver; obv., a robed episcopal figure standing behind an armorial shield, with legend S : RVDBERTVS : EPS : SALSBVRG : 1674. N.B.—This medal has been hollowed out to form a box in which are two coloured drawings on paper and ten on talc. No. 1058–64.
Silver coin, 30 sous piece of Louis XVI. Date 1791. No. 1059–64.
Silver coin, 6 sous piece of Louis XIV. Date 1676. No. 1060–64.
Four silver coins, Irish bank tokens for fivepence, with head of George III., 1805. Nos. 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064–64.
Two silver coins, pennies of Charles I., much worn. Nos. 1065, 1066–64.
Silver coin, threepence, Charles II. Date 1679. No. 1067–64.
Silver coin, twopence, Charles II. Date 1679. No. 1068–64.
Silver coin, twopence, Charles II. Date 1671. No. 1069–64.
Silver coin, twopence, Charles II. Date 1681. No. 1070–64.

Silver coin, twopence, Charles II. Date 1684. No. 1071-64.
Silver coin, twopence, Charles II., much worn. No. 1072-64.
Silver coin, penny of Charles II. Date 1671. No. 1073-64.
Silver coin, penny of Charles II. Date 1674. No. 1074-64.
Silver coin, coin of Charles II., much worn. No. 1075-64.
Silver coin, fourpence, Charles II., much worn. No. 1076-64.
Silver coin, shilling of Mary, much worn. No. 1077-64.
Silver coin, penny of the Commonwealth, called the Breeches Penny. No. 1078-64.
Silver coin, penny of the Commonwealth, called the Breeches Penny. No. 1079-64.
Silver coin, penny of Charles II. Date 1677. No. 1080-64.
Silver coin, Venetian. No date. No. 1081-64.
Nine silver coins, defaced. Nos. 1082-90-64.
Four silver coins. French, much worn. Nos. 1091-94-64.
Six copper coins. French, much worn. Nos. 1095-1100-64.
Coin, mixed metal, 14 kreuzer piece of Austria. No. 1101-64.
Coin, copper, ½ skilling. Danish. Date 1802. No. 1102-64.
Coin, copper, penny of Charles II., coined in Scotland. Date 1677. No. 1103-64.
Whist marker, with head of George III., white metal. No. 1104-64.
Whist marker, with head of George III., gilt metal. No. 1105-64.
Antelope horn, silver mounted, used as a hunting horn. English, 18th century. No. 1106-64.
Antelope horn, used as a hunting horn. English, 18th century. No. 1107-64.
Antelope horn, silver mounted, used as a hunting horn; in leather case. English, 18th century. No. 1108-64.
Gold ring, with white crystal in bezel. English, 18th century. No. 1109-64.
Gold ring, with black enamel; in the bezel the initials S. J. in gold on hair. English, 18th century. No. 1110-64.
Gold ring, with pale amethyst in bezel. English, 18th century. No. 1111-64.
Gold ring, with white enamel, garnet in bezel. English, 18th century. No. 1112-64.
Gold ring, with black enamel, set with jacinth and diamonds. English, 18th century. No. 1113-64.
Gold ring, with black enamel, set with crystal, beneath which is an ornament of gold twist. English, 18th century. No. 1114-64.
Gold ring, set with a rose diamond and two clusters of three small diamonds. English, 18th century. No. 1115-64.
Gold ring, set with a ruby surrounded by ten rose diamonds. English, 18th century. No. 1116-64.
Gold ring, set with a cluster of diamonds, one in centre and eight around it. English, 18th century. No. 1117-64.
Gold ring, set with three small diamonds, one in centre. English, 18th century. No. 1118-64.
Gold mourning ring, black enamel set with diamond. English, dated 1720. No. 1119-64.
Gold mourning ring, black enamel set with diamond. English, dated 1721. No. 1120-64.
Gold mourning ring, black enamel set with diamond. English, dated 1721. No. 1121-64.
Gold mourning ring, black enamel set with diamond. English, dated 1722. No. 1122-64.
Gold mourning ring, black enamel, inscribed S. E. Brooke, 1769. No. 1123-64.
Gold mourning ring, black enamel set with diamond, beneath which is a twist of gold cord. English, 18th century. No. 1124-64.
Gold mourning ring, in the bezel a funeral urn in hair and gold. English, dated 1781. No. 1125-64.

Gold ring, an antique engraved onyx in original gold setting. Græco-Roman. No. 1126–64.

Mourning solitaire, gold with crystal, beneath which are the letters H. B. and W. B. in gold cord. English, 18th century, No. 1127–64.

Box-wood model of a slipper, apparently the work of some French prisoner during the war. Early part of present century. No. 1128–64.

Silver cylindric box, containing a silver token. Modern English. No. 1128*a*–64.

Book: "Fables, ancient and modern, by Edward Baldwin, Esq." 12mo. London, 1805. 2 vols. Nos. 1209-10–64.

Book: Exposition of the Fifty-first Psalm, by Samuel Smith. 12mo. (title page wanting.) No. 1211–64.

Book: "The Drawing School, containing rules for learning to draw." 12mo. London, 1783. No. 1212–64.

Book: The Booke of Common Prayer, the New Testament, the Holy Booke of Psalms. 12mo. London, 1625. No. 1213–64.

Book: A Short History of the Bible. 48mo. London, 1813. No. 1214–64.

Book: Pictures from Grecian History. 48mo. London, 1812. No. 1215–64.

Book: Bible in Miniature. 128mo. London, n. d. No. 1216–64.

PRESENTED BY LADY CAMPBELL.

Fan, sandal wood carved in openwork designs. Chinese. No. 1224–64.

Book formed of 16 leaves of thin wood covered with lacquer. Burmese. No. 1225–64.

Book formed of 11 leaves of thin wood covered with lacquer. Burmese. No. 1226–64.

Book formed of nine leaves of thin wood covered with lacquer. No. 1227–64.

Book formed of 14 leaves of thin wood coated with lacquer; in two outer boards ornamented with birds and sun in gold lacquer on red ground. Burmese. No. 1228–64.

Book formed of two sheets of thin copper coated with lacquer, with foliated ornament. Burmese. No. 1229–64.

Book formed of nine sheets of thin copper coated with lacquer. Burmese. No. 1230–64.

Tazza, *rosso antico* marble on green marble base. Modern Roman. No. 1231–64.

Series of specimens of ancient marble found in the neighbourhood of Rome. 154 pieces, each $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. square. No. 1232–64.

PRESENTED BY THE CORPORATION OF COVENTRY.

Piece of silk, with the address of the Mayor and citizens of Coventry to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, woven in colours on white ground. Modern English. No. 373–64.

BEQUEATHED BY THE LATE MRS. DUROURE.

Oil painting, view of Tivoli, by H. Van Lint. No. 305–64.

Oil painting, landscape with figure on horseback. Flemish. No. 306–64.

Oil painting, landscape with peasant on a donkey, companion to last No. No. 307–64.

Oil painting, Hercules and the Nemean lion, after Rubens. No. 308–64.

Oil painting on panel, peasant counting money. Dutch. No. 309–64.

Oil painting on panel, peasant with jug. Dutch. No. 310–64.

Oil painting on panel, head of a man in civil costume. Dutch. No. 311–64.

Oil painting, male and female heads, holding painter's brushes. No. 312–64.

PRESENTED BY MESSRS. ELKINGTON & CO.

Bust, bronze, of the Duke of Wellington; the work of Henry Weigall, in 1851. No. 777–64.

PRESENTED BY MR. FERDINAND FRIEDLAND, VIENNA.

Vase and cover, globular, in enamelled white earthenware with coloured flowers, leaves, and branches in high relief. Austrian, date about 1780. No. 1144–64.

Appendix D.

Report by Mr. Wallis.

Vase and cover, globular, in enamelled white earthenware with coloured flowers, leaves, and branches in high relief. Austrian, date about 1780. No. 1145–64.

Paten, in pewter; in centre a medallion in low relief of the Resurrection, on the border medallions of the twelve Apostles. German, 17th century. No. 1146–64.

Presented by Wm. Freeman, Esq.

Oil painting, in gilt frame; portrait of Mrs. Everard, painted by Gainsborough. No. 1147–64.

Presented by Gillet and Brianchon, Paris.

Cup and saucer, lustred porcelain, pale green ground. Modern French. Nos. 641-1*a*–64.

Flower-holder, egg-shaped, olive green lustred porcelain. Modern French. No. 642-64.

Flower-holder, egg-shaped, olive green lustred porcelain. Modern French. No. 643–64.

Flower-holder, egg-shaped, rose-coloured lustred porcelain. Modern French. No. 644–64.

Presented by Mr. Koppel.

Piece of silk, with a half-figure of the Queen, woven in black on white ground. Modern Swiss. (International Exhibition 1862.) No. 374–64.

Piece of silk, with a view of Tell's chapel on the Lake of Lucerne, woven in black on white ground. Modern Swiss. No. 375–64.

Piece of silk, with the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom, woven in colours on white ground. Modern English. (International Exhibition 1862.) No. 376–64.

Presented by G. Moffatt, Esq., M.P.

Goblet, silver gilt, the lower part ornamented with repoussé shell pattern, the upper with incised strapwork, and an armorial shield. Danish, 17th century. No. 9146.

Spoon, silver, the bowl circular, the stem of twisted work, the handle ornamented with four trefoils. Norwegian, 17th century. No. 9147.

Glass bottle and stopper, striped in alternate columns of white and green *latticinio*. Modern Finnish manufacture. No. 9164.

Presented by Mr. J. C. Robinson.

Neck ornament, silver gilt openwork with paste jewels. Spanish, present century. No. 1220–64.

Frame, containing two pieces of carved and gilt wood, being portions of the ceiling of the Palazzo Vecchio, Milan. Italian, 16th century. No. 9187.

Presented by M. Rousseau, Paris.

Tazza and cover, porcelain, dark blue ground ornamented with strap-work in gold, and medallions of Cupids. Modern French. Nos. 759-9*a*–64.

Presented by C. Poulett Scrope, Esq., M.P.

Painting in fresco of a peasant boy's head, said to have been painted by Guido Reni on a tile used for testing his colours. Italian, date about 1620. No. 9104.

Presented by Mr. J. Bell Sedgwick.

Bowl, semi-opaque white glass splashed with dark blue. Venetian? 17th or 18th century. No. 2119–64.

Presented by W. Spence, Esq., Florence.

Plaster cast. Bust of Jacobo Guicciardini, after a terra cotta.

Presented by Mrs. Vallotten.

Plaster cast of Canova's "Hebe." Reproduction. No. 64.

Presented by Captain Vansittart, R.N.

Specimens (chiefly fragments) of Aztec (Mexican) pottery.

Presented by Henry Vaughan, Esq.

Panel of stained glass. From the Sainte Chapelle, Paris. Date, early 13th century. No. 1221–64.

Panel of stained glass. From the Sainte Chapelle, Paris. Date, early 13th century. No. 1222–64.
Panel of stained glass. French, 12th or 13th century. No. 1223–64.

Presented by Mr. John Ward, Saville House, Leicester Square.
Sedan chair, black leather, ornamented with gilt metal mountings, and bearing the initials F.C., beneath an earl's coronet. English, date about 1760–80. No. 9141.

Presented by Messrs. Wedgwood & Sons.
Pair of vases and covers, amphora shaped of jasper Wedgwood ware. Nos. 9180-81.
Plate, pale blue jasper Wedgwood ware with white ornament. Modern English, No. 188–64.

Presented by Mrs. Willoughby,
Cingalese umbrella, made of bamboo, painted dark green and red. No. 799–64.

Classified List of Objects purchased for the Art Museum, 1864, alphabetically arranged.

Arms :
Fowling piece with wheel lock. Italian, date about 1600. Price 7*l.* 4*s.* No. 603–64.
Highland pistol, steel, chased. Scottish, 1st half of 18th century. Price 4*l.* 16*s.* No. 361–64.
Powder flask, chased and gilt steel. German, 17th century. Price 1*l.* 10*s.* No. 681–64.
Powder flask, shell mounted in silver, inlaid with niello. 17th or 18th century; origin uncertain. Price 6*l.* No. 354–64.
Shield, iron, repoussé and parcel gilt. Modern Italian. Price 80*l.* No. 16–64.
Steel armour, fluted and chased. German, early 17th century. Price 6*l.* No. 402–64.

Bookbinding and Book Decorations:
Book, in blue morocco. English, date about 1730. No. 162–64.
Book, in marble calf, Louis XV. style. English, date about 1780. Price 1*l.* 16*s.* No. 163–64.
Book, in brown calf, gold tooling. Price 10*l.* 10*s.* No. 164–64.
Book, brown calf with coloured fillets. Italian, 16th century. Price 8*l.* No. 549–64.
Book, in olive morocco. French, late 16th century. Price 13*l.* No. 772–64.
Book, bound in velvet with embroidery. Flemish, date about 1620. Price 6*l.* No. 1,196–64.
Book, in crimson morocco with gold tooling. Italian, dated 1670. Price 12*s.* 6*d.* No. 1,197–64.
Book, Bible, bound in velvet with borders of silver. Price 7*l.* No. 124–64.
Book, chased silver binding. Italian, date about 1690. Price 14*l.* No. 1,218–64.
Folio MS. volume, Spanish binding ; date about 1530. Price 1*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* No. 94–64.
Folio MS. volume, with illuminations. Spanish, first half of 17th century. Price 1*l.* 1*s.* No. 101–64.
Page of a book illuminated on vellum. Italian, 2nd half of 15th century. Price 4*l.* No. 350–64.

Enamels:
Casket, enamelled on silver. By Jean Limousin. Date about 1620–30. Price 1,000*l.* No. 13–64.
Candlesticks, Chinese cloisonné enamel. Price 11*l.* Nos. 53–54–64.
Candlesticks, Chinese cloisonné enamel. Price 44*l.* Nos. 57–58–64.
Incense burners, ancient Chinese cloisonné enamel. Price 31*l.* Nos. 55–56–64.
Painting, enamel, on gold. French, 18th century. Price 2*l.* No. 346–64.
Pax, champlevé enamel. French, date about 1340. Price 16*l.* No. 1,148–64.

Appendix D.

Report by Mr. Wallis.

Plaque, Limoges enamel. Ascribed to Jean Penicaud III. Date about 1560–70. Price 200*l.* No. 1,190–64.

Plaque, Limoges enamel. By Pierre Courtois. Date about 1550–60. Price 6*l.* No. 352–64.

Plaque, silver with translucent enamel. French, 15th century. Price 3*l.* 4*s.* No. 610–64.

Glass:

Bowl, yellow glass. Oriental. Price 11*l.* 11*s.* No. 302–64.

Tazza, Venetian glass. Date about 1480. Price 70*l.* No. 537–64.

Glass, stained:

Panel, stained glass. Modern English. Price 26*l.* 5*s.* No. 780–64.

Panel, stained glass. Modern English. Price 17*l.* 10*s.* No. 781–64.

Panel, stained glass. Modern English. Price 3*l.* No. 773–64.

Panel, stained glass. Modern English. Price 5*l.* 10*s.* No. 774–64.

Panel, stained glass. Modern English. Price 5*l.* 10*s.* No. 775–64.

Panel, stained glass. Modern English. Price 5*l.* 10*s.* No. 776–64.

Panel, stained glass; Virgin and Child with Saints. Flemish, date about 1470. Price 12*l.* No. 1,184–64.

Jewellery, Plate, Watches, Clocks, and Objects in Precious Materials:

Altar cross, rock crystal, mounted in silver gilt, engraved by Valerio Vicentino. Price 210*l.* No. 757–64.

Bottle, rock crystal. Byzantine Greek, 11th or 12th century. Price 20*l.* No. 1,163–64.

Breast pin, enamelled gold with diamond. Spanish, 18th century. Price 12*s.* 7*d.* No. 340–64.

Breast pin, porcelain, set with precious stones. Spanish, 18th century. Price 3*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* No. 338–64.

Breast pin. French, (?) early 17th century. Price 2*l.* No. 1,158–64.

Brooch, enamel, with gold and seed pearls. French, 18th century. Price 4*l.* No. 345–64.

Brooch, with garnets. Spanish, beginning of 19th century. Price 1*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* No. 240–64.

Brooch, silver. German, 17th century. Price 5*l.* No. 129–64.

Brooch, gold, set with emeralds. Spanish, 18th century. Price 2*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* No. 238–64.

Cameo, oriental sardonyx, Venus and Cupid. Italian, early 16th century. Price 4*l.* No. 1,154–64.

Casket, gilt metal and agate. Italian, 17th century. Price 16*l.* No. 396–64.

Clock, in wrought iron canopy. German, date about 1480. Price 35*l.* No. 1,203–64.

Coffee pot, silver. English, date 1759–60. Price 35*l.* No. 393–64.

Crucifix, jasper, ornamented with gilt metal. French, date about 1540. Price 8*l.* No. 599–64.

Crucifix, silver-gilt, overlaid with filigree. Spanish, 17th century. Price 4*l.* No. 98–64.

Cruet, rock crystal, with silver gilt foot, French, date about 1340–50. Price 120*l.* No. 15–64.

Cup, silver. Flemish, date about 1580. Price 3*l.* 12*s.* No. 1,181–64.

Cup and cover, silver-gilt. German, dated 1717. Price 105*l.* Nos. 116–6*a*–64.

Dish, silver repoussé. Spanish, date about 1680. Price 16*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* No. 317–64.

Ear pendants, gold, set with emeralds. Spanish, 18th century. Price 1*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* Nos. 333–3*a*–64.

Ear pendants, gold set with diamonds. Spanish, 18th century. Price 8*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* Nos. 237–7*a*–64.

Ear pendants, gold filigree with pearls. Spanish, early part of 19th century. Price 1*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* Nos. 196–6*a*–64.

Ear pendants, porcelain, mounted in gold. Spanish, 18th century. Price 1*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* Nos. 337–7*a*–64.

Ear pendants, silver, set with topazes and diamonds. Modern Spanish. Price 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Nos. 225–5*a*–64.

Ear pendants, silver. Spanish, 18th century. Price 8*s.* 5*d.* No. 214–64.

Ear pendants, silver. Spanish, 18th century. Price 1*l.* Nos. 203–3*a*.–64.

Ear pendants, silver, set with crystals. Spanish, 18th century. Price 1*l.* 4*s.* Nos. 334–4*a*–64.

Earrings. French, (?) early 17th century. Price 5*l.* Nos. 1,157–7*a*–64.

Ear pendants, silver-gilt. Spanish, 18th century. Price 16*s.* 10*d.* No. 231–64.

End of a scabbard, silver chased. German, date about 1530. Price 5*l.* No. 604–64.

Goblet, silver gilt. Danish, 17th century. No. 47–64.

Goblet and cover, silver-gilt. German, dated 1717. Price 31*l.* No. 260–64.

Goblet and cover, silver parcel-gilt. German, 18th century. Price 8*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* No. 43–64.

Hair pins, silver, set with emeralds. Italian, first half of 18th century. Price 1*l.* 12*s.* Nos. 615, 616–64.

Hand-bell, silver. German, (?) first half of 17th century. Price 6*l.* No. 1,191–64.

Hand-bell, damascened, in silver gilt. Modern English. Price 10*l.* 10*s.* No. 289–64.

Holy water vessel, silver chased. Flemish, 17th century. Price 20*l.* No. 293–64.

Incense-holder, rock crystal, in silver gilt. Spanish (probably), date about 1540–50. Price 85*l.* Nos. 1,129–9*a*–64.

Jewel, in gold, with diamonds and rubies. Spanish, 18th century. Price 12*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* No. 335–64.

Jewel, silver-gilt, set with garnets. Spanish, 17th century. Price 8*s.* 5*d.* No. 227–64.

Jewel, silver-gilt, with paste. Spanish, 18th century. Price 4*s.* 2*d.* No. 228–64.

Jewel, gold and silver, set with garnets. French or Spanish, 18th century. Price 2*l.* No. 343–64.

Jewel, silver-gilt. Spanish, 17th century. Price 12*s.* 8*d.* No. 233–64.

Knife-handle, silver parcel-gilt. Italian, 16th century. No. 779–64.

Knife, fork, and spoon, silver-gilt. Augsburg, 17th century. Price 5*l.* 5*s.* Nos. 471–1*b*–64.

Locket, crystal, containing cross in enamel. Spanish, 16th century. Price 16*s.* 9*d.* No. 226–64.

Locket, crystal, set in gold. Spanish, 17th century. Price 12*s.* 7*d.* No. 207–64.

Locket, crystal, set in enamelled gold. French, 18th century. Price 3*l.* No. 341–64.

Locket, silver and enamelled gold. French or Spanish, 18th century. Price 3*l.* 12*s.* No. 342–64.

Mazer bowl and cover, silver-gilt. German, 2nd half of 14th century. Price 2*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* No. 1,171–64.

Medallion, silver-gilt. Spanish, 18th century. Price 10*s.* 6*d.* No. 232–64.

Medallion, translucent champlevé enamel. Spanish, (?) 17th century. Price 30*l.* No. 1,155–64.

Miniature frame, in filigree silver. Spanish, 18th century. Price 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* No. 208–64.

Missal case, gold enamelled. French, (?) date about 1580. Price 700*l.* No. 736–64.

Monstrance, gilt metal with enamel. Italian, 15th century. Price 45*l.* No. 287–64.

Mustard pot, silver parcel-gilt. Modern English. Price 5*l.* 10*s.* No. 280–64.

Mustard pot, silver parcel-gilt. German, 18th century. Price 7*l.* 7*s.* No. 117–64.

Necklace, gold. Ancient Greek. Price 100*l.* No. 122–64.

Necklace, gold filigree, set with pearls and enamel. Spanish, end of 18th century. Price 5*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* No. 205–64.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. WALLIS.

Neck ornaments, silver, set with paste diamonds. Spanish, 18th century. Price 2*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* Nos. 215–22–64.

Pax, silver-gilt. Spanish, date about 1540–50. Price 73*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* No. 314–64.

Pax, silver-gilt. Italian, 16th century. Price 13*l.* No. 130–64.

Pectoral cross, crystal, mounted in enamelled gold. Spanish, date about 1600. Price 28*l.* No. 330–64.

Pendent cross. French, (?) early 18th century. Price 3*l.* No. 1,156–64.

Pendent ornament, enamelled gold, set with precious stones. Spanish, 17th century. Price 3*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* No. 339–64.

Pendent ornament, silver-gilt. Spanish, 18th century. Price 5*s.* 3*d.* No. 198–64.

Pendent jewel, with rubies and diamonds. Spanish, (?) 17th century. Price 10*l.* No. 397–64.

Plateaux, circular, silver filigree work. Spanish, 17th century. Price 12*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* each. No. 315, 316–64.

Plateau, rock crystal, in gilt metal. Spanish, 1st half of 17th century. Price 20*l.* No. 318–64.

Pomander, silver-gilt filigree. Spanish, (?) 17th century. Price 2*l.* 16*s.* No. 328–64.

Pomander box, silver. German, early 17th century. Price 18*l.* No. 1,131–64.

Reliquary, silver-gilt. Spanish, 17th century. Price 8*s.* 5*d.* No. 236–64.

Reliquary, silver-gilt, with translucent enamel. North Italian, date about 1300. Price 1*l.* 12*s.* No. 358–64.

Rilievo, gold, repoussé. German, date about 1370. Price 30*l.* No. 1,149–64.

Ring, gold, with emerald and diamonds. Spanish, 18th century. Price 1*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* No. 199–64.

Ring, gold, with emeralds. Spanish, 18th centnry. Price 16*s.* 10*d.* No. 200–64.

Ring, gold, with emeralds. Spanish, 18th century. Price 16*s.* 10*d.* No. 201–64.

Ring, gold, with garnet. English. Price 5*l.* No. 190–64.

Ring, gold enamelled. Price 5*l.* No. 191–64.

Ring, gold, with diamonds. Price 5*l.* No. 192–64.

Ring, gold, with emerald. Price 5*l.* No. 193–64.

Ring, gold, with emerald. Price 5*l.* No. 194–64.

Ring, gold, with emeralds. Spanish, 18th century. Price 1*l.* 1*s.* No. 195–64.

Ring, gold. Spanish, 18th century. Price 10*s.* 6*d.* No. 204–64.

Ring, gold, set with emeralds. Spanish, 18th century. Price 2*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* No. 206–64.

Ring, in gold and silver, set with rubies and emeralds. French or Spanish, 18th century. Price 1*l.* 16*s.* No. 344–64.

Ring, gold, set with emeralds. Spanish, 18th century. Price 1*l.* 1*s.* No. 336–64.

Ring, gold. Ancient Moresco work. Price 1*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* No. 331–64.

Ring, gold, with diamonds and rubies. Spanish, 18th century. Price 1*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* No. 234–64.

Ring, gold, with diamonds. Spanish, 18th century. Price 14*s.* 2*d.* No. 235–64.

Ring, gold, with amethysts. Spanish, 18th century. Price 16*s.* 10*d.* No. 241–64.

Ring, gold, with emeralds. Spanish, 17th century. Price 8*s.* 5*d.* No. 197–64.

Scent bottle, gold, repoussé and enamelled. French or English, date about 1750. Price 15*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* No. 182–64.

Scent case, silver-gilt. Spanish, 17th century. Price 1*l.* 8*s.* No. 329–64.

Seal, crystal, engraved. English, 18th century. Price 2*l.* 10*s.* No. 119–64.

Silver sweetmeat box, chased by Jacques Callot. French, date about 1620. Price 20*l.* No. 1,132–64.

Shoe buckles, silver, set with pastes. Spanish, 18th century. Price 10*s.* 6*d.* Nos. 222, 223–3*a*–64.

Snuff-box, gold, with rubies, diamonds, and emeralds. French, 18th century. Price 35*l.* No. 121–64.

Snuff-box, gold. French, 2nd half of 18th century. Price 9*l.* 1*s.* No. 180–64.

Snuff-box, mother-of-pearl and gold. French, 18th century. Price 10*l.* No. 398–64.

Snuffers and tray, silver. English, hall mark of 1682–83. Price 31*l.* 10*s.* Nos. 115–15*a*–64.

Spoon, silver. Norwegian, 17th century. No. 48–64.

Spoon, silver and coral. German, date about 1580. Price 6*l.* No. 255–64.

Standing cup with cover, silver parcel-gilt. German, date 1747. Price 23*l.* 2*s.* No. 45–64.

Star of the order of Charles III., silver, with enamel. Spanish, end of 18th century. Price 1*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* No. 239–64.

Statuettes in silver, intended for decanter stoppers. Modern English. Price 6*l.* 6*s.* Nos. 794–96–64.

Statuette, silver. Spanish, date about 1530. Price 1*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* No. 178–64.

Statuette, silver; St. George and the Dragon. Spanish, date about 1530. Price 1*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* No. 179–64.

Statuette, silver-gilt; Virgin and Child. German, date about 1350. Price 38*l.* No. 1,198–64.

Stomacher, silver-gilt. Spanish, 18th century. Price 16*s.* 10*d.* No. 229–64.

Stomacher, silver-gilt. Spanish, 18th century. Price 16*s.* 10*d.* No. 230–64.

Stomacher ornament in gold and silver. Spanish, 18th century. Price 2*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* No. 202–64.

Surgical basin, silver. English, hall mark 1684–5. Price 4*l.* 4*s.* No. 469–64.

Surgical basins (four), silver. English, date about 1690–1700. Price 16*l.* 16*s.* No. 111–64.

Table knife, with silver handle, engraved. Italian, date about 1480. Price 8*l.* No. 359–64.

Tankard, silver-gilt on niello. Russian, 18th century. Price 48*l.* No. 110–64.

Tureen, silver. English, hall mark 1790–91. Price 25*l.* 11*s.* Nos. 472–2*b*.–64.

Tureen, silver. English, hall mark 1790–91. Price 25*l.* 11*s.* Nos. 473–3*b*.–64.

Tureen and cover, silver-gilt. German, dated 1698. Price 81*l.* 1*s.* No. 44–64.

Vase, silver. Ancient Greek. Price 54*l.* No. 737–64.

Vase and cover, silver-gilt. English, date 1769. Price 125*l.* No. 46–64.

Water jug, silver. English, date 1805–6. Price 30*l.* No. 394–64.

Table clock, gilt metal enamel. German, 17th century. Price 40*l.* No. 631–64.

Table clock in gilt metal. French, date about 1550. Price 6*l.* 16*s.* No. 614–64.

Table clock, gilt metal, inlaid with enamel. German, date about 1600. Price 20*l.* No. 617–64.

Watch, blue enamel. French, date about 1780–90. Price 3*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* No. 181–64.

Watch or clock case, gilt metal, engraved. German, date about 1530. No. 613–64.

Watch, silver, in form of a duck. German, 17th century. No. 758–64.

LEATHER WORK:

Leather case for a book. Italian, 15th century. Price 2*l.* No. 607–64.

Leather casket. Flemish, date about 1600. Price 5*l.* No. 1,174–64.

Appendix D.

Report by Mr. Wallis.

Leather case, stamped and gilt. German, date about 1530. Price 1*l.* 12*s.* No. 613*a*–64.

Leather case for knife and fork, stamped and gilt. German, 16th or 17th century. Price 2*l.* No. 605–64.

Leather case for knife and fork, stamped and gilt. Price 2*l.* No. 605–64.

Leather shoes. English, end of last century. Price 5*s.* No. 1,188–88*a*–64.

Leathern sedan chair. English, date about 1760–80. No. 9,141.

Leather trunk. Italian, 15th century. Price 10*l.* No. 262–64.

MEDALS:

Medal, bronze. Italian, date about 1480? Price 2*l* 8*s.* 10*d.* No. 520–64.

Medal, bronze. Italian, date about 1470. Price 5*s.* 3*d.* No. 491–64.

Medal, bronze. Italian, latter part of 15th century. Price 12*s.* 10*d.* No. 492–64.

Medal, bronze. Italian, date about 1480. Price 4*s.* 10*d.* No. 493–64.

Medal, bronze. Italian, date about 1480. Price 15*s.* 2*d.* No. 494–64.

Medal, bronze; by Antonio Pollajuolo. Italian, date about 1470. Price 2*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* No. 495–64.

Medal, bronze. Italian, 15th century. Price 4*l.* 16*s.* No. 496–64.

Medal, bronze. German, date about 1480–1500. Price 2*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* No. 497–64.

Medal, bronze. Italian, date 1523. Price 1*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* No. 521–64.

Medal, bronze. Italian, 16th century. Price 1*l.* No. 506–64.

Medal, gilt bronze. Italian, 16th century. By Annibale Fontana. Price 2*l.* 4*s.* No. 507–64.

Medal, bronze. Italian 15th century. Price 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* No. 508–64.

Medal, bronze. Italian, 16th century. Price 13*s.* 8*d.* No. 509–64.

Medal, bronze. Italian, 15th century. Price 12*s.* 10*d.* No. 510–64.

Medal, bronze. Italian, 15th century. Price 4*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* No. 511–64.

Medal, bronze. Italian, date about 1500 ? Price 7*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* No. 512–64.

Medal, bronze. Italian, 15th century. Price 1*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* No. 513–64.

Medal, bronze. Italian, date about 1440. Price 6*l.* No. 514–64.

Medal, bronze. Italian, early 16th century. Price 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* No. 498–64.

Plaque, bronze. Italian, early 16th century. Price 11*l.* 4*s.* No. 499–64.

Medal, bronze. Italian, 15th century. Price 2*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* No. 500–64.

Medal, bronze. Italian, 15th century. Price 3*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* No. 501–64.

Medal, bronze. Italian, date about 1440–50. By Pisanello. Price 2*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* No. 502–64.

Medal, gilt bronze. Italian, date about 1550. Price 1*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* No. 503–64.

Medal, bronze. Italian, date about 1440–50. By Pisanello. Price 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* No. 504–64.

Medal, bronze. Italian, 2nd half of 16th century. Price 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* No. 505–64.

Medal, bronze. French, 16th century. Price 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* No. 519–64.

Medal, bronze. French, dated 1630. Price 1*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* No. 526–64.

Medal, bronze. German, date about 1590 (?). Price 7*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* No. 515–64.

Medal, gilt bronze. German (?), date about 1600–10. Price 2*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* No. 528–64.

Medal, bronze. French, 1st half of 17th century. Price 2*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* No. 522–64.

Medal, bronze. French, 17th century. Price 6*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* No. 523–64.

Medal, bronze. French, dated 1521. Price 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* No. 524–64.

Medal, silver. French, dated 1631. Price 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* No. 525–64.

Medals, bronze (four); architectural subjects. Modern Belgian. Price 7*s.* Nos. 158–161–64.

Medals, bronze (three), of the International Exhibition 1862. Nos. 787–7*b*–64.

Medals, white metal (three), of the International Exhibition, 1862. Nos. 788–8*b*–64.

Medals, silver (three). German, date 1531. Price 6*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* No. 530–64.

Medal, silver. German, date about 1530. Price 1*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* No. 531–64.
Medal, silver. German, dated 1588. Price 2*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* No. 532–64.
Medallion, bronze, obverse only. Italian, dated 1472. Price 3*l.* 15*s.* No. 1,177–64.
Medallion, bronze. Italian, date about 1480. Price 2*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* No. 529–64.
Medallion, bronze. Italian, 15th century. Price 2*l.* 16*s.* No. 518–64.
Medallion, bronze. Italian, date about 1580–90. Price 2*l.* No. 527–64.
Medallion, bronze, of Louis XIV. French, date about 1680. Price 12*l.* No. 755–64.
Medallion portrait, copper. Spanish. 1st half of 17th century. Price 8*s.* No. 96–64.
Plaque, bronze. Italian, date about 1440. Price 3*l.* 8*s.* No. 516–64.
Plaque, bronze. Italian, date about 1440 (?). Price 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* No. 517–64.
Plaque, bronze, by Antonio Pollajuolo. Italian, date about 1470. Price 10*s.* No. 756–64.
Plaque, bronze. Italian, date about 1520 ? Price 1*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* No. 533–64.
Plaque, bronze. Italian, date about 1500. Price 2*l.* 16*s.* No. 534–64.
Plaque, bronze silvered. Italian, date about 1520. Price 1*l.* 12*s.* No. 535–64.
Plaque, bronze. Italian, date about 1520. Price 4*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* No. 536–64.
Plaques, bronze (10). Italian, 16th century. Price 20*l.* Nos. 265–74–64.
Plaque, bronze, foliage. Modern English. Price 5*l.* No. 136–64.

METAL WORK:

Book clasps, bronze gilt. Italian (Venetian ?), date about 1530. Price 3*l.* 4*s.* Nos. 611–11*a*–64.
Bracket, wrought iron. Italian, 16th century. No. 2–64.
Bucket for holy water, brass. Flemish, 15th century. Price 1*l.* 8*s.* No. 602–64.
Bust, copper, a head of Psyche. Modern English. Price 6*l.* No. 135–64.
Coffee pot, bronze. English, late 18th century. Price 2*l.* No. 470–64.
Coffret, gilt wood. Florentine, date about 1300. Price 20*l.* No. 351–64.
Coffret, damasked steel with gilt bronze. French, date about 1530-40. Price 8*l.* No. 348–64.
Collar, copper repoussé. Italian, 17th century. Price 2*l.* No. 73–64.
Crucifix, copper gilt. German, date about 1350. Price 8*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* No. 1,172–64.
Devotional tablet, gilt metal. Spanish, renaissance, date about 1550. Price 6*l.* No. 1,192–64.
Door handle and escutcheon, wrought iron repoussé. French, date about 1540. Price 3*l.* 16*s.* No. 601–64.
Ewer, brass, amphora-shaped. Italian, 15th century. Price 2*l.* 10*s.* No. 128–64.
Ewer, copper, with repoussé ornament. Italian, 16th or 17th century. Price 4*l.* No. 77–64.
Fanlight, wrought iron. German, 16th century. Price 15*l.* No. 1,175–64.
Fanlight, wrought iron. German, 16th century. Price 15*l.* No. 1,176–64.
Fire dogs, chased iron. Italian, 16th century. Nos. 87–87*a*–64.
Fire pan, copper, with repoussé ornament. Italian, 16th century. Price 12*l.* Nos. 132–32*a*–64.
Fire pan, bronze repoussé. Italian, 17th century. Price 2*l.* No. 74–64.
Fire pan, copper repoussé. Italian, 17th century. Price 1*l.* No. 75–64.
Fire pan, cover of, brass. Italian, 17th century. Price 1*l.* No. 76–64.
Fork and two knives. German, dated 1682. Price 6*l.* No. 1,193–93*b*.–64.
Fruit spoon, aluminium bronze. Modern English. Price 15*s.* No. 801–64.
Goblet, silver-gilt, with repoussé ornament. Russian, 18th century. Price 50*l.* No. 131–64.
Grater, steel, damascened with gold and silver. French, date about 1700. Price 2*l.* 8*s.* No. 608–64.
Grating, wrought iron. Italian, 17th century. Price 2*l.* 10*s.* No. 126–64.

Appendix D.

Report by Mr. Wallis.

Hand bell, aluminium and aluminium bronze. Modern English. Price 1*l.* 5*s.* No. 804–64.

Holy water vessel, gilt metal. French or Italian, 18th century. Price 3*l.* 10*s.* No. 1,201–64.

Hunting knife, jasper, mounted in ormolu. Italian, 16th or 17th century. Price 4*l.* 16*s.* No. 360–64.

Knife, ivory handle. German, date about 1290. Price 5*l.* No. 1,164–64.

Knives, case of, the handles of mottled agate. German, date about 1490. Price 21*l.* No. 1,165–64.

Knocker, bronze. Italian, date about 1560. Price 6*l.* No. 612–64.

Knockers, chased iron. Italian, 15th century. Price 2*l.* each. Nos. 263, 264–64.

Models of pistols, steel and gilt bronze. German, end of 16th century. Price 1*l.* Nos. 356, 357–64.

Oblong panel, wrought iron, English (?), 17th century. Price 4*l.* No. 401–64.

Paper knife, aluminium bronze. Modern English. Price 1*l.* 5*s.* No. 800–64.

Pediment, wrought iron. German, 16th century. Price 6*l.* No. 11–64.

Pendent crucifix, enamelled on metal. Italian, 16th century. Price 13*l.* 13*s.* No. 213–64.

Plateau, gilt metal, set with silver medallions. Modern French. Price 40*l.* No. 1,187–64.

Salt cellar and spoon, aluminium bronze. Modern English. Price 7*s.* 6*d.* No. 802–2*a*–64.

Salt cellar and spoon, aluminium bronze. Modern English. Price 7*s.* 6*d.* No. 803–3*a*–64.

Salver in gilt metal. Modern English. Price 6*s.* 6*d.* No. 138–64.

Scroll-work ornament, wrought iron. German, 17th century. Price 5*l.* No. 12–64.

Smoking tongs. English, 18th century. Price 2*l.* No. 798–64.

Snuffers, steel damascened in gold. French, date about 1700. Price 3*l.* No. 609–64.

Spur, chased steel. Spanish, 18th century. Price 4*l.* No. 9,194–64.

Sun dial, gilt metal. Augsburg, date about 1560. Price 4*l.* No. 258–64.

Warming pan, copper. Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 127–64.

Weights, bronze. Italian, 2nd half of 15th century. Price 12*l.* No. 1,205–64.

Window ornament, wrought iron. German, 18th century. Price 12*l.* No. 400–64.

Lacquered Ware:

Lacquer work picture frame. Venetian, date about 1580. Price 7*l.* No. 1,183–64.

Miscellaneous:

Medicine chest, covered with satin embroidered. French, 1st half of 17th century. Price 8*l.* No. 1,882–64.

Mosaics, &c.:

Medallion, circular, in mosaic work ; head of St. John. Modern Venetian. Price 25*l.* No. 797–64.

Panel, glass mosaic ; Saint Peter. Modern English. Price 30*l.* No. 778–64.

Table and pedestal, "Florentine" mosaic. Modern English. Price 240*l.* No. 157–64.

Paintings:

Miniature, by Artaud of Paris, A.D. 1691. Price 1*l.* 1*s.* No. 301–64.

Painting in fresco, by Andrea del Castagno. 15th century. Price 55*l.* No. 680–64.

Painting in tempera on panel. Spanish, 14th or 15th century. Price 800*l.* No. 1,217.

Paintings (two) on panel in tempera. Russo-Greek, 16th or 17th century. Price 8*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Nos. 1,159, 1,160–64.

Pottery:

Della Robbia ware bas-relief. Date, early 16th century. Price 16*l.* 4*s.* No. 478–64.

Della Robbia ware bust. Date, early 16th century. Price 3*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* No. 479–64.

Della Robbia ware bas-relief; St. Francis. Date, early 16th century. Price 3*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* No. 480–64.
Della Robbia ware medallion. Date about 1480. Price 80*l.* No. 369–64.
Della Robbia ware medallion. Date about 1480. Price 70*l.* No. 370–64.
Della Robbia ware medallion. Date about 1480. Price 70*l.* No. 371–64.
Della Robbia ware medallion. Date about 1480. Price 70*l.* No. 372–64.
Dish, old Wedgwood ware. Price 3*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* No. 248–64.
Earthenware bowl. Sicilian, Arabic style, early 14th century. Price 9*l.* No. 484–64.
Earthenware bowl, lustred. Hispano-Moresco, 15th century. Price 54*l.* 8*s.* No. 486–64.
Drug vase, lustred earthenware. Hispano-Moresco, 15th century. Price 1*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* No. 487–64.
Drug vase, lustred earthenware. Hispano-Moresco, 15th century. Price 1*l.* 4*s.* No. 488–64.
Earthenware ewer, lustred. Hispano-Moresco, 16th century (?). Price 16*l.* 8*s.* No. 485–64.
Earthenware panel. Nuremberg, 16th century. Price 6*l.* No. 283–64.
Earthenware plateau, lustred. Hispano-Moresco, 15th century. Price 20*l.* No. 489–64.
Earthenware tiles (80), enamelled. Dutch, 18th century. Price 12*l.* 10*s.* No. 734–64.
Earthenware tiles (80), enamelled; design of a canal scene in white and blue. Dutch, early part of 18th century. Price 12*l.* 10*s.* No. 735–64.
Earthenware tiles (28). Spanish, 16th century. Price 14*s.* No. 367–64.
Earthenware vase. Italian, end of 15th century. Price 3*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* No. 481–64.
Earthenware vase, enamelled. Sicilian, 13th or 14th century. Price 15*l.* 16*s.* No. 482–64.
Earthenware vase, enamelled. Sicilian, 13th or 14th century. Price 15*l.* 16*s.* No. 483–64.
Earthenware vase, enamelled. Siculo-Arabic, 13th or 14th century. Price 24*l.* No. 618–64.
Earthenware vessel, fragment of. Spanish, 14th or 15th century. No. 324–64.
Earthenware vase. Modern English. Price 4*l.* 4*s.* No. 184–64.
Earthenware vase. Modern English. Price 4*l.* 4*s.* No. 185–64.
Vase, Etruscan or Greek. Price 2*l.* 4*s.* No. 275–64.
Henri Deux ware candlestick. Price 750*l.* No. 261–64.
Henri Deux ware salt-cellar. French, date 1550–60. Price 300*l.* No. 1,189–64.
Henri Deux ware tazza. French, date about 1530. Price 180*l.* No. 14–64.
Henri Deux ware, imitation of, jug. Modern English. Minton & Co. Price 10*l.* 10*s.* No. 1,178–64.
Henri Deux ware, imitation of, salt-cellar. Modern English. Minton & Co. Price 10*l.* 10*s.* No. 1,179–64.
Majolica bowl. Spanish, date about 1490. Price 15*l.* No. 550–64.
Majolica cup. Italian, 17th century. Price 16*s.* No. 355–64.
Majolica drug vase. Date about 1520. Price 11*l.* No. 1,202–64.
Majolica group, sleeping knight. Price 15*l.* No. 551–64.
Majolica group of St. George. Date about 1480. Price 2*l.* 4*s.* No. 1,207–64.
Majolica plaque. Faenza or Forli, dated 1489. Price 14*l.* 4*s.* No. 490–64.
Majolica plate. Italian, date about 1520? Price 3*l.* No. 249–64.
Majolica plate, modern. Price 2*l.* 10*s.* No. 186–64.
Majolica plate, modern. Price 3*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* No. 187–64.
Majolica plateau. Faenza or Castel-Durante war. Price 42*l.* No. 8–64.
Majolica plateau. Date about 1490–1500. Price 18*l.* No. 1,204–64.
Medallion, enamelled earthenware; probably by Luca Della Robbia. Florentine, date about 1480–90. Price 120*l.* No. 477–64.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. WALLIS.

Plates (11). Rhodian or Persian ware. Price 88*l.* Nos. 1133–43–64.
Plate, modern Palissy ware, by Wedgwood. Price 2*s.* 7*d.* No. 282–64.
Porcelain box and cover. Chinese. Price 7*s.* Nos. 61, 61*a*–64.
Porcelain cup. Modern French. Price 1*l.* 16*s.* No. 37–64.
Porcelain étui, Chelsea. 18th century. Price 5*l.* No. 120–64.
Porcelain étui, Chelsea. 18th century. Price 2*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* No. 177–64.
Porcelain fruit dishes, Chelsea-Derby. Price 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Nos. 3–6–64.
Porcelain goblet. Modern French. Price 6*l.* No. 31–64.
Porcelain goblet. Price 4*l.* No. 32–64.
Porcelain handle of a cane. Bow, middle of 18th century. Price 1*l.* No. 1,200–64.
Porcelain jar. Japanese. Price 15*l.* No. 276–64.
Porcelain painting, after Raphael. Modern English. Price 5*l.* No. 133–64.
Porcelain painting, arabesques. Modern English. Price 5*l.* 5*s.* No. 134–64.
Porcelain pilgrim's bottle, English. Price 1*l.* No. 281–64.
Porcelain plaques (12). Modern French. Price 7*l.* Nos. 760–71–64.
Porcelain plaque. Modern French. Price 3*l.* 4*s.* No. 33–64.
Porcelain plaque. Modern French. Price 1*l.* 12*s.* No. 34–64.
Porcelain plate. Modern English. Price 6*l.* 6*s.* No. 733–64.
Porcelain salt-cellars, Plymouth. English, 18th century.. Price 9*l.* Nos. 209–12–64.
Porcelain sauce boats. Sèvres, date 1789–90. Price 9*l.* Nos. 284, 285–64.
Porcelain saucer. Modern French. Price 1*l.* 16*s.* No. 38–64.
Porcelain scent bottle. Chelsea, middle of 18th century. Price 16*s.* No. 1,199–64.
Porcelain spoon. Chinese. Price 7*s.* No. 60–64.
Porcelain vase. Italian, 18th century. Price 12*l.* Nos. 399, 399*a*–64.
Porcelain vase. Chinese. Price 2*l.* 10*s.* No. 59–64.
Porcelain vase and cover. Chinese. Price 35*l.* No. 286–64.
Porcelain vases. Modern French. Price 3*l.* Nos. 35, 36–64.
Roman pottery, fragment of (Samian ware). Price 1*s.* No. 678–64.
Stoneware water pot. German, 18th century. Price 1*l.* 12*s.* No. 1,180–64.
Statuette, enamelled earthenware, modern majolica. Modern French. Price 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* No. 546–64.
Statuette, enamelled earthenware. Modern French. Price 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* No. 547–64.
Vases and tripod stands (two), modern majolica. Minton & Co. Price 72*l.* 10*s* each. Nos. 1185, 1186–64.

SCULPTURE:

Bas-relief, bronze. Italian, 15th century, ascribed to Lorenzo Ghiberti. Price 104*l.* No. 474–64.
Bronze door ring. German, (?) early 16th century. Price 4*l.* No. 253–64.
Bronze group, the Virgin and the Dead Saviour. Italian, 16th century. Price 6*l.* 10*s.* No. 296–64.
Bronze group, St. Anna, the Virgin, and the infant Saviour. Spanish, 16th century. Price 8*l.* No. 109–64.
Bronze inkstand, rustic figure. Italian, 16th century. Price 4*l.* No. 254–64.
Bronze mortar. German, 15th century. Price 2*l.* 8*s.* No. 1,166–64.
Bronze rilievo, the Entombment. Spanish, 17th century. Price 6*l.* No. 108–64.
Bronze statuette, gilt. Rhenish-Byzantine, 12th century. Price 2*l.* No. 630–64.
Bronze statuette of St. George. German, date about 1460. Price 2*l.* 8*s.* No. 1,150–64.
Bronze statuettes, supporters for lamps. Modern French. Price 60*l.* Nos. 17, 18–64.
Bronze statuette of Minerva. Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 257–64.

Bronze statuette, St. Jerome. Spanish, 16th century (?). Price 20*l.* No. 251–64.

Bronze statuette, a Cupid bearing a dolphin; ascribed to Donatello or Verrochio. Florentine, 15th century. Price 160*l.* No. 475–64.

Bronze tripod, supporting a tazza of marble. Modern French. Price 9*l.* No. 30–64.

Bronze vases (two), in form of wicker baskets. Modern Japanese. Price 4*l.* each. Nos. 628, 629–64.

SCULPTURE—IVORY, &c.:

Fan of carved tortoiseshell, and feathers. Modern Chinese. Price 3*l.* 15*s.* No. 63–64.

Fan of horn *piqué* and vellum. Spanish, (?) date about 1780–90. Price 7*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* No. 97–64.

Glove stretchers, carved ivory. Modern Chinese. Price 3*l.* No. 64–4.

Knife, with ivory handle and champlevé enamel. Italian, 15th century. Price 8*l.* No. 259–64.

Mother-of-pearl medallion, oval. Italian, dated 1569. Price 8*l.* No. 1,152–64.

Miniature bust carved in stag-horn. German, 18th century. Price 3*l.* 3*s.* No. 303–64.

Ivory box. German, 13th century. Price 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* No. 1,162–64.

Ivory coffret, with clamps of gilt metal. Spanish, 14th or 15th century. Price 1*l.* 1*s.* No. 321–64.

Ivory fan, carved, and feathers. Modern Chinese. Price 12*l.* No. 62–64.

Ivory medallion in silver frame. Spanish, 17th century. Price 1*l.* 4*s.* No. 168–64.

Ivory, medallion portrait in. Flemish, date about 1670. Price 1*l.* No. 368–64.

Ivory, miniature statuette in. Italian, 16th or 17th century. Price 1*l.* 10*s.* No. 304–64.

Ivory plaque, after Luca della Robbia. Price 10*l.* Modern English. No. 137–64.

Ivory statuette, the Virgin seated. Spanish, 17th or early 18th century. 1*l.* No. 174–64.

Ivory statuette of the Virgin of the immaculate conception. Spanish, early 18th century. Price 10*l.* No. 183–64.

Ivory triptych, of the Virgin and saints. Spanish work, 17th century. Price 2*l.* No. 99–64.

Snuff-box, mother-of-pearl, with gold piqué. English, 18th century. Price 4*l.* No. 118–64.

SCULPTURE—MARBLE, &c:

Arched doorway, marble. Italian, by Benedetto da Majano. Price 140*l.* No. 548–64.

Group, the Graces, lithographic stone. German, date about 1600. Price 12*l.* No. 366–64.

Medallion, bust of Cosmo dei Medici, in porphyry. Italian, date about 1460. Price 121*l.* 10*s.* No. 1–64.

Marble rilievo, St. Sebastian. Italian, 15th century. Price 2*l.* 8*s.* No. 362–64.

Model, in alabaster, of a sarcophagus. German, date about 1570. Price 1*l.* No. 1,170–64.

Panel, onyx marble, with porcelain inlay. Modern French. Price 36*l.* No. 86–64.

Plaster casts (two) from the Bayeux tapestry, coloured. Price 2*s.* No. 676, 677–64.

Statuette, stone, St. John the Evangelist. German, early 16th century. Price 15*l.* No. 49–64.

Terra-cotta bust of Luca della Robbia. Modern French. Price 20*l.* No. 23–64.

Terra-cotta bust. Florentine, date about 1480–90. Price 80*l.* 16*s.* No. 476–64.

Terra-cotta bust. Spanish, early 18th century. Price 1*l.* 1*s.* No. 103–64.

Appendix D.

Report by Mr. Wallis.

Terra-cotta bust, Shakespeare. Modern English. Price 10*s.* 6*d.* No. 538–64.

Terra-cotta bust, Shakespeare. Modern English. Price 6*s.* 6*d.* No. 539–64.

Terra-cotta group, Titania and Bottom. Modern English. Price 5*l.* No. 395–64.

Terra-cotta group, St. Francis. Spanish, 17th century. Price 5*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* No. 250–64.

Terra-cotta head of a lion. Florentine, end of 15th century. Price 28*l.* No. 9–64.

Terra-cotta head, a saint. Spanish, 17th century. Price 4*l.* No. 176–64.

Terra-cotta medallion heads (six), representing the months. Modern French. Price 2*l.* each. Nos. 24–29–64.

Terra-cotta medallion heads (four), representing the seasons. Modern French. Price 16*l.* Nos. 19–22–64.

Terra-cotta medallion; bust of Flaxman by himself. Price 161*l.* 14*s.* No. 294–64.

Terra-cotta and wood models (23), painted, of men, animals, &c. South Italian, 18th century. Price 146*l.* Nos. 552–574–64.

Terra-cotta rilievo, the Virgin and the dead Saviour. Spanish, late 16th century. Price 4*l.* No. 91–64.

Terra-cotta statuette, St. Joseph. Spanish, date about 1670. Price 4*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* No. 313-64.

Terra-cotta statuette, the infant Saviour. 2nd half of 17th century. Price 1*l.* 1*s.* No. 319–64.

Terra-cotta statuette, the Virgin of the Immaculate Conception. Spanish, 2nd half of 16th century. Price 1*l.* 1*s.* No. 320–64.

Terra-cotta statuette, by Clodien. French, 18th century. Price 1*l.* No. 256–64.

Terra-cotta statuette of a Carmelite nun. Spanish, early 18th century. Price 6*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* No. 105–64.

Triptych, stucco, gilt and painted. Price 6*l.* No. 363–64.

Wax models on brass (63), for ormoulu furniture decoration, with various designs. Spanish, latter half of 18th century. Price 3*l.* 4*s.* Nos. 405–467–64.

Wax model, foliage enclosing heads. Modern English. Price 10*l.* No. 404–64.

Wax model, executed by John Flaxman, R.A. 10*l.* No. 295–64.

Wax portrait of Rudolph II. Date 1606. Price 3*l.* No. 1,208–64.

Sculpture—Wood:

Box carved in boxwood, with chased silver. Venetian, (?) 2nd half of 14th century. Price 16*l.* No. 1,153–64.

Box, carved walnut wood. German, date about 1460. Price 12*l.* No. 598–64.

Box for fan, lacquered wood, with figure subjects in gold. Modern Chinese. Price 12*l.* No. 62*a*–64.

Two brackets, carved oak. English 18th century. Price 5*l.* 5*l.* Nos. 71, 72–64.

Cabinet, marquetry of coloured woods. Spanish, (?) date about 1550. Price 25*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* No. 243–64.

Cabinet, wood mounted with gilt iron. Spanish, 1st half of 17th century. Price 26*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* No. 244–64.

Cabinet, in carved oak. French, time of Louis XIV. Price 50*l.* No. 123–64.

Cabinet, in carved oak wood. Dutch, 17th century. Price 28*l.* No. 156–64.

Carving in boxwood, St. George and the Dragon. German, 2nd half of 15th century. Price 1*l.* 4*s.* No. 1,151–64.

Chimney-piece in carved and painted wood. English, 18th century. Price 30*l.* No. 85–64.

Coffer, marquetry of coloured woods. North (?) Italian, date about 1500–30. Price 20*l.* No. 252–64.

Coffer of cedar wood. Italian, date about 1350–70. Price 92*l.* No. 80–64.

Coffer, wicker-work. French, 17th century. Price 15*l.* No. 1,130–64.

Coffret, maple wood. German, 2nd half of 13th century. Price 1*l.* 10*s.* No. 1,167–64.

Coffret, wood, painted and gilt. German, 2nd half of 15th century. Price 5*l.* 10*s.* No. 1,168–64.

Coffret, maple wood. German, 2nd half of 14th century. Price 5*l.* No. 1,169–64.

Coffret, wooden. French or Spanish, 15th century. Price 2*l.* 4*s.* No. 1,206–64.

Columns in carved oak wood. English, 18th century. Price 12*l.* 2*s.* Nos. 67–68–64.

Console table, carved and gilt wood. French, Louis XVI. period. Price 50*l.* No. 40–64.

Console table, carved and gilt wood. French, Louis XV. period. Price 20*l.* No 41–64.

Crucifix, painted wood, by Alonzo Cano. Spanish, 1st half of 17th century. Price 25*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* No. 323–64.

Crucifix in painted wood, ascribed to Alonzo Cano. Spanish, 17th century. Price 8*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* No. 166–64.

Frame, ebony, with gilt metal mouldings and rosettes. Price 10*l.* No. 86*a*.–64.

Group of three figures, in wood, coloured and gilt. German, 15th century. Price 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* No. 50–64.

Group in boxwood, the death of St. John the Baptist. Flemish, 1st half of 17th century. Price 30*l.* No. 1,173–64.

Hurdygurdy, carved wood. French, date about 1680. Price 8*l.* No. 364–64.

Mask of a saint, carved wood. Spanish, date about 1560. Price 4*l.* No. 92–64.

Medallions, two, in carved boxwood. Flemish, 16th century. Price 4*l.* Nos. 125–25*a*–64.

Mirror, carved and gilt wood. Italian, 17th century. Price 41*l.* No. 288–64.

Model of a chair in walnut wood. Spanish, 17th century. Price 6*s.* 3*d.* No. 242–64.

Panels (two), carved wood. Spanish, date about 1500–20. Price 1*l.* 8*s.* Nos. 245–6–64.

Panel, carved wood. French, (?) date about 1540–50. Price 4*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* No. 247–64.

Picture frame, wood, unpainted. French, date about 1700. Price 3*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* No. 100–64.

Picture frame. French, end of 17th century. Price 20*l.* No. 679–64.

Pilasters (two) in carved oak. English, 18th century. Price 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Nos. 69–706–4.

Portrait in boxwood. Italian, date about 1660. Price 4*l.* No. 353–64.

Rilievo in boxwood, the Virgin and Child enthroned. Spanish, early 17th century. Price 1*l.* 12*s.* No. 89–64.

Rilievo in carved and painted wood. Spanish, date about 1570. Price 3*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* No. 106–64.

Sedan chair, painted and carved wood Italian, beginning of 18th century. Price 45*l.* No. 10–64.

Sledge, carved and gilt wood. English, early 18th century. Price 5*l.* No. 39–64.

Statuette in boxwood. Spanish, date about 1690. Price 31*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* No. 169–64.

Statuette in boxwood. Spanish, date about 1690. Price 31*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* No. 170–64.

Statuette in painted wood; Alonzo Cano. Spanish, 1st half of 17th century. Price 7*l.* 18*s.* No. 171–64.

Statuette in painted wood. Spanish, date about 1640. Price 2*l.* 16*s.* No. 172–64.

Statuette in wood. Spanish, 17th century. Price 1*l.* 4*s.* No. 173–64.

Appendix D.

Report by Mr. Wallis.

Statuette in painted wood. Spanish, early 17th century. Price 4*l.* No. 175–64.

Statuette, wood painted and gilt, by Alonzo Berringuete. Date about 1520. Price 5*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* No. 249–64.

Statuettes (three), painted wood, draped. Spanish, middle of 18th century. Price 54*l.* No. 325–27–64.

Statuette in painted wood. Spanish, 17th century. Price 1*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* No. 104–64.

Statuette in painted wood, by Carnicer of Salamanca. Date about 1730–50. Price 31*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* No. 102–64.

Statuette, carved and painted wood. Spanish, 1st half of 18th century. Price 5*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* No. 93–64.

Statuette, painted wood. Spanish, 17th century. Price 1*l.* 7*s.* No. 167–64.

Statuette in painted wood. Spanish, 17th or early 18th century. Price 6*l.* 19*s.* No. 107–64.

Statuette in wood. German, 15th century. Price 13*l.* No. 51–64.

Statuette in wood. German, 15th century. Price 13*l.* No. 52–64.

Statuette in boxwood, partly painted. Spanish, 17th century. Price 4*l.* No. 90–64.

Statuette in boxwood. Spanish, date about 1570. Price 4*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* No. 165–64.

Statuette, wood, Virgin and Child. Spanish, 17th century. Price 1*l.* 5*s.* No. 322–64.

Statuette, boxwood, Virgin and Child. Spanish, 17th century. Price 8*l.* No. 600–64.

Writing desk, ebony and ivory. Italian, date about 1600. Price 12*l.* No. 365–64.

Textile Fabrics:

Textile fabrics, collection of. 145 objects, various dates and countries. Price 486*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Nos. 1,233 to 1,377–64.

Casket, crimson velvet, embroidered with gold. Italian or Spanish, date about 1540. Price 1*l.* 12*s.* No. 347–64.

Chasuble, blue silk, embroidered in gold and silver thread. English, date about 1290. Price 21*l.* No. 673–64.

Chasuble, orphrey of a. Flemish, date about 1460. Price 5*l.* No. 1,195–64.

Chasuble, orphrey of a. Flemish, date about 1460. Price 9*l* No. 1,194–64.

Chasuble, silk embroidery. Italian, 15th century. Price 2*l.* No. 724–64.

Chasuble, velvet, embroidered in gold. Italian, 14th century. Price 10*l.* No 78–64.

Cope and hood, embroidered in gold. Italian, 14th century. Price 15*l.* No. 79–64.

Cope, known as the Syon Cope, embroidered in silks and gold. English, date about 1250. Price 110*l.* No. 83–64.

Cope, hood of a, embroidered in silks and gold. English, 14th century. Price 10*l.* No. 84–64.

Coverlet, linen, embroidered with silks and gold. Indian. Price 30*l.* No. 783–64.

Curtain, border of satin. Italian, 17th century. Price 2*l.* No. 727–64.

Curtain, silk damask. Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 723–64.

Curtain, silk damask. Italian, 17th century. Price 5*l.* No. 731–64.

Curtain, damask. Italian, 17th century. Price 6*l.* No. 732–64.

Curtain, silk brocade. Italian, 18th century. Price 2*l.* No. 711–64.

Curtain, silk damask. Italian, 17th century. Price 5*l.* No. 729–64.

Curtain, figured velvet. Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 719–64.

Curtain, silk embroidery. Italian, date about 1600. Price 10*l.* No. 627–64.

Curtain, green velvet. North Italian, 16th century. Price 5*l.* No. 698–64.

Dress, embroidery of silk and silver. Italian, 18th century. Price 2*l.* No. 700–64.

Dress, satin, brocaded. Italian, 18th century. Price 2*l.* No. 701–64.

Dress, satin brocade. Italian, 17th or 18th century. Price 2*l.* No. 705–64.
Handkerchief, Honiton lace. Modern English. Price 16*l.* 16*s.* No. 785–64.
Lace, Italian guipure. Date about 1560 (?). Price 10*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* No. 619–22–64.
Lace edging or border, silk embroidery on gauze. Italian, 17th century. Price 1*l.* 15*s.* No. 623–624–64.
Linen embroidery, fragment of. Date about 1070. Price 1*s.* No. 675–64.
Purse, velvet, embroidered in silks, the frame of steel, damascened. North Italian, 16th century. Price 40*l.* No. 540–64.
Saddle cloth, velvet, embroidered with gold. Indian. Price 40*l.* No. 784–64.
Silk brocade. Italian, 17th century. Price 4*l.* No. 707–64.
Silk brocade. Italian, 18th century. Price 2*l.* No. 708–64.
Silk brocade. Italian, 17th century. Price 3*l.* No. 710–64.
Silk brocade. Italian, 17th century. Price 5*l.* No. 730–64.
Silk brocade, white and green. Italian, 17th century. Price 4*l.* No. 712–64.
Silk damask. Italian, 16th century. Price 4*l.* No. 728–64.
Silk damask. Italian, 17th century. Price 4*l.* No. 714–64.
Silk damask. Italian, late 17th century. Price 2*l.* No. 715–64.
Silk damask. Italian, 17th or 18th century. Price 2*l.* No. 716–64.
Silk damask, embroidered in silver. Italian, 17th century. Price 2*l.* No. 717–64.
Silk, embroidered. Italian, 18th century (?). Price 2*l.* No. 718–64.
Silk ribbons for the Shakespeare festival. Modern English. Price 5*s.* 3*d.* No. 290–292–64.
Silk, embroidered with gold. Italian, early 17th century. Price 2*l.* No. 720–64.
Silk, embroidered with gold. Italian, 16th century. Price 2*l.* No. 721–64.
Skirt, silk, brocaded. Italian, 18th century. Price 1*l.* No. 706–64.
Skirt, silk, brocaded with gold. Italian, 18th century. Price 3*l.* No. 709–64.
Skirt, silk, embroidered with silver and gold. Italian, early 18th century. Price 2*l.* No. 713–64.
Skull cap, satin quilted. English, 17th century. Price 10*l.* No. 786–64.
Table cover, silk embroidery on. Italian, 17th century. Price 12*s.* No. 625–64.
Table cover, raised velvet. Italian, date about 1535. Price 2*l.* 8*s.* No. 626–64.
Table cover, satin. Italian, 18th century. Price 2*l.* No. 702–64.
Table cover, satin. Italian, 18th century. Price 2*l.* No. 703–64.
Table cover, velvet. French, 17th century. Price 2*l.* No. 704–64.
Table cover, white satin. Italian, 17th century. Price 2*l.* No. 722–64.
Table cover, satin, embroidered. Italian, 17th century. Price 2*l.* No. 726–64.
Table cover, velvet, with ornament in gold and silver thread. Italian, 15th century. Price 2*l.* No. 725–64.
Tapestry, Arras, Christ's charge to Peter, after Raphael. Flemish, early 17th century. Price 11*l.* No. 189–64.
Tapestry, silk embroidered on linen. Italian, (?) early 18th century. Price 5*l.* No. 699–64.

Classified List of Reproductions for the Art Museum, 1864.

Electrotype fac-simile of the bronze mirror. By Donatello. Reg. No. 8717, South Kensington Museum. 64. 55.
Electrotype. An angel. From an ivory belonging to Mr. J. Webb. 64. 133.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. WALLIS.

Fictile ivories. Seven plaques. Casts from bookbindings in the Royal Library, Munich. 64. 43–49.

Plaster cast. Michael Angelo's Slave. 64. 1.

Plaster cast. The Eagle Slayer. By John Bell. 64. 2.

Plaster cast. Anatomical figure, painted. Transferred to National Art Training Schools. 64. 3.

Plaster casts. Two bas-reliefs from the pulpit at Prato. 64. 4 & 5.

Plaster casts. Two from the door of the sacristy of the cathedral. 64. 6 & 6 A.

Plaster cast. Bas-relief from Luca della Robbia's singers. 64. 7.

Plaster casts. Two bas-reliefs, after Orgagna. 64. 8 & 8 A.

Plaster cast. Bas-relief from the Salutati Chapel. By Mino da Fiesole. 64. 9.

Plaster cast. Bas-relief, after Jacobo della Quercia. 64. 10.

Plaster cast. Dead figure of Marian Soccino di Vecchietta. 64. 11.

Plaster cast. Bas-relief of Youthful St. John, after Donatello. 64. 12.

Plaster cast. Sta. Cecilia, after Donatello. 64. 13.

Plaster cast. Bust of Brutus, after Michael Angelo. 64. 14.

Plaster cast. Bust of Piero Filippo Strozzi, from a terra cotta in the Strozzi Palace, Florence. Presented by W. Spence, Esq., Florence. 64. 15.

Plaster cast. Half of the rim of the Marsuppini monument in Sta. Croce, Florence. 64. 16.

Plaster cast. Half the rim from the Altvito monument in SS. Apostoli. 64. 17.

Plaster cast. Portion of a frieze. By Mino da Fiesole. 64. 18.

Plaster casts. Series of nine casts of statuettes of saints under canopies, in oak, forming portions of the "silleria" in stalls of the Leon cathedral. Date, circa A.D. 1460. 64. 19 to 27, both to inclusive.

Plaster casts. Series of four casts, from styles of the carved oak doors of the cathedral of Leon. Date, circa A.D. 1540. 64. 28 to 31, both inclusive.

Plaster casts. Series of five small casts, being from portions of the bronze styles of the doors of the cathedral at Toledo. Date, circa AD. 1550. 64. 32 to 35 *a*, both inclusive.

Plaster cast. From Spanish carving. 64. 35.

Plaster cast. Statue of St. George. By Donatello. 64. 36.

Plaster cast. Bas-relief, Greek, discovered at Eleusis. 64. 37.

Plaster cast. From the Temple of Victory. Stooping figure. 64. 38.

Plaster cast. From the Temple of Victory. Upright figure. 64. 39.

Plaster cast. Large capital, &c. Renaissance. Musée Dijon. 64. 40.

Plaster cast. The Pala d'Oro of Aix-la Chapelle. 64. 41.

Plaster cast. From the altar of St. Biagio at Pisa. 64. 50.

Plaster cast. Capital from the façade of the Duomo at Pisa. Date, 11th century. 64. 51.

Plaster casts. Two masks, from the original in marble attached to the window of the baptistry of St. Giovanni, Pisa. 64. 52 & 53.

Plaster cast. Model, full size, coloured and gilt, of the shrine of St. Monchan in its original condition. 64. 54.

Plaster cast. Bas-relief from Selsey, Sussex. "Christ at the tomb of Lazarus." 64. 56.

Plaster cast. Bas-relief from Selsey, Sussex. "Christ raising the son of the widow." 64. 57.

Plaster casts. Six bas-reliefs from the pulpit of Pisa :—1. The Nativity and Adoration of the Shepherds. 2. The Presentation in the Temple; warning and flight of the Holy Family. 3. The Adoration of the Magi; and the Angel warning them in a Dream. 4. The Massacre of the Innocents. 5. The Betrayal in the Garden; mocking and scourging of our Lord. 6. The Crucifixion; Swoon of the Blessed Virgin, and Salvation of the Penitent Thief. By Giovanni Pisano, late 13th century. 64. 58 to 63.

Plaster casts. Four panels, moulded in the Campo Santo, Pisa. 64. 64 to 67.

Plaster casts. Six pilasters from the monument of Filippo Decio. By Stagi, in the Campo Santo, at Pisa. 64. 68 to 73.

Plaster cast. Medallion, with a head in relievo in the middle, Michael Angelo, surrounded with arabesques in bas relief. 64. 74.

Plaster-casts. Three bas-reliefs from the Campo Santo :—1. The Virgin and Child. 2. The Virgin and Child. 3. Group of the three Graces. 64. 75 to 77.

Plaster casts. Three bas-reliefs from the tomb of the Manicotti in the Campo Santo, Pisa:—1. The Resurrection. 2. St. John, flanked by two Angels. 3. The Virgin and Angels. 64. 78 to 80.

Plaster cast. From the St. Joan monument. 64. 81.

Plaster cast. Demi-figure of a saint, one hand raised in benediction. Monument of St. Giovanni, Campo Santo, Pisa. 64. 82.

Plaster casts. Four clustered columns of the pulpit at Pisa, in the Cathedral. 64. 83 to 86.

Plaster casts. Three figures from the pulpit of St. Giovanni. Pisa. 64. 87 to 89.

Plaster casts. Two arches from the pulpit of St. Giovanni, Pisa. 64. 90 & 91.

Plaster casts. Five arches of the door of the cathedral, Pisa. 64. 92 to 95.

Plaster casts. Four portions of cornice from the façade of the Duomo, Pisa. 64. 97 to 100.

Plaster cast. Heraldic monumental slab from the Campo Santo, Pisa. By Stagi. 64. 101.

Plaster casts. Two Rossoni contained in a square panel, with Byzantine foliage. From the font of the Baptistry at Pisa. 64. 102 & 103.

Plaster cast. The Diana in original colours at Fontainebleau. By Cellini. 64. 104.

Plaster cast. Vase from the Louvre. 64. 105.

Plaster casts. Three bas-reliefs:—1. Nymph reclining with an amorino on a sea horse at her foot. By J. Goujon. 2. Nymph reclining on a shell, drawn by a sea-monster ridden by a cupid. 3. Nymph and triton on the sea, between two amorini on dolphins. 64. 106 to 108.

Plaster cast. Small bas-relief, Victory. By Jacquet, Paris. 64. 109.

Plaster cast. Small bas-relief, nymph asleep with satyrs and amorini. Fremyn Roussel. 64. 110.

Plaster cast. Candelabrum from the Louvre, Paris. 64. 111.

Plaster cast. Statue of Abundance, from the Louvre, Paris. 64. 112.

Plaster cast. Demi-figure of a sainted warrior, between two angels, with one hand on the sword hilt. Campo Santo, Pisa. 64. 113.

Plaster casts. Fourteen, from Leon, Spain:—1. A sainted warrior, holding a sword in his right hand. 2. Jacob blessing the sons of Joseph. From the cathedral at Leon. 3. St. Margaret. 4. Recumbent figure of Jacob with a ladder, and two angels. 5. Bas-relief of a sleeping figure holding a broken lance grasped by a demon,—two grotesque figures in the spandrils. 6. Bas-relief. Male figure devoured by lions,—two grotesque lions in the spandrils. 7. Bracket supported by the stooping figure of a man. 8. Bracket supported by a stooping figure of Death. 9. Spandril filled with carving of St. Anthony tempted in the desert. 10. Spandril filled with carving of the decollation of St. John the Baptist. 11. Spandril filled with carving of an angel interfering in a combat between a man and a fiend. 12. Male figure treading on a lion. 13. Moulding, with carved foliage. 14. Moulding, with carved foliage. 64. 114 to 127.

Plaster cast. A portion of Trajan column. 64. 128.

Plaster cast. A Madonna. By Civitale, of Lucca. 64. 129.

Plaster cast. Bas relief. A Madonna, from the Campo Santo, Pisa. Ascribed to Nicola Pisano. 64. 130.

Plaster casts. Ten pieces from the pulpit of the baptistry at Pisa. 64. 131.

Plaster cast. Antique Roman biga, from the Vatican, Rome. 64. 132.

Plaster cast. Small model of the colossal statue of Bavaria. By Schwanhaler. 64. 134.

Appendix D. — Report by Mr. Wallis.

Plaster cast. Group of St. John and the Virgin. By Albert Durer. 64. 135.
Plaster cast. Bronze bird of early date. 64. 136.
Plaster cast. The Florentine boar. 64. 137.
Plaster cast. An angel, after Michael Angelo. 64. 138.
Plaster cast. Coloured bas-relief of the coronation of the Virgin. The original by Luca della Robbia. Academy of the Fine Arts, Genoa. 64. 139.
Plaster cast. Colossal statue of Melpomene, from the Louvre. 64. 140.
Plaster cast. A grand candelabrum, from the Louvre. 64. 141.
Plaster cast. Bas-relief. Male figure. By André Blondel. From the Louvre. 64. 142.
Plaster cast. Portions of chimney of Germain Pilon. From the Louvre. 64. 144.
Plaster cast. Bas-relief of a Roman emperor, Marcus Aurelius, in a triumphal car. Ancient Roman. 64. 145.
Plaster cast. Altar, from the original in the museum at Dresden. 64. 146.
Plaster cast. Bust of Frederick, Duke of Saxony, from the original (?) in the Museum at Dresden (?). 64. 147.
Plaster cast. Bas-relief of the Entombment of our Saviour, from an original in Della Robbia ware (?). 64. 148.

George Wallis.

Report by Mr. Laskey on Art Library.

8. Report of the Assistant Keeper of the Art Library.

The number of readers in the Art Library last year, exclusive of the masters of the schools and the officers of the department, has been 10,635,—a larger number than that of the previous year by 2,395.

The number of subscribers taking tickets in the library, was 661, being an increase of 117 over the previous year.

The number of books, diagrams, &c. borrowed during the year has increased from 3,000 in 1863, to 6,114 in 1864.

Printed books.—To the printed books 1,396 volumes, and 1,942 parts, pamphlets, &c., have been added by purchases and donations. These, together with about 200 volumes acquired in 1863, have been catalogued, stamped, press-marked, and placed on the shelves of the library.

Cataloguing.—The normal titles written have amounted to 2,692. A duplicate copy of the title slips, with cross references, is inserted in the MS. catalogue in the reading-room as the books receive their press-marks. Subject index slips have also been written to the whole of these titles.

Drawings.—Upwards of 600 drawings by the late W. Mulready, R.A., were acquired in April last. These have been registered, stamped, and placed in portfolios; a large number have been framed and exhibited in the Museum or lent to the provincial schools. Upwards of 3,000 other drawings, of which 200 were acquired last year, have been registered, stamped, numbered, &c.

Engravings.—642 engravings and lithographs acquired in the year have been registered, stamped, numbered, &c.; and upwards of 5,400 returned to the library from the circulating collection and exhibition in the Museum, have been numbered, checked, or re-registered.

Photographs.—The entire collection of photographs, numbering 10,822, of which 2,145 were acquired last year, has been numbered and re-registered; 2,710 title-slips, with an index of upwards of 6,000 references, have been written.

The library has been open every day in the year, Sundays and Good Friday excepted, or on 313 days.

The accommodation for the readers has been frequently insufficient; and the want of room and suitable presses for the books, cause great inconvenience and involve much labour in changing the places of the books, re-press-marking, &c.

Donations have been received from His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Mrs. Grattan, Miss Winter, Alfred Darcel, W. O. Geller, Owen Jones, T. Medwin, T. J. Pettigrew, J. H. Pollen, Walter Smith, H. Vaughan, G. Wallis, and C. H. Wilson, Esqs.

Art Library Return for the Years 1860 to 1864 inclusive.

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	
306	301	311	311	313	Days open.
618	443	638	544	661	Tickets issued in library.
7,981	7,143	7,592	8,240	10,635	Readers.
1,491	1,931	1,105	1,228	1,563	Books borrowed.
1,341	1,788	1,066	1,299	1,576	„ returned.
685	974	562	1,776	4,551	Diagrams, prints, &c. borrowed.
524	822	436	1,120	3,413	„ returned.
752	591	349	792	1,293	Volumes purchased.
119	109	102	73	103	„ presented.
1,139	960	1,130	1,179	1,712	Parts, pamphlets, &c. purchased.
77	221	176	211	230	„ presented.
132	48	154	171	1,589	Photographs purchased.
229	652	160	909	556	„ presented.
65	9	182	80	202	Drawings purchased.
113	—	303	54	6	„ presented.
164	19	30	33	222	Engravings purchased.
—	550	33	112	117	„ presented.
77	10	12	23	186	Lithographs purchased.
13	3	11	25	117	„ presented.
975	650	673	1,104	2,692	Titles entered.
2	—	—	13	16	Catalogues of Library sold.
373	274	186	350	392	Volumes bound.

(Signed) R. Laskey, Assistant Keeper.

9. Report of the Division Keeper of the Educational Collections.

A considerable portion of the Educational Museum has been rearranged, in consequence of the west gallery, which contained a part of the collection, having been given up to the exhibition of Naval Models. The natural history section, with the diagrams belonging to it, and the collections of physical and chemical apparatus have been moved, and an attempt made to exhibit them as usefully as the space permitted; to a certain extent their exhibition has been facilitated by occupying a portion of the west corridor formerly devoted to the collection of architectural casts.

I must, however, beg again to call attention to the disadvantages under which the educational collections labour from the altogether insufficient space allotted to them; the present utility of the Museum is thus impaired, and its development rendered impossible.

Appendix D.

Report by Mr. Soden Smith on Educational Collections.

In the library also the accommodation for those consulting the books is insufficient; additional space and greater convenience for students is here the more necessary, because the value of the contents of the library has much increased, and its importance is becoming better understood, especially as a place of reference for persons engaged in education, but not constantly residing in London.

During the past year 995 books have been added to the library; of these 441 were presented, for the most part by the principal London publishers; 447 purchased; 107 exhibited on loan; 38 have been exchanged by exhibitors for new editions.

Of maps, diagrams, apparatus, and models, 419 have been added to the collection: of these, 56 were presented; 357 exhibited, and 6 purchased; 78 have been exchanged for new or improved examples; 94 withdrawn.

Amongst the additions to the collection may be mentioned a set of meteorological instruments and publications connected therewith, deposited, through Admiral Fitzroy, by the Board of Naval Statistics: from the Industrial Exhibition in the Palais des Beaux Arts, Paris, were purchased some interesting examples of the results of the education in practical mechanics given to the pupils of the *Institution Fleury*, at Lagny in France; these are a bench, lathe, and various instruments entirely constructed by the pupils of that establishment.

The system of labelling all objects exhibited has been carried out as before.

The number of persons consulting the books in the library has been 4,407, showing a considerable advance over that of last year, viz. 3,568.

A new edition, the eighth, of the catalogue of the collection has been completed and published, including the additions to the museum and library up to the end of the year 1864.

R. H. Soden Smith.

Report by Mr. Henry Sandham.

10. Report of the Division Keeper of the Museum of Construction, 1864.

The collection illustrating building materials and construction has steadily increased in the number of objects exhibited during the year.

Several important items in connexion with decoration have been added to the Museum, and have caused considerable interest and inquiry on the part of architects, builders, and manufacturers. Perhaps the most notable result arising from this special display of decorative materials, is the rapidly increasing interest taken in the matter of mosaics, either in a ceramic or vitreous material.

The exceeding success of modern mosaic productions in Italy and Russia, led to the idea of a possibility of competition with these countries on the part of British industry; and during the summer months of the past year, in connexion with a special exhibition of modern ecclesiastical window glass, arranged under the direction of the art division of the Museum, a small display of vitreous mosaic work of English manufacture was collected and exhibited. This collection, at the termination of the exhibition of ecclesiastical window glass, was transferred to the Museum of Construction, where it is still exhibited, and has courted much inquiry and study. The Department purchased from Messrs. Harland & Fisher, of Southampton Street, Strand, contributors to the collection of mosaic work, a full-length figure of "St. Peter," executed in vitreous or glass mosaic. Since that time these gentlemen, together with Messrs. J. Rust & Co., of Lambeth, have received orders to execute for the Museum, in vitreous or glass mosaic, a picture from an original design, intended as a portion of a series of mosaic pictures, which it is proposed

should ultimately be placed in panels decorating the South Courts of the Art Museum.

Dr. A. Salviati, of Venice, whose modern work, "Isaiah," in vitreous or glass mosaic, has been recently placed in one of the spandrils of the arches under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, has also in hand for the Department a similar picture in mosaic to that undertaken by Messrs. Harland & Fisher, and J. Rust & Co. Of the great success of Dr. A. Salviati in this particular branch of industry, the Department already possesses two very notable examples, the subjects of which are, "The Saviour in the Act of Benediction," and "St. John the Evangelist," both of which pictures will be found exhibited with the other specimens of English mosaic already referred to, in the central court of the Museum

Mosaic pictures in tesseræ of a ceramic, in distinction to a vitreous or glass material, have also been executed. Messrs. Minton & Co., Stoke-upon-Trent, and Maw & Co., Benthall Works, Broseley, are the principal producers of this form of mosaic work. Examples will be found exhibited.

In the course of the year the Department purchased at Milan, from the manufacturer, Signor A. Boni, a very valuable series of works in terra cotta, reproductions of several ornamental details executed by him, for the external embellishment of some modern palaces lately built at Milan. This series, consisting of cornices, mouldings, string courses, and pilasters, forms a prominent feature in the central court of the Museum, and affords valuable information to manufacturers of what may be done in this useful and durable material for the purposes of external decoration in buildings.

It may here be worthy of remark, that in order to obtain some idea of the relative cost of wrought stone and terra cotta decorations for external use, the Department procured from Messrs. Smith & Taylor a copy in wrought Portland stone of one of the ornamental blocks in terra cotta, designed by Godfrey Sykes, Esq., and executed by Messrs. Blanchard & Co., Blackfriars Road, for the façades of the new buildings of the Museum. The original terra cotta and the copy in wrought stone are exhibited side by side for comparison. The cost of the former was 2*l.* 3*s.*, whilst that of the latter was 5*l.* 8*s.*, or nearly three times the cost of the terra cotta.

The Department also purchased during the year some terra cottas of French manufacture, the work of M. Devers, Paris. They consist of a set of medallions in coloured terra cotta, typical of the four seasons; and a set of medallions in glazed terra cotta (Della Robbia ware), representing six of the months of the year.

In the spring, at a time when it was proposed to re-paper and decorate some of the picture galleries of the Museum preparatory to the exhibition of the works of the late W. Mulready, R.A. an inquiry was set on foot by the Department amongst the principal paperhanging manufacturers of the metropolis for cheap papers of a diaper pattern in one colour, suitable for the display of prints and pictures. The retail price was not to exceed 1*d.* per yard for these papers. Three of the metropolitan manufacturers responded to this inquiry:—

Messrs. J. Woollams & Co., Marylebone Lane.
Messrs. Dugdale, Poole, & Co. (late Williams, Coopers, & Co.,) Smithfield.
Messrs. Jeffreys & Co., Whitechapel.

These firms severally sent in papers at 1*d.* per yard to Department, and the picture galleries were decorated with a selection from them. Of the other samples sent, specimens are still exhibited on the upper wall space of the central court of the Museum.

Appendix D.

Report by Mr. Henry Sandham.

During the year experiments for various objects have been carried on by the officers and attendants employed in the Museum. Those for colouring cement for internal wall decoration, and several trials for flooring, composed of broken marble, granite, or stone bedded in cement, and when practicable rubbed level and polished, have attracted considerable notice. Specimens of the several kinds of work are in the Museum, and also at the entrances to the orange houses of the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, in Prince Albert and Exhibition Roads, South Kensington.

The total number of additions to the collection illustrating building materials and contrivances, for the year, amounts to 387. Of these,—

126 were purchased by Department for the collection.

45 were presented by private persons.

216 were placed by manufacturers in the Museum, as illustrations of their various productions.

Of the objects presented to the Museum, mention should be made of the gift of a series of ornamental ironwork. by M. L. Oudry, of Auteuil, near Paris, illustrating his process for bronzing cast iron, &c. by galvanic means. M. Oudry is also the inventor and manufacturer of a valuable bronze paint, which has been very extensively employed by the Department for bronzing the wrought and cast ironwork used in the construction and decoration of the south courts of the Art Division of the Museum.

142 objects were withdrawn from exhibition in the Museum by exhibitors during the year, and were mostly replaced by new and more satisfactory specimens.

368 descriptive labels were written and attached to objects exhibited.

100 copies of the catalogue of the Collection of Building Materials were sold to the public in the course of the year. The smallness of this number arises from the price being raised at the end of the year 1863 from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per copy. In future editions of the work the price to the public, if possible, should not exceed 1*s.* per copy.

The Museum at the close of the year was curtailed of much of the space devoted to its collections, in consequence of the alterations necessitated by the permanent buildings of the Department.

The entire collection of stone for building and decorative purposes, British and foreign marbles, the collection of cements, and slate for roofing and other uses, together with some isolated objects, have been removed to the rooms attached to the south arcades of the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, where the whole has been again arranged and classified, and is accessible for comparison and study.

It may be said, in conclusion, that the collection illustrating building materials and contrivances has continued to form an appreciated source of study and inquiry to those interested in the particular branch of industry which it illustrates. Want of space alone prevents its being further developed, and made a still greater source of interest to those connected with the building trade, in the manufacture of materials of construction.

Henry Sandham.

Report by Mr. W. Matchwick.

11. Report of the Division Keeper of the Museum of Animal Products.

The changes that have occurred during the past year in the Museum of Animal Products are few and unimportant.

The space allotted to the collection being so limited and completely occupied with illustrations opportunities of increase have of necessity been disregarded.

Nearly the entire collection is now protected from injury by glazed cases of a more solid construction than those in which the specimens were previously exhibited. Fifty-two of such cases have been added during the year, and have been filled with specimens suitable to them. The display of the various objects is also much improved by the change, and the risk of damage by moth and other insects considerably lessened. This applies more particularly to the valuable collection of furs. In order, however, more effectually to prevent the ravages of moth, the furs, raw wools, alpaca fleeces, &c. have from time to time been thoroughly beaten and looked over, a proceeding which does more to protect such materials from damage by insects than anything else.

The additions during the year amount to 210 specimens, and comprise illustrations in raw wools (of which a series of 65 samples from Prussia may be specially mentioned), feathers, dyes, shells, gelatine, glue, and soaps. These have all been presented.

The withdrawals by exhibitors have been 302, either duplicates or in exchange for better specimens.

New labels have been prepared in 562 instances, particular care being taken that every object or series of objects has a label of some sort affixed to it, either temporary or permanent.

The catalogue is out of print. Since it was published the collection has undergone so many changes that it is not deemed advisable to authorize a re-issue.

Removal of the Collection.

In consequence of the removal of a portion of the iron building, and the advance in the progress of the permanent structure, it became necessary to provide another place for the Museum of Animal Products. This has been effected by the removal of the entire collection, with the exceptions mentioned below, to the galleries adjoining the Royal Horticultural Gardens. Letters were sent to the exhibitors, informing them of the intended transfer, and offering to return their exhibits if desired.

Those exhibitors who have preferred to receive back their goods, at the same time expressing their willingness to re-exhibit whenever future arrangements will enable them to do so, are as follows:—

Messrs. Nicholay and Son, skins and furs.
Mr. Roberts, skins and furs.
Messrs. Adcock, feathers and feather ornaments.
Mr. Lund, ivories, tortoiseshell, &c.
Messrs. Swaine and Adeney, whips, &c.
Messrs. Phillips, coral and coral jewelry.
Mr. H. Ward, stuffed birds.

The following leave their specimens, which have accordingly been removed with the general collection.

Messrs. King and Son, series of brushes.
Mr. Browne, applications of human hair.
Mr. Samuel, shells for commercial purposes.
Messrs. Fauntleroy and Sons, ivory and shells.
Messrs. Chevalier and Bowness, fishing tackle and artificial flies.
Mr. Whillock, saddlery.

Previous to the removal of the collection, which has been effected without injury, some necessary repairs were done in the galleries, and rough counters put up on which to place the glazed cases. Other arrangements are also in progress, by which the collection will be again classified and displayed as much as possible in the same order as that adopted in the catalogue.

W. MATCHWICK.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. W. MATCHWICK.

12. REPORT of the DIVISION KEEPER of the FOOD MUSEUM for the Year 1864.

THE Food Collection is steadily increasing in extent and importance, and continues to be much appreciated by the general public. The summary of results for 1864 will bear a favorable comparison with those of former years; and in all probability these results would have been still more favorable had it been possible to have acquired more room for the better display of the collection, and the reception of additional specimens. This, however, is in course of being remedied by the removal of the entire Collection of Animal Products to the rooms in the arcades overlooking the Royal Horticultural Gardens, and the consequent appropriation to the Food division of the greater part of the space it formerly occupied. By this arrangement not only will a better display be possible, but the management and classification of the collection may be kept more strictly together than has hitherto been practicable.

Considering its perishable nature, and the length of time that very many of the specimens have been exhibited, the collection generally is in a good state of preservation.

The number of additional specimens acquired during the past year amounts to 731, of which 658 were presented, and the remainder purchased.

Of those presented, the following may be mentioned:—

A collection of East Indian pulses, cereals, &c., from the Mysore district, thirty-one samples of East Indian teas, a series of dried and preserved fruits and sugar confections, eight samples of essential oils, a case of steam-made biscuits, chocolate and cocoa preparations, and upwards of 400 specimens from the International Exhibition of 1862, not shown at the close of last year for want of space, consisting of cereals, sugars, teas and tea substitutes, coffees and coffee substitutes, arrowroot, and other edible starches, oils, isinglass, distilled spirits, vinegars, artificial vines, with soil to illustrate vine culture, preserved fruits, honey, bee-hives, &c. &c.

An interesting collection of fresh fruit from Egypt has also been received, and for some time exhibited. The specimens consist of oranges and lemons with unusual varieties, pomegranates, citron, custard apple, &c., &c., and were grown at Cairo, in the respective gardens of His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, and His Highness Halime Pasha, by whom they were presented to the Museum after having been previously exhibited at the Royal Horticultural Gardens. This collection forcibly illustrates the possibility of obtaining from distant countries fruit and other indigenous food products suitable for the Museum. Though perishable, most of them may be kept a considerable time with ordinary care.

The collection of French colonial products which was presented by the Commissioners for France at the close of the late International Exhibition, and which, for want of room, had been temporarily secluded from public view, has been arranged into colonies, and exhibited in connexion with the Food Museum. It is a very valuable and instructive series, numbering over 3,000 specimens; but the colonies, having contributed independent of each other, there are, consequently, numerous duplicates. A considerable portion of the collection consists of edible products and preparations, such as spices, condiments, sugars, teas, coffee, cocoa and chocolate, farinas, preserves, essences, vanilla, liqueurs, alimentary seeds, oils, gums, &c., &c. The colonies producing them are.—Martinique, Guadaloupe, Guiana, St. Pierre and Miquelon, West Coast of Africa, Réunion, Mayotte, St. Mary's Madagascar, Cochin China, Pondicherry, New Caledonia, Tahiti, and Algeria. Want of space, however, has necessitated the removal of this collection elsewhere, and it has

Appendix D.

Report by Mr. W. Matchwick.

therefore been transferred to the rooms in the arcades overlooking the Horticultural Gardens, where it will again be accessible to public inspection as soon as the arrangements are completed.

An apparatus for artificially developing the ova of salmon and other fish has been fitted up in the Museum under the guidance of Mr. Frank Buckland, and has been in successful operation during the greater part of the year. The ova developed were from the following fish:—the common salmon (received from the French government fish-breeding establishment at Huningue), salmon trout, and great lake trout. Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P., presented some ova of the common trout from the River Wandle, near Carshalton. The introduction of this apparatus into the Museum is intended as a practical illustration of a means of increasing the supply of a very valuable food, and, since it has been shown in the gallery, has proved a source of great attraction to the visitors. Arrangements are making to exhibit this very instructive and interesting process on an extended scale, and in a more suitable position than that it now occupies.

The purchases during the year have been confined to fresh fruit and vegetables, and are not of sufficient importance to particularize in this report.

Nearly 1,300 ordinary labels have been prepared and placed to the proper specimens. By way of experiment, some few have been printed instead of being done by hand.

The number of food guides sold is 184, the high price operating very much against the sale.

The Travelling Collection of analysis cases of the more ordinary kinds of animal and vegetable food has been sent to the Peel Park Museum, Salford, Manchester, the Literary Institute at Evesham, and to the North London Industrial Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. Other applications have been received for the loan of the collection in the course of the ensuing year.

A small set of duplicate samples of cereals and other food substances was sent to the Literary and Philosophic Society's Museum at Leeds, and a set of the printed descriptive labels to the cooking division of the camp at Aldershot.

There are still three sets of duplicates for distribution to local museums, and another incomplete set, available for the same purpose, which has been made up during the year.

A very full and comprehensive report on the Food Museum has been made during the year by Dr. Arthur Hassall, M.D., who was instructed by my Lords "to inspect the collection and suggest what may be neces-"sary for its completeness and improvement."

In the re-arrangement of the collection consequent on the removal of the Museum of Animal Products, as before mentioned, advantage will be taken of many of the recommendations by Dr. Hassall, especially on those points connected with the classification of the Museum.

W. Matchwick.

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13. Report of Captain Fowke, R.E., on the New Buildings.

Report on the New Buildings.

The range of buildings forming the north side of the principal quadrangle, which had been begun last year, has been proceeded with, and is now carried up to an average height of thirty feet. The rate of progress has been comparatively slow, from the delay consequent on the careful modelling and manufacture of the terra cotta, which material is exclusively employed in all the dressings and ornamental details of the exterior. The ornamental details of the terra cotta have been designed by Mr. Godfrey Sykes, and modelled under his immediate directions by his pupils, who were students of the Schools of Art.

Appendix D.

Report on the New Buildings.

The centre part of this side of the quadrangle will contain the permanent lecture theatre, with the refreshment rooms under it, each being entered from a corridor giving communication between the east and west wing of the establishment.

Two such corridors, on the ground and first floor respectively, stretch along the front of this side of the quadrangle, and are kept of such proportions as to serve for valuable exhibition space.

A range of building on the extreme east of the establishment has been erected for the permanent reception of the stores, and such of the offices as are more immediately connected with the Museum.

This building, which is now roofed in and nearly finished, is built in the plainest manner, as, from its situation, closely surrounded by high buildings, and not seen from the road, the use of ornament would be out of place.

Both these buildings have been constructed entirely with fire-proof materials, and with proper provision for their heating, lighting, and ventilating.

The interior finishing of the present north staircase, and of three rooms adjoining the Ellison water-colour gallery, has been commenced, and is nearly completed.

The polychrome decoration of the western division of the south or loan court has been completed under the direction of Mr. Godfrey Sykes, the design being similar to that of the eastern division already executed.

It is proposed to fill the panels in the arcaded walls of the upper part of this court with mosaic, and designs have accordingly been prepared by different artists, which are now temporarily placed in the positions which will eventually be occupied by the mosaics.

These consist of full-length portraits of the most eminent painters, sculptors, and architects of all countries and in every age, on a mosaic gold ground, in the style of those at Venice, Ravenna, &c.

Mr. Owen Jones, whose decoration of the rooms devoted to the exhibition of Indian ornament is now complete, has commenced the decoration, also in polychrome, of the Chinese and Japanese rooms.

To give the necessary space for the completion of the south court, a portion of the iron building has been partitioned off, and such alterations of stairs, &c. made as will enable that part to be removed, when the additional work to the south court will be at once commenced.

This will add 36 feet to the length of the present incomplete court, making its finished dimensions 130 ft. by 120 ft.

Fire-proof quarters are in process of construction for the small detachment of Royal Engineers, also for the foreman of works and foreman of gas, who are required to be resident on the premises.

Minton's flooring tiles have been laid throughout the western half of the south court, and under the central gallery, and a similar floor is being laid in the three rooms adjoining the Ellison gallery mentioned above as having been lately finished.

(Signed) Francis Fowke.

Report by Mr. Redgrave.

14. Report of the Inspector-General for Art on the British Pictures and Drawings, the Statues, Busts, &c., being the Property of or under the Charge of the Department of Science and Art at South Kensington.

I have the honour to report on the condition of the above-described works of Art, and on the additions which have been made to the same by gift or purchase, or by temporary loan, during the past year.

First, as to the preservation of the pictures, &c.

The works of Fine Art under my charge have had every attention to ensure their safe preservation and cleanliness; they are continuously and

periodically examined, and I am able to report that their general condition is most satisfactory. There still remains a few works of minor importance which came into the possession of the Department in an unsound state, and steps are being taken to put them in thorough repair.

The national collection of water colour paintings gradually increases in importance; it has been difficult to hang the whole together, for want of rooms suited to the purpose, but galleries are now being completed on the east wing, in which, during the spring, it will be possible to bring the whole into a proper historical series. Meanwhile a large number of water colour paintings and drawings, together with some of those in oil, have been in circulation to towns in which there are Schools of Art.

2ndly, as to temporary and permanent additions to the collections.

In accordance with the practice prevailing in all the sections of the South Kensington Museum, the following works having been contributed on loan in former years are still permitted by their owners to remain for the advantage of being seen by the public, namely:—

From the Society of Arts	1 oil painting,	by J. Barry, R.A.
From Mrs. Nasmyth	1 „ „	by F. Grant, R.A.
From H. Vaughan, Esq.	2 „ „	by J. Constable, R.A.
From F. Sellar, Esq.	1 „	by Pether.
From Capt. Cumming	1 „ „	by Brooking.
„ „	3 water colour paintings	by R. Hills.
From Macleod of Macleod	1 „ „	by Carl Haig.
From Dyer Edwards, Esq.	1 „ „	by J. Wallis.

During the current year the following works have been contributed on loan:—

By William Beale, Esq.	4 oil paintings,	by Sir A. W. Callcott, R.A.
By Edward Atherstone, Esq.	1 „ „	by J. Martin.
By T. Hutchinson, Esq.	2 „ „	by J. Glover.
„ „	2 „ „	by P. Nasmyth.
„ „	1 „ „	by Towne.
By E. J. Albo, Esq.	1 miniature on ivory,	by S. Shelley.

John Walters, Esq., M.P., has sent a collection of 57 pictures by the old masters, principally of the Dutch school, these are now exhibiting together in one of the rooms contiguous to the Sheepshanks Gallery.

The gifts this year have been as under:—

By the Rev. Thos. Raven - 6 paintings in water colours, by T. Raven.
By Richard Sasse, jun., Esq., 1 water colour painting, by R. Sasse.
By Rev. John Sheepshanks - 1 profile in water colours.

The works obtained by purchase during the current year have been:—

10 large studies in chalk	by S. Copley, R.A.
1 water colour painting	by R. Sasse.
1 water colour painting	by Francia.
4 small paintings of animals	by Catton, jun.

The collection of statues, busts, &c. have of necessity been removed from time to time, and dispersed in various parts of the Museum, in consequence of the changes necessary for the erection of new buildings.

No injury of any kind has resulted to the works under my charge, either from carelessness or wantonness, although the number of visitants throughout the year has been unusually large.

10th January 1865. (Signed) Richard Redgrave.

Appendix D.

STATEMENT OF VISITORS.

South Kensington Museum.

Attendance of the Public during Holidays.

—	Easter.		Whitsuntide.		Christmas.	
	Easter Monday.	Easter Week.	Whit-Monday.	Whitsun-Week.	Boxing Day.	Christmas Week.
1857	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,918	21,649
1858	6,151	15,218	4,427	15,409	9,683	24,322
1859	5,000	20,020	5,268	14,512	8,651	26,847
1860	9,648	28,108	8,587	19,823	5,957	14,830
1861	7,100	24,919	8,011	19,599	9,694	27,165
1862	16,332	39,048	14,070	36,798	5,962	20,521
1863	7,322	20,076	6,552	15,404	8,382	23,622
1864	8,559	27,518	6,285	16,005	12,898	35,984

Attendance of the Public.

Year.	Total for the Year.	Average Monthly Attendance.		Total Monthly Average.
		Free Days, Morning & Eveng.	Students' Days.	
1857 - - (From 22nd June.)	268,291	39,906	4,809	44,715
1858 - -	456,288	33,587	3,999	38,024
1859 - -	475,365	35,014	3,957	39,611
1860 - -	610.696	43,427	7,085	50,891
1861 - -	604,550	43,182	6,544	50,379
1862 - -	1,241,369	89,066	13,286	103,447
1863 - -	726,915	50,166	9,577	60,576
1864 - -	653,069	47,369	6,579	54,422
Total from June 1857	5,036,543			

E. Robert Festing,
Deputy-General Superintendent.

South Kensington Museum.

Comparative Statement of Receipts Repayable to Exchequer.

	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.			1864.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Admission fees -	431	5	4	864	3	0	853	5	0	1,599	9	6	1,428	1	6	3,334	16	6*	2,030	3	6†	1,024	5	6	11,565	9	10
Periodical tickets	13	17	0	51	1	6	35	4	6	62	3	0	75	0	6	78	11	6	69	0	0	82	2	6	467	0	6
Catalogues -	91	3	7	181	13	2	168	1	6	260	6	8	193	3	7	892	2	10	224	5	3	142	2	2	2,152	18	9
Lecture tickets -	19	6	0	66	12	6	72	15	6	30	7	9	39	5	6	11	17	6	7	4	6	8	10	6	255	19	9
Refreshment rooms - -	18	18	9	50	14	9	42	12	1½	43	8	10	100	0	0	319	5	3	198	18	10	184	19	9	958	18	3½
Waiting rooms -	12	16	1	17	1	10	13	15	6	21	13	6	25	9	2	127	1	5	49	17	6	51	1	3	318	16	3
Private societies	-		-	24	0	0	13	0	0	42	12	3	37	3	0	108	15	0	29	0	0	34	16	0	289	6	3
Total -	587	6	9	1,255	6	9	1,198	14	1½	2,060	1	6	1,898	3	3	4,872	10	0	2,608	9	7	1,527	17	8	16,008	9	7½

* International Exhibition year.
† Wedding Presents of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

(Signed) E. Robert Festing,
Deputy-General Superintendent.

Appendix E.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, &c.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT of the DIRECTOR-GENERAL of the GEOLOGICAL SURVEY of the UNITED KINGDOM, the MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, the ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, and the MINING RECORD OFFICE, for the Year 1864.

Geological Survey of Great Britain.—The report of Professor Ramsay on the progress of this Survey is most satisfactory. In accordance with my directions of last year, the survey of the north of England has been commenced in the lake region in the neighbourhood of Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale and also around Newcastle-on-Tyne. Near Kendal an area of 96 square miles, consisting of Upper Silurian and Carboniferous rocks, has been surveyed by Mr. Aveline; and at Kirkby Lonsdale, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Tiddeman, under the immediate direction of Professor Ramsay on the ground, have surveyed a tract of 40 square miles occupied by those formations.

The survey of the Northumberland and Durham coalfield has been commenced by Mr. Howell, and 74 square miles of it surveyed. 87 square miles of the Lancashire and Yorkshire coalfield have been surveyed by Mr. Hull, and in Derbyshire and Yorkshire 150 square miles of millstone grit and Lower Coal Measures have been finished by Mr. Green and Mr. Foster. This gives an area of Carboniferous rocks mapped during the year of about 390 square miles, great part of which are in the Coal Measures. One hundred and one square miles of Magnesian Limestone and adjoining drift and alluvial formations have been mapped by Mr. Dakyns.

In the counties of Huntingdon, Northampton, and Cambridge, Mr. Howell has mapped 218 square miles of Oolitic Strata.

In Buckinghamshire 28 square miles of Cretaceous Strata were surveyed by Mr. Whitaker, and 72 square miles of Tertiary Strata in Kent.

In consequence of an improved classification of the strata at the base of the Lias, it has been necessary to modify some of the maps in the west of England, and for this purpose Mr. Bristow has mapped 51 square miles of Rhætic* or Penarth beds in Glamorganshire and Gloucestershire.

Many unpublished sheets having been surveyed before I directed a survey to be made of the drift and other superficial strata, it was necessary to return to these sheets, so as to make them correspond with those which were in progress elsewhere. Accordingly in Sussex, Surrey, Kent, Buckinghamshire, and Lancashire this has been done; the area thus surveyed this year being 564 square miles.

This gives a total for England of 1,481 square miles.

In Scotland, *i.e.* in Fifeshire, Ayrshire, and Perthshire 372 square miles of Silurian, Old Red Sandstone, and Carboniferous rocks have been surveyed by Mr. A. Geikie, Mr. J. Geikie, Dr. Young, and Mr. Peach, making a total of 1,853 square miles.

Two hundred and thirty-four miles of horizontal sections have been run to illustrate the maps.

The following maps, on the scale of one inch to a mile, have been published during the year:—Sheets 5, 6, and 9, quarter sheets, 46 N.W., 52 N.E., S.E. and N.W., 81 N.W. and S.W. On the scale of six inches to a mile, sheets No. 89, 105, 111, and 112 of the Lancashire coalfield, and Nos. 2, 6, 12 and 17 of the Edinburgh coalfield.

* See concluding observations.

Three memoirs explanatory of sheets 4, 7, and 45, of the one-inch scale map (England) have been published.

Several maps and sections are now being engraved for publication, and on this head it may be mentioned that Fifeshire would have been published long ago, but for the want of the Ordnance Survey 6-inch maps of a portion of this district. Peeblesshire was also finished in 1863, and would have been published were it not for the want of the Ordnance 1-inch map, which has not yet been engraved.

The accompanying index maps A and B. are coloured to show the state and progress of the survey in England and Scotland.

The sale of the maps and publications, as shown in the accompanying table (IV.), exhibits a large and satisfactory increase over that of last year.

Geological Survey of Ireland.—Mr. J. Beete Jukes, the local director of the Irish Branch of the Survey, reports that the progress made in the last year is as follows:—

The 6-inch data maps.—The new ground examined during the year 1864 amounted to about 1,346 square miles, the linear boundary traced being about 1,728 square miles, the details of which are shown in the following table:—

Counties.	Area in square miles.	Boundaries in linear miles.
Cavan - - - - -	29	30
Galway - - - - -	783	1,224
Longford - - - - -	209	211
Louth - - - - - -	28	9
Meath - - - - - -	57	39
Mayo - - - - - -	14	14
Roscommon - - - - -	86	71
Westmeath - - - - -	140	130
Total - - -	1,346	1,728

The accompanying index map (C.) is coloured to show the area surveyed during the year, as well as that previously examined and that to be next entered upon.

The one-inch Publication Map.—Two new sheets (Nos. 99 and 109) of the one-inch map have been issued, bringing up the total number published to 98. Several other sheets are ready for publication, as soon as the sub-divisions of the Carboniferous Limestone have been determined by the examination of the country to the northward of the present work.

The accompanying index map (D.) shows the sheets published during the year, as well as those previously published and those which are in preparation.

Explanations of the Maps.—Two new numbers of the explanations have been published during the year, including the description of four sheets of the one-inch map.

The total number of explanations now published is forty-eight, containing full descriptions of the districts included in seventy-six out of the ninety-eight published sheets of the one-inch map.

All the back sheets of the maps, of which the survey was begun since Mr. Jukes went to Ireland, have now had their explanations published,

Appendix E.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, &c.

leaving, with the explanations now in progress, only fourteen sheets undescribed.

Sections.—One sheet of longitudinal sections (No. 17) has been published, illustrating the structure of the Burren and Slieve Aughta districts.

The number of specimens of fossils collected amounted to 2,192. Of the palæontological collections in the Museum, a large part of the old Portlock collection, namely, 266 tablets, containing 1,283 specimens of carboniferous corals, mollusca, and crustacea have been cleaned, retableted, and named; 271 new specimens have been added to the general collection, and 956 duplicates were selected into sets ready for distribution. Mr. Baily has also visited numerous fossil localities, and contributed notes on the fossils to the Explanations, accompanied by 24 figures.

The agents for the sale of maps in Ireland have been supplied on demand with 227 copies of the maps, and 51 of the sections, and in England with 55 copies of the maps and 17 of the sections.

Natural History Branch of the Survey and Museum. - Professor Huxley reports that the catalogue of the fossil collection under his charge is now as complete as it can at present be made, and that it will be ready for publication as soon as the printer has effected the final corrections. It contains, besides, an introductory "Explanatory Notice," 361 pages of very closely printed names, localities, &c. of the actual specimens in the cases, forming a nearly complete list of the names of specimens in the collection. The chief collections which have been obtained in the last year, the contents of which have to be added to the catalogue, are, 1st, The valuable collection of Dr. Lycett, consisting of 1,668 Cornbrash and Great Oolite fossils, many of which are typical and figured specimens. 2nd, That of Dr. Bowerbank, comprising 800 specimens, chiefly illustrating the structure of Yorkshire, the chalk of Kent, and the crag of Norfolk and Suffolk. 3rd, That of Mr. Day, containing 600 specimens from the Liassic rocks of Dorsetshire. This collection contains the most perfect Belemnites which have yet been discovered, and fine examples of a new genus of Belemnitidæ, *Xiphoteuthis*. These specimens and others for which the establishment is indebted to the Rev. Mr. Montefiore and to Mr. Norris, who have supplied Professor Huxley with the principal materials for his memoir "On the Structure of the Belemnitidæ," which he has completed, and which has been published during the past year.

The museum is indebted to Lieut.-Col. Alexander, to the Rev. Messrs. Brodie and Winwood, to Messrs. Holdich, Lambert, Perceval, Powrie, Reeks, Simpson, Mussen, Valpy, and Vicary, for donations during the year. Of these, however, none except the fine and unusually complete example of Cephalaspis, presented by James Powrie, Esq., call for especial notice.

Mr. Etheridge, the palæontologist, reporting to the same effect as Professor Huxley on the additions made to the museum during the last year, states that the survey collector, Mr. Gibbs, has furnished to the museum upwards of 1,500 additional species, a great number of which are from the Silurian rocks of Ayrshire and Cumberland.

Also, in order to prevent the necessity of removing specimens from the cases to illustrate the lectures of Prof. Ramsay, Mr. Etheridge and his assistant, Mr. Sharman, have prepared a demonstration series of type specimens exclusively for such uses. Great progress has further been made in copying and collating the old and worn out lists of the collections, and in registering them in reference to the respective counties.

In addition to his duties in the museum, Mr. Etheridge has rendered real service to the progress of the survey by his examination of fossil

localities in various parts of England, by which he has enabled the surveyor to define with precision the outlines of certain formations, and to mark the exact horizon occupied (as in the Rhætic or Penarth beds) by peculiar organisms.

Lastly, in regard to our foreign possessions, the collection of 1,000 Miocene shells from Malta has been mounted and arranged in the museum.

Museum of Practical Geology.

Lists of the donations to the Museum and Library are appended.

The catalogue of the mineral collection alluded to in the last report has since been published, and the catalogue of the mining, metallurgical, and geological models is now undergoing final revision.

The number of visitors to the Museum during the year has amounted to 17,041.

The sum received for the sale of Guides and Catalogues amounted to 21*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

Royal School of Mines.

The following is a tabular statement of the students entered and the fees received during the sessions 1862–63 and 1863–64.

Description of Students.	Nos.	1862–63. £	*s.*	*d.*	Nos.	1863–64. £	*s.*	*d.*
Royal Exhibitioners and students entering for 1, 2, or 3 years, with a view to become Associates.	17	315	0	0	20	501	0	0
Occasional students entering for special courses, viz. :								
Chemistry	28	101	13	4	48	221	0	0
Natural History	5	20	0	0	6	17	6	8
Physics	19	55	10	0	27	76	0	0
Geology	20	51	10	0	17	43	10	0
Mining	7	22	0	0	3	12	0	0
Mineralogy	6	19	0	0	6	24	0	0
Metallurgy	7	26	0	0	4	16	0	0
Applied Mechanics	6	16	10	0	3	6	0	0
Mechanical Drawing	3	6	0	0	1	2	0	0
LECTURES TO WORKING MEN.								
1st course	600	15	0	0	600	15	0	0
2nd course	600	15	0	0	600	15	0	0
3rd course	437	10	18	6	600	15	0	0
4th course	600	15	0	0	—	—		
EVENING LECTURES.								
1st course, Natural History	64	16	0	0	143	37	0	0
2nd course, Chemistry	124	31	0	0	104	26	0	0
3rd course, Physics	123	30	15	0	—	—		
Total	—	766	16	10	—	1,026	16	8

Mining Records.—The accompanying list of mining maps, plans, and sections, with other documents, numbering in all 262, which accompanies

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this, show that the main purpose of the Mining Record Office of the establishment, that is, to secure full and correct records of underground works, and of the produce of all our mines and collieries for the use of the public, has been steadily kept in view.

The Duchy of Cornwall has contributed a set of the maps of the assessional manors belonging to the Duke of Cornwall, which will be of great use in connexion with the plans and sections of the duchy mines which were deposited in this institution by order of H.R.H. the late Prince Consort in 1851, and which have been largely increased since that date.

An important collection of plans, sections, and leases of abandoned mines on the north coast of Cornwall have been presented by Hyde Clarke, Esq.

In the spring and autumn of this year, Mr. Robert Hunt, the keeper of the Mining Records, visited Devon and Cornwall mainly for the purpose of adding to the plans already in the Office such workings as have been carried forward since the plans were deposited. By these visits the latest information has been secured, and arrangements have been made by which he hopes that in a short time a considerable number of these records will be made up to the time of the latest survey.

Mr. Hunt has, by my direction, supplied the Board of Trade with all the statistics relating to British mines and minerals printed in their publications; and the Royal Mines Commission has recommended that all mines should, previously to their being abandoned, be compelled to lodge in the Mining Record Office attested plans of their workings up to the time of abandonment. Already we possess a large number of such documents, which are found to be of great value upon the re-opening of the old mines or the commencement of new ones in their neighbourhood.

The Poor Law Board also has, at the request of the President, been furnished with returns of the value of the mineral produce besides coal.

The mineral statistics, as part of our publications, are regularly reproduced in a condensed form in all the mining and metallurgical publications at home and on the continent. The statistics for 1863 were published at an earlier date than has been possible in former years, and it is hoped that the early publication of them in future years is now ensured.

The Mining Records have been repeatedly consulted during the year, and have, in the opinion of Mr. Hunt, been the means of determining the expenditure or otherwise of large sums of money in mining adventures. They have also served to correct many of the unfounded representations of unscrupulous projectors.

A collection of the prospectuses issued by mining companies is being made. These will form a curious illustration of the schemes which are brought into the market, and be of interest eventually in connexion with the history of British mining.

Chemical Laboratory.

Dr. Hofmann speaks with great satisfaction of the results achieved during the last twelve months in the chemical laboratory; both officers and students of the institution having devoted themselves with zeal and earnestness to their work.

The number of students who have attended the course of lectures on Mineral and Organic Chemistry, delivered in the theatre in Oxford Street, and the diligence and regularity with which they were attended, is evident from the lists which are kept for that purpose.

The number of students who have attended the laboratory during the

past session is given below, and, for the purpose of comparison, the numbers attending during the three previous sessions are added :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Spring Term - -	35	41	39	45
Summer „ - -	36	39	42	46
Winter „ - -	39	33	47	39
	110	113	128	130

These figures show that, as far as the attendance of the laboratory is concerned, the last year has been even more successful than the previous ones. I may remark that a larger number of pupils than we have had during the last year could not be conveniently accommodated. Dr. Hofmann alludes with particular pleasure to the great number of students who presented themselves for examination, and to the large percentage that passed with the highest credit. Of 25 candidates, the largest number that ever came forward, 16 gained first-class certificates, and 6 second-class certificates.

In addition to the usual courses of morning lectures delivered to the students of the institution in the theatre of the Royal College of Chemistry, Dr. Hofmann resumed the popular evening lectures to a mixed audience in Jermyn Street. Ten evening lectures, giving an introduction to the study of experimental chemistry, were extremely well attended.

As in the previous year, Dr. Hofmann has assisted the Department in conducting the chemical examination for Science Certificates and the Board of Inland Revenue in examining the students educated in their laboratory.

Metallurgical Laboratory.—Dr. Percy has not stated anything of public interest which has occurred in his laboratory requiring to be noticed.

The laboratory has been well filled with students, the numbers attending during the past two sessions being as follows :—

	1863.	1864.
Spring Term - - - -	8	9
Summer „ - - - -	11	4
Winter „ - - - -	9	10
	28	23

Conclusion.—In the prosecution of geological researches, certain changes and modifications of classification are necessarily proposed from time to time in the demarcation and naming of rock formations. The last of these changes as applied to our British deposits is the interpolation of a newly-named deposit, which exists between the Lias when properly defined, and the Keuper or upper member of the New Red Sandstone or Trias. This intermediate deposit, formerly called the lower Lias, occurring in great thickness in the Rhætian Alps, obtained from some geologists the name of "Rhætic." It was first shown to exist in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire by Dr. Wright and Mr. C. Moore, as characterized by its peculiar fossils, which are distinct from those of the Lias.

In last summer, having occasion, when accompanied by Mr. Bristow, to inspect some of the principle localities where this deposit is best seen, I fixed upon the name of "Penarth beds" as a British equivalent for Rhætic, the formation being admirably exposed in the cliffs which flank the well-known roadstead and bay of Penarth, near Cardiff.

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The geologists who have been occupied in laying down the outline of this formation on either bank of the Severn and in the interior of Somerset, are Mr. Bristow and Mr. Dawkins, and there is every reason to believe that it will be found to exist in most of those counties wherever the Lias is seen to overlie the Upper Red Marls and Sandstone of the Trias.

In concluding this report, I beg to call special attention to the gratifying fact, that the sale of the maps and publications of the Geological Survey has greatly increased in the past year; this being the best proof of the utility of our establishment and of the interest taken by the public in our progress.

ROD. I. MURCHISON,
Director General.

January 1865.

I.

LIST of DOCUMENTS added to the MINING RECORD OFFICE during the Year 1864, and of MINE PLANS completed to this Date.

1. Huel Friendship Mine, Burgess' notes on the proceedings of.
2. Hartley Colliery, section of the Hester pit before and after the accident.
3. Plym River slab and slate quarries, sketch of.
4. Huel Trevenna, Cornwall, plan of surface and workings.
5. Camborn Vean and Huel Frances, plan of surface and underground workings.
6. Do. longitudinal section of south lode.
7. Do. do. engine lode.
8. Do. do. north lode.
9. East Rosewarne United Mine, plan of sett and underground workings.
10. Do. longitudinal section of north lode and transverse section.
11. Do. longitudinal section of engine lode.
12. Do. longitudinal section of north lode.
13. Saint Day United Mines, plan of Huel Maiden underground workings.
14. Do. plan of Huel Unity underground workings.
15. Do. plan of Poldice underground working.
16. Do. longitudinal section of Todpool copper lode.
17. Do. do. Todpool south lode
18. Do. do. Trussals north copper lode.
19. Do. do. tin lode.
20. Do. do. Field's lode lower levels.
21. Do. do. Bissa Pool copper lode.
22. South Cargol Mine, plan of longitudinal and transverse section.
23. South Dolcoath and Carnarthen Consols, Illogan, plan of surface and underground workings.
24. New Treleigh Consols, plan of underground workings.
25. Do. longitudinal section of Good Fortune lode.
26. Buller and Basset United, plan of workings.
27. Do. section of workings.
28. Swanpool Mine, plan of underground workings.
29. Do. longitudinal section of workings.
30. Teesdale Mine, sketch of the Wiregill and Little Eggleshope veins.
31. Duchy of Cornwall, the following assessional manors of:
32. Do. Rillaton.
33. Do. Stoke Climsland.
34. Do. Helston in Trigg.
35. Do. Liskeard.
36. Do. Talskedy.
37. Do. Penmayne.
38. Do. Trematon.
39. Do. Restormel.
40. Do. Penkneth.
41. Do. Penlyne.

42. Duchy of Cornwall, Tintagel.
43. Do. Helston in Kerrier.
44. Do. Calstock.
45. Do. Moresk.
46. Do. Tywarnhaile.
47. Do. Tybesta.
48. Do. Tewington.
49. Botallack Mine, plan of underground working, from a recent survey 1864.
50. Sigford Consols, Devon, plan of working longitudinal and transverse sections.
51. Haytor Mine, Devon, plan of workings, longitudinal and transverse sections.
52. Bagtor Mine, Devon, plan of workings, longitudinal section and ground plan of Quick Beam adit.
53. West Beam Mine, Devon, plan of sett surface and workings.
54. Do. longitudinal section on Brothers tin and copper lode.
55. Do. transverse section on Brothers tin and copper lode.
56. Do. longitudinal section of workings, transverse section of western engine shaft, &c.
57. Crookhaven Mines, Ireland, plan of workings.
58. Do. transverse section of workings.
59. Crowan Consols, longitudinal section on Huel Dumpling lode.
60. Gortavillig Mine, Ireland, plan of underground workings.
61. Roaring water, Ireland, plan of workings.
62. Dolcoath Mine, section of Main lode below the 170 fathoms level.
63. Do. longitudinal section of workings, showing the line of junction of killas and granite.
64. East Brookwood, Devon, plan of adit and workings, and longitudinal and transverse sections.
65. East and South Jane Mines, plan of surface sett and lodes.
66. Porthleven, plan of a proposed harbour.
67. Porth Towan, plan of smelting works (proposed).
68. Sweden, plan of the colliery at Hoganas, in the province of Schonen.
69. Truro River, plan of the navigation of.
70. Chili, plan of the silver amalgamating works at Ramadilla.
71. Chili, plan and section of railway from Caldera to Copiapo.
72. Roscommon, map of the Branlieve coal and iron district.
73. Leitrim, map of the Aughacashell colliery district.
74. Arigna, map of the coal and iron district.
75. Do. map of the lands connected with the iron works.
76. Towan Mines, map of surface sett and run of lodes.
77. South Lushington, plan of sett and run of lodes.
78. Do. plan showing run of lodes and adits.
79. Huel Lushington, plan of Huel Lushington and adjoining setts.
80. Do. plan of Huel Buff adit, 1810.
81. Do. plan of the Tributers workings (longitudinal section).
82. Do. longitudinal section of workings.
83. Do. plan and section of Huels Tye and Stenan.
84. Do. diallings of levels and duplicate.
85. Do. section of workings.
86. Do. plan of surface sett.
87. Do. plan of Huel Fox workings.
88. Do. plan of the Seal Hole and Huel Tye adits.
89. Do. section of Huel Fox workings.
90. Do. section of Lushington Towan and East Huel Towan.
91. Do. section North and South of Huel Buff adit.
92. Do. plan of sett, surface and workings, and adjoining setts.
93. Do. plan of the setts showing tin bounds.
94. Do. longitudinal and transverse section.
95. Do. sections of Huels Tye and Stenan lodes.

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96. Huel Lushington, section North and South of Huel Vincent adit.
97. Do. section East and West of Huels Stenan and Tye.
98. Do. transverse section of Huel Buff adit and lodes.
99. Do. sections sketch of underground workings.
100. Do. longitudinal section showing tribute pitches.
101. Lady Beam, &c., plan showing direction of lodes.
102. Do. plan of the adit on the course of Holmbush North lode.
103. Do. section of the workings on Holmbush North lode.
104. Do. plan showing run of lodes and adit.
105. Do. surface plan of Lady Beam and Flapjack.
106. Huel Leeds, Breage, section of principal workings.
107. Polberrow, map of, and adjoining setts.
108. North Reddimore and Princes Land, plan of surface.
109. Do. plan of surface and sett of Princes Land.
110. Do. plan showing levels and surface at Kellybray.
111. Do. section of workings, 1796.
112. Huel Magdelen, surface plan of mine.
113. Do. section on Robin Hood's shaft.
114. Huel Mary, section North and South of Huel Mary adit.
115. Do. plan showing the proposed new shaft.
116. Do. transverse section with proposed new shaft.
117. Do. section of Huel Mary lode.
118. Do. section of Huel Mary adit.
119. Do. plan of Huel Mary adit.
120. Cliff Down, plan of the workings on Huel Towan lode.
121. Do. section East and West of the workings on Huel Towan lode.
122. Do. section of ground East side of Towan.
123. Do. section of the workings East and West on metal work lode.
124. Do. section of the lodes from Towan Coath to Huel Mary.
125. Do. section North and South in the line of Huel Mary adit.
126. Do. section North and South of metal work lode.
127. Friendly Mines, St. Agnes, plan of sett and lodes, 1817.
128. Huel Freedom, plan of surface sett and workings.
129. do. longitudinal section of the adit.
130. Great work, section of the principal workings.
131. East Holmbush, sketch showing underground workings.
132. Do. surface plan showing course of adit.
133. Do. plan of the adit cut on the course of the lodes.
134. Holmbush Mine, plan of underground workings.
135. Do. surface plan of mine.
136. Do. section of Holmbush and adjoining lodes.
137. Do. miscellaneous sections.
138. West Holmbush Mine, plan of surface.
139. Do. diallings of mine.
140. Hingston Downs, plan showing adits and adjoining setts.
141. Rover Colliery, Sligo, Ireland, section of strata.
142. Do. section showing dip of coal.
143. Do. plan of buildings on surface.
144. North Huel Unity, map of sett showing lodes, 1837.
145. Welsh Potosi and Esgairweth, plan and section of workings.
146. Huel Wood, longitudinal section of workings stopped working 1800.
147. Trenethick wood and Roselidden Mines, plan of sett and lodes.
148. Huel Prudence, plan of underground workings.
149. Do. longitudinal section of Huel Prudence lode.
150. Do. transverse section.
151. Cappagh Mine, Ireland, plan of underground workings.
152. Do. longitudinal section
153. Crowan and Huel Abraham Mining District.
154. Dolcoath Mine, longitudinal section on North part of tin lode.
155. Sithney and Carnmeal United Mines, plan of Huel Sithney underground workings.

156. Sithney and Carnmeal United Mines, longitudinal section of engine lode.
157. Do. transverse section of engine lode, 1861.
158. Do. transverse section of shafts in Sithney Carnmeal, March 1864.
159. Do. plan of Sithney Carnmeal lode, March 1864.
160. Do. longitudinal section of Sithney Carnmeal lode, March 1864.
161. East Huel Vor, Cornwall, plan of surface and workings on Huel Bramble lode.
162. East Trefusis, Cornwall, plan of surface sett and workings.
163. Clinton and Pink United, plan of surface sett and workings.
164. Saint Just United Mines, plan of underground workings.
165. Do. longitudinal section of North lode.
166. Do. longitudinal section of Saveall's lode.
167. Do. longitudinal section of Huels Dower and Widden.
168. Do. longitudinal section of Little Bounds lode.
169. Do. longitudinal section of Huel Owls lode.
170. Pendeen Consols, St. Just, Cornwall, longitudinal section of workings under the sea.
171. Hartz, Hanover, Silbern Aaler Gruben Luge Mines, plan of workings.
172. Do. do. longitudinal section.
173. South Tresavean, Cornwall, plan of surface sett and workings.
174. Do. sectional sketch of surface and workings.
175. Great Huel Busy, Cornwall, plan of the underground workings, &c.
176. North Huel Rose, Cornwall, plan of underground workings and surface.
177. Do. transverse section.
178. Huel Reeth, section of engine shafts, showing pumps.
179. Penhallow Moor, Cornwall, plan of underground workings.
180. Do. ground plan, showing sett and lodes.
181. East Pool Mine, Cornwall, plan of underground workings.
182. Do. transverse section to 110 fathoms level.
183. Do. longitudinal section. Pryce's lode.
184. Do. transverse section to 160 fathoms level.
185. Do. longitudinal section on Main lode.
186. Do. longitudinal section on New lode.
187. North Treskerby, Cornwall, plan of workings.
188. Condurrow Mine, longitudinal section on Main lode.
189. Do. plan of new workings to 200 fathoms level.
190. Prussia, map of, showing the position of coal fields and the distribution of coal, 1862.
191. Basset and Grylls, plan of workings, including Huel Foster.
192. Do. plan of workings in Brentons lode.
193. Buller and Basset United, plan of underground workings.
194. Do. longitudinal section.
195. Camborne Vein and Huel Frances, plan of surface and workings.
196. Do. longitudinal section of Main lode.
197. Do. longitudinal section of South lode.
198. Do. longitudinal section of Middle lode.
199. Clifford Amalgamated, plan of workings.
200. Do. plan of workings, showing part of the United Mines within the sett.
201. Clyjah and Wentworth, plan of underground workings.
202. Do. transverse section of the lodes.
203. Do. longitudinal section on Julia's lode.
204. Do. longitudinal section on Whetford's lode.
205. Cooks Kitchen, plan of underground workings.
206. Do. section on Chappel's lode.
207. Copper Hill Mine, plan of underground workings.
208. Crane Mine, plan of underground workings.
209. Carn Brea East, plan of surface sett and working.

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210. Carn Brea East, longitudinal section on South lode.
211. Do. plan of surface and underground workings.
212. East Pool Mine, plan of sett.
213. Do. longitudinal section of Main lode.
214. Garlidna, plan of workings and longitudinal section.
215. Great South Tolgus, plan of workings.
216. Great Work, section of the principal works.
217. East Rosewarne United Mines, plan of sett and underground workings.
218. Do. longitudinal section of North lode, &c.
219. Do. longitudinal section of engine lode.
220. Do. longitudinal section of North lode.
221. Huel Grylls, plan of sett and underground workings.
222. Do. longitudinal section on Georgia lode.
223. Do. longitudinal section on Standard lode.
224. Do. longitudinal setion on Fishers lode.
225. Huel Grenville, plan of mine.
226. Do. longitudinal section on North and South lodes.
227. Huel Prosper, plan of surface and underground works.
228. Do. longitudinal and transverse section.
229. Huel Prospidnick, plan of surface sett and lodes.
230. Do. longitudinal section of Wilson and Watson's lodes.
231. Huel Tremayne, plan of workings on Providence lode.
232. Do. longitudinal section of Allen's branches.
233. Do. section of Huel Tremayne engine lode.
234. Do. plan of workings in Carlvose.
235. Do. section of Huel Tremayne, South lode.
236. Do. plan of Huel Providence sett.
237. Do. section of do. North lode.
238. West Huel Seton, plan of underground workings.
239. Do. longitudinal section.
240. Do. transverse section.
241. Huel Kitty, St. Agnes, plan of workings.
242. Do. transverse section.
243. Do. longitudinal section.
244. Do. plan of surface, lodes, &c.
245. United Mines, Redruth, longitudinal section of Great lode to Huel Clifford.
246. Do. transverse section, North and South lodes.
247. Do. longitudinal section, South lodes.
248. Do. plan showing additional workings.
249. Do. longitudinal section of North lode.
250. Great Huel Vor, plan of workings on Metal and Schneider's lodes in Huel Metal.
251. Do. plan of underground workings.
252. Do. plan of underground workings on Huel Metal lode.
253. Do. longitudinal section of workings on Main lode.
254. Do. do. on Carleen lode.
255. Do. do. on Huel Metal lode.
256. Do. transverse section of Trelawney's, &c.
257. Do. do. of Bounder's, &c.
258. Do. do. of Borlase's, &c.
259. North Huel Rose, longitudinal section.
260. Chili, South America, MSS. Gazetteer of Mines.
261. Cornwall, collection of indentures, assignments, and leases, from 1797 to 1811.
262. Do. three "MSS." collections miscellaneous of cases, assignments of various mines in Cornwall.

II.

DONATIONS to the MUSEUM.

ROGERS, J. J., Esq., M.P.—A specimen of crystallized arseniate of lead, from Huel Penrose, near Helston, Cornwall.

The Van Diemen's Land Company.—A specimen of auriferous sand, from the River Hellyer, Tasmania.

Forbes, Dr. C., R.N.—A stone arrow-head, used by the Auracarian Indians, S.W. coast of South America.

Pett, Mrs.—A specimen of chalcedonified wood from the West Indies.

Garby, John, Esq.—Specimens of Wolfram Ochre, and other minerals, from Cornwall.

Essex, the Archdeacon of.—A scent bottle of moulded glass of French manufacture, about 17th century; purchased at Rouen.

Lee, William, Esq.—A specimen of magnetic iron ore, from Treluswell Mine, Penryn, Cornwall.

Selwyn, A. R. C., Esq.—Various mineral specimens from Australia.

Bealey, Dr.—A specimen of auriferous sand, from Molyneaux River, Otago, New Zealand.

Down, Jonathan, Esq.—A specimen of sandstone containing oxide of lead, from the Mottram Mines, Cheshire, and of oxide of lead washed therefrom.

Burtt, A.P., Esq.—A specimen of bismuthic copper ore, from Stanley Mine, Northern District, South Australia.

Horner, Miss,—A small collection of rock specimens from the north of Ireland.

Lancaster, C.W., Esq.—A Japanese sword blade of the finest quality, exhibiting the welding of two varieties of steel.

Lyell, Sir Charles, F.R.S., &c.—Specimens of artificial mica, prepared by the late Prof. Mitscherlich.

Chadwick, Mr.—A specimen of coal exhibiting a peculiar conchoidal fracture, often mistaken for woody structure; from Mr. Charlesworth's pit, Rosehill, near Rawmarsh, Rotherham, Yorkshire.

Toynbee, Capt.—A small carved slab of steatite, from Delhi.

Jervoise, Sir J. Clarke, Bart., M.P.—A specimen of crystalline aragonite, from Barnet Wood, near Lady Holt Park, Idsworth, Hants.

Ransome, Fred., Esq.—Samples of his new concrete stone, made without burning.

Conyngham, G. L., Esq.—Specimens of the raw materials used in the manufacture of porcelain at Worcester, and at Belleek, Ireland, with a piece of ware manufactured at Belleek.

Cole, John J., Esq., F.R.A.S.—Twelve geological photographs, framed and glazed.

Brameld, Mrs.—Two pieces of Rockingham ware.

Shepard, Prof. C. U.—Specimens of the meteoric stones which fell at Linn Co., Iowa, U.S., 25th February 1847; and at New Concord, Ohio, U.S., 1st May 1860.

Simmons, Capt.—A specimen of cuprite in cubic crystals, from the Phœnix Mine, Cornwall.

Tennant, Prof. J.—Four crystals of precious garnet, from India, and four polished sections of chiastolite, from Lancaster, Massachusetts, U.S.

Siderow, M.—A fine block of graphite, exhibiting columnar structure, from Nijny Tunguski, east of Turikamsk, on the River Yenesei, Siberia.

Ridley, Robert, Esq.—One of Ridley and Co.'s trunk coal cutting machines, worked by compressed air.

Daldy, W., Esq.—A specimen of Kawri gum from Taranaki.

Etheridge, R., Esq.—Specimens of iron ore from Frampton Cottrell, Gloucestershire, and of iron ore and furnace products from the Westbury Iron Works, Wilts.

Rogers, Sir Frederick, Bart.—A block of elvan from a quarry about two miles north of Ivy Bridge, on the right bank of the R. Erme, South Devon.

Bauerman, H., Esq.—Various mineral and metallurgical specimens from Sweden.

Smith, Dr. J. Lawrence.—A series of specimens from Asia minor and the Ægean Isles, illustrating the varieties of emery, its mode of occurrence, and its associated minerals.

Oldham, Prof. T.—Specimens of zeolitic minerals from India.

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LOGAN, Sir W. E.—A polished block of serpentinous marble from the Lower Laurentian rocks of Canada, containing remains of Eozoön Canadense; and a thin section of the same.

YORKE, The Hon. E. T., M.P.—A flint implement found at Hill Heed, Fareham, Hants.

FORBES, David, Esq., F.R.S.—A specimen of Taltalite from Taltal, Desert of Atacama, Chile.

NOAKES, G., Esq.—Two specimens of tin ore from the 152 fathoms level, near Huel Metal Shaft, Great Wheal Vor United mines, Breague, near Helston, Cornwall; and a specimen of quartz from the same mines.

RENFREY, Capt.—Specimens of tetradymite and other ores, from the Vigra and Clogau Mines, Merionethshire.

LOCKHART, Dr.—Ornamental portions of roofing tiles used in the imperial palaces and temples of Pekin; with various other Chinese specimens.

TRENHAM REEKS,
Curator.

III.

DONATIONS to the LIBRARY.

DAWSON, J. W., Esq., LL.D.—The Air-breathers of the Coal period of Nova Scotia. 1 vol. 8vo., 1863.

GEIKIE, A., Esq.—The Phenomena of the Glacial Drift of Scotland, 1 vol. 8vo., 1863; and a Geological Map of the British Isles, with Handbook, 1864.

HUXLEY, Prof., F.R.S.—Lectures on the Elements of Comparative Anatomy. 1 vol 8vo., cloth, 1864.

MONK, Lord.—Report of the Progress of the Geological Survey of Canada from its commencement to 1863. 1 vol. 8vo., Montreal, 1863.

BEAUMONT, M. Élie de.—Carte Géologique du Département de la Haute-Marne, par M. A. Duhamel, publiée par MM. Élie de Beaumont et de Chancourtois, 1857 to 1860.

CONYNGHAM, G. L., Esq.—Report of the Trial of the Torbanehill Mineral Case. 1 vol. 4to., 1853.

His Excellency the NETHERLANDS MINISTER.—Sheets 12 (Bargerveen), 16 (Twenthe), and 18 (Biesbosch), of the Geological Map of the Netherlands.

RAMSAY, Prof., F.R.S.—Lectures on the Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain. 2nd edit., 1 vol. 8vo., 1864.

TENNANT. Prof. J.—No. 10 of the Proceedings of the Geologists' Association.

HIGGS, Samuel, Jun., Esq.—Copies of the 32nd, 35th, and 38th Annual Reports of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall.

TRENHAM REEKS,
Librarian.

IV.

RETURN of MAPS, SECTIONS, and MEMOIRS of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland supplied to Agents for Sale during the Year ending 31st December 1864.

	1863.		1864.	
	Gt. Britain.	Ireland.	Gt. Britain.	Ireland.
Whole sheets	495	200	818	282
Quarter sheets	1,587	—	2,279	—
Horizontal sections	193	46	493	68
Vertical sections	149	—	197	—
Small Index maps	23	—	35	—
Sheets, scale, 6 inches to 1 mile	174	—	230	—
	2,621	246	4,052	350
Memoirs	296	208	364	
	2,917	454	4,416	

GEOL. SURVEY

INDEX MAP
(A)
to the
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN
(ENGLAND AND WALES)

Published
in Sheets on a Scale of one Inch to a Mile
Shewing the Progress to
Dec^r 31^st 1864

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Explanation

Published to Dec^r 31^st 1863

Published during 1864

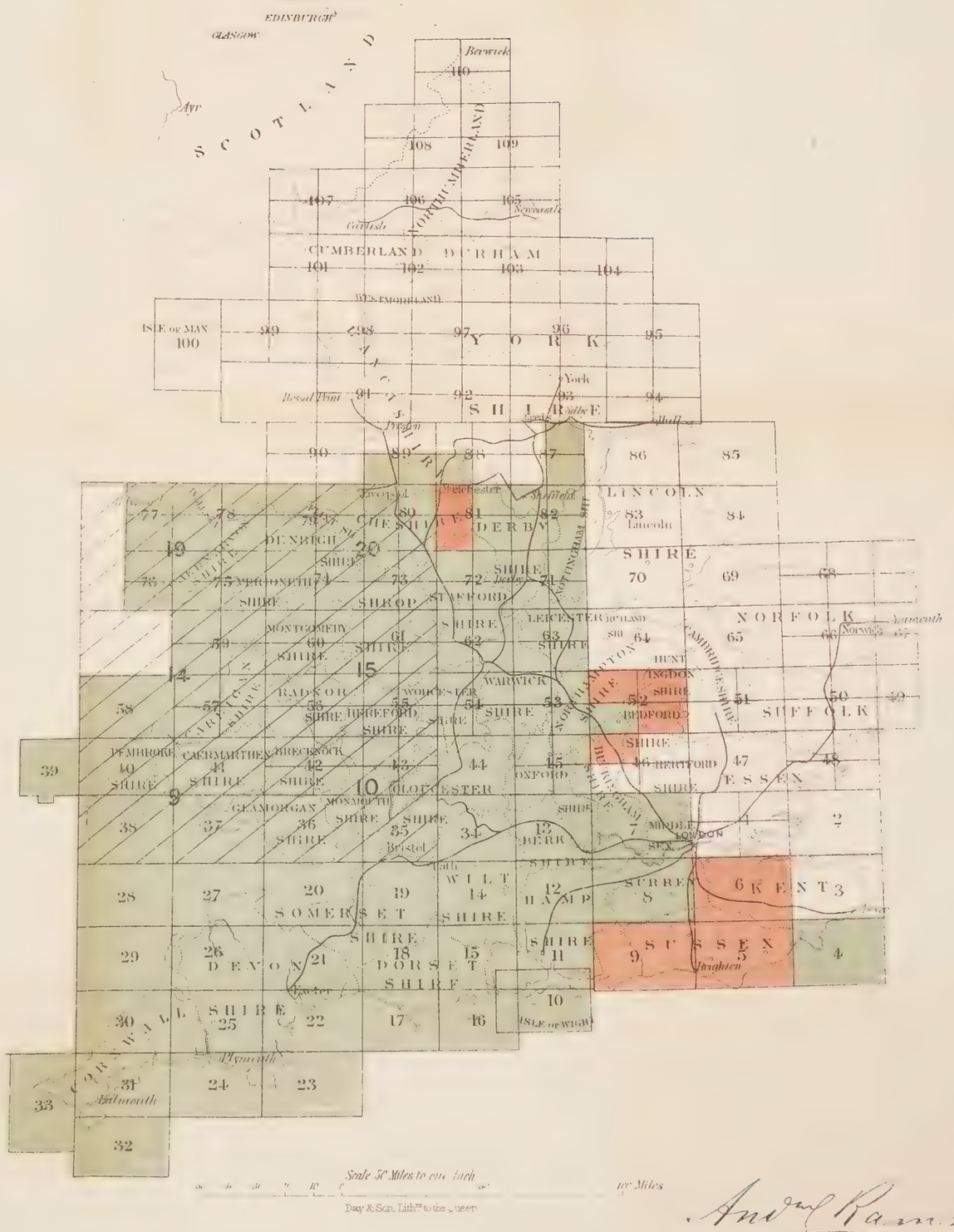
D^o thus — *Index Map Published 4 Miles to 1 Inch*

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	*Number of Plates Published*	140
	D^o Counties Complete	31
	D^o of Hor: Sections	65
	D^o of Ver: Sections	28

AGENTS
for the
SALE OF THE GEOLOGICAL MAPS.

Mess^rs Longman & C^o *Paternoster Row.*
Mess^rs Letts & Son *London.*
M^r Stanford. *Charing Cross.*
M^cAllautt. *Fleet Street, London.*
Mess^rs W. & A. Johnston. *Edinbro'*
Mess^rs G. Philip & Son. *Liverpool.*
M^r Wright *Birmingham.*
M^r Lavers *Bristol.*
M^r Bucknall *Wigan*
M^r Slater. *St Ann's Square Manchester.*
Mess^rs Pawson & Brailford. *Sheffield.*
Mess^rs Spiers & Son *Oxford.*
M^r Keeping *Cambridge*
M^r Bellows *Gloucester*

The price of whole sheets is 6^s with the exception of N^os 10, 23, 24, 27, 29, 32, 38, 39 & 58 which are 3^s each
The price of the quarter sheets is 2^s 6^d each with the exception of 57 NW, 76 N and 77 N which are 1 each



Andw Ramsay
Local Director of the Geological
Survey of Great Britain
31st December 1864.

INDEX MAP
(B)
to the
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN
(SCOTLAND)

Shewing the Maps Published up to
Decr 31st 1864
one Inch Scale

Andw Ramsay

Local Director of the Geological
Survey of Great Britain

37th December 1864.

INDEX MAP

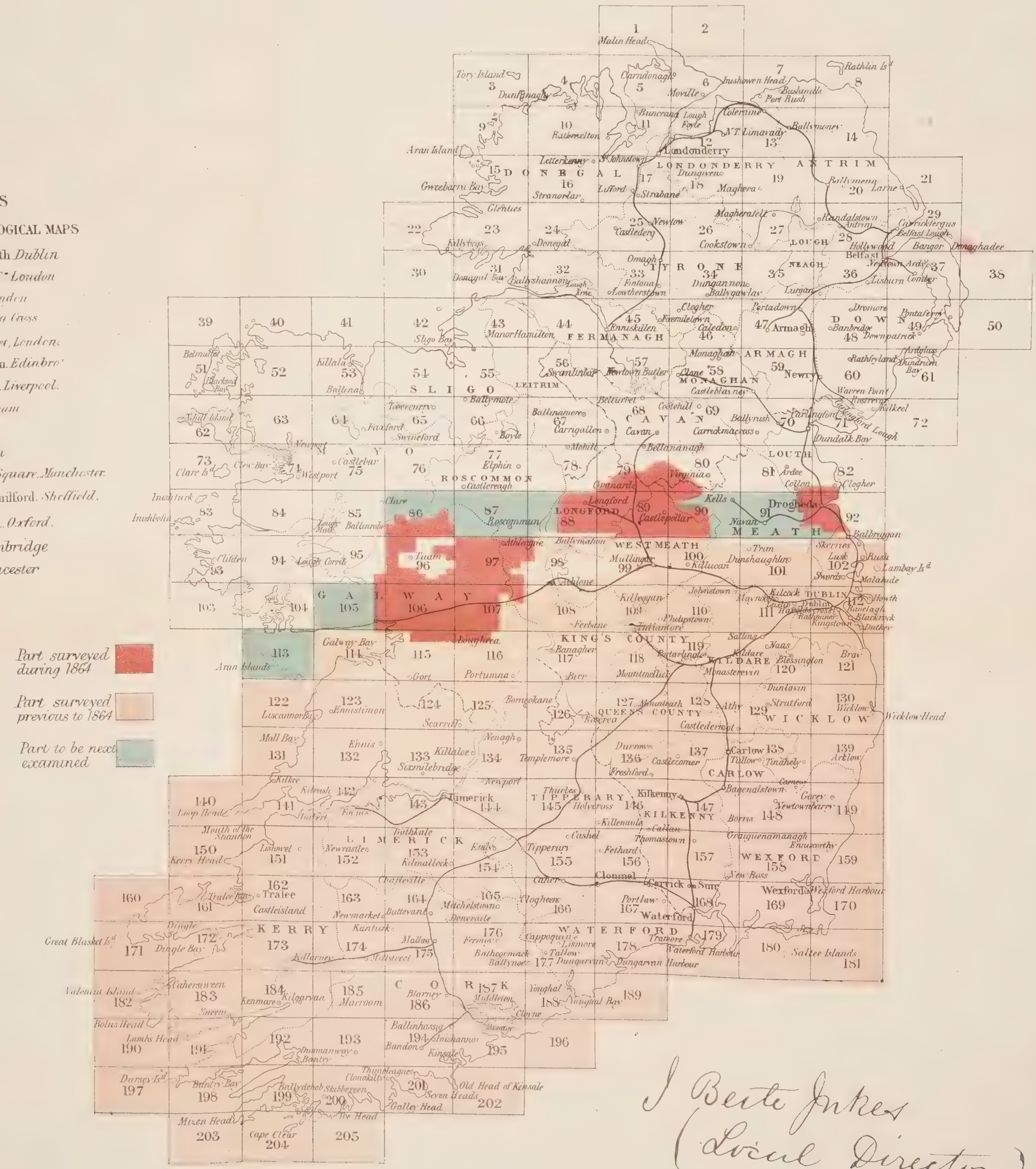
(C)

Coloured to show the state of the

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND
ON THE SIX INCH MAP
at the close of the Year 1864

AGENTS
for
SALE OF THE GEOLOGICAL MAPS

Mess[rs] Hodges & Smith *Dublin*
Mess[rs] Longman & C[o] *London*
Mess[rs] Letts & Son *London*
M[r] Stanford. *Charing Cross*
M[r] Allnutt. *Fleet Street, London.*
Mess[rs] W & A Johnston. *Edinbro'*
Mess[rs] G. Philip & Son. *Liverpool.*
M[r] Wright *Birmingham*
M[r] Lavers. *Bristol.*
M[r] Bucknall *Wigan*
M[r] Slater. *St Ann's Square, Manchester*
Mess[rs] Pawson & Brailford. *Sheffield.*
Mess[rs] Spiers & Son. *Oxford.*
M[r] Keeping *Cambridge*
M[r] Bellows *Gloucester*



I Beete Jukes
(Local Director)
Jan 4 2nd 1865.

INDEX MAP
(D)

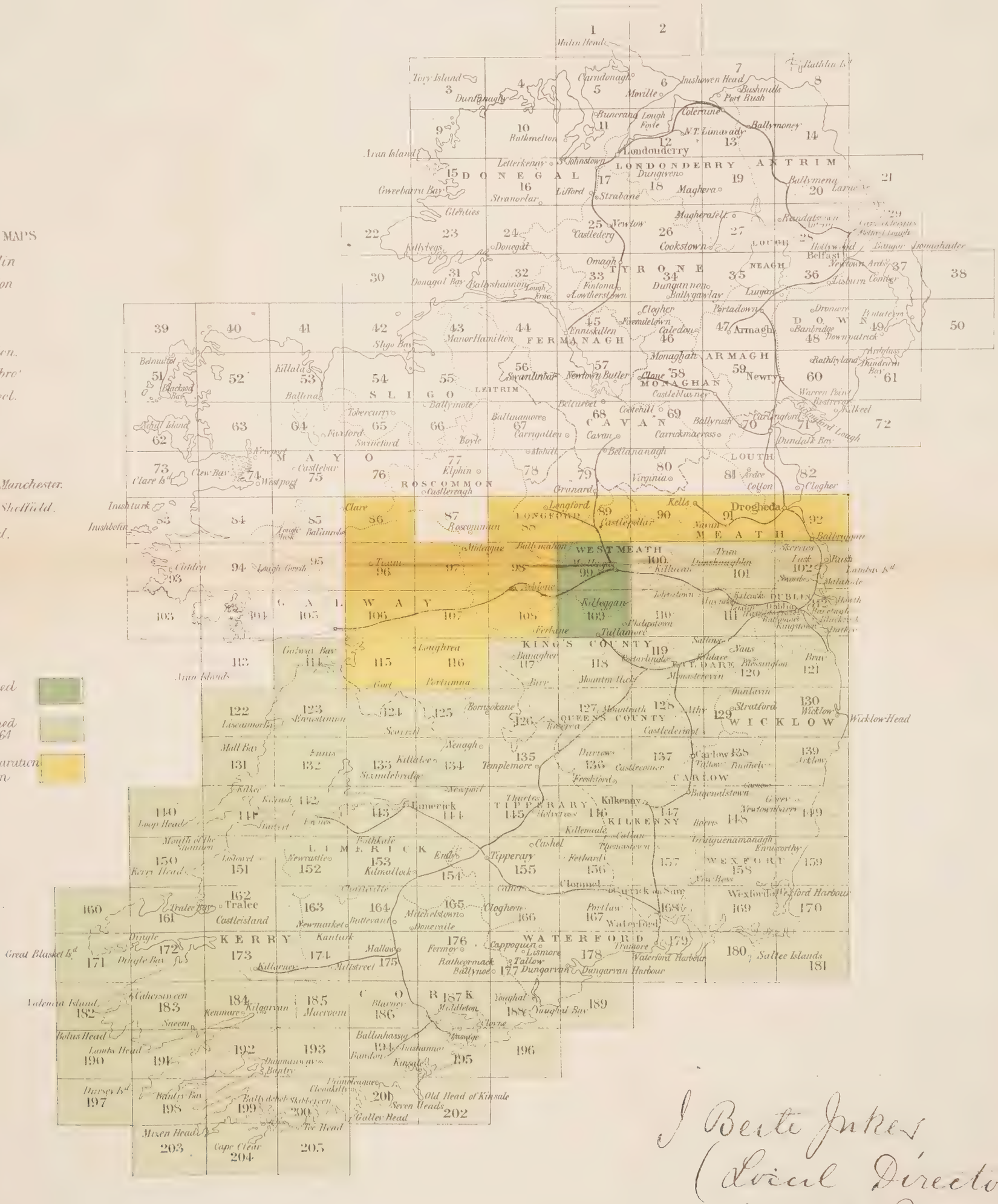
Coloured to show the state of the
publication of the results of the

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND
ON THE ONE INCH MAP

at the close of the Year 1864

AGENTS
for
SALE OF THE GEOLOGICAL MAPS

Mess^rs Hodges & Smith *Dublin*
Mess^rs Longman & C^o *London*
Mess^rs Letts & Son *London.*
M^r Stanford. *Charing Cross.*
M^r Allnutt. *Fleet Street, London.*
Mess^rs W & A Johnston. *Edinbro'*
Mess^rs G Philip & Son. *Liverpool.*
M^r Wright *Birmingham*
M^r Lavars. *Bristol.*
M^r Bucknall *Wigan*
M^r Slater. *St Ann's Square Manchester.*
Mess^rs Pawson & Brailford *Sheffield.*
Mess^rs Spiers & Son. *Oxford.*
M^r Keeping *Cambridge*
M^r Bellows *Gloucester*



Sheets Published during 1864
Sheets Published previous to 1864
Sheets in preparation for Publication

Scale 27 Miles to One Inch

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70

Day & Son Lith^rs to the Queen

J Beete Jukes
(Local Director)
Jan^y 2nd 1865.

APPENDIX F.

1. Extracts from the Report on the Condition and Progress of the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art for 1864.

During the last year the public interest in this Museum has undergone no abatement, notwithstanding our continued occupation of the old and inconvenient temporary buildings.

I have endeavoured as far and as frequently as possible to vary the contents of the cases by drawing from our stores and by the acquisition of new specimens. I have also studied to make the objects exhibited both interesting and instructive, by attaching thereto carefully prepared descriptive labels, the usefulness of which is greatly increased by having them printed, which largely increases the utility of the objects exhibited.

On comparison with the attendance in 1863, a small falling off will be perceived; but this is partly, if not altogether, accounted for by the necessity for discontinuing the conversaziones during the first quarter of the year, owing to the open space being so very much circumscribed by the accumulation of specimens and cases. The average for the remainder of the year was nearly the same. The number of visitors after five o'clock p.m., on Saturday evenings, 15,343, shews that the working classes largely seek this means of instruction and amusement.

No. 1.

Number of visitors to the Industrial Museum of Scotland during the year 1864.

Visitors on public days - - - -	56,935
„ close days - - - -	3,997
Total visitors in 1864 - - - -	60,932
Total visitors in 1863 - - - -	68,966
Decrease - - -	8,034

My journeys this year through the manufacturing districts of England have been very successful, having resulted in the acquisition of about 2,000 specimens given freely to the Museum, besides those which were purchased. Moreover, the articles given are mostly of greater value than the generality of former specimens, and we have been able to complete many hitherto imperfect series. Besides the articles already received, numerous promises have been made, most of which I hope by time and perseverance to realize.

Much work has been done in the offices of the Museum in preparing and labelling the specimens, so that they will be immediately available when required in the new building. This work, as far as possible, is shown in the following table:—

No. 2.

Specimens registered in 1864 - - -	4,423
Do. labelled - - - -	2,847
Descriptive labels written - - - -	467
Do. do. printed - - - -	575
Ordinary labels written - - - -	2,367
Inventory titles prepared - - - -	104
Detailed catalogue entries - - - -	139
Specimens prepared - - - -	554

The building of the new Museum is so nearly complete, that Mr. Matheson, of Her Majesty's Office of Works, under whose charge it has

Appendix F.

REPORT BY PROF. ARCHER.

been erected, has given me permission to occupy certain portions of it; and steps will be immediately taken to commence the transfer of the collections, which I doubt not will be completely effected by the beginning of May next. It will be necessary, perhaps, to close the Museum a short time during the removal, but this will be avoided if possible. The only essential work remaining to be done in the new building is the tile flooring, which is so far advanced that it is expected to be completed within the next three weeks, by which time the gas arrangements will also be nearly completed. The permanent cases contracted for by Her Majesty's Board of Works are finished, and ready to be placed in the building. I have examined and measured all the cases in the temporary Industrial Museum and the Natural History Museum, with a view to using them in the new building, until they are displaced by the permanent cases, which will, it is hoped, be furnished in about two years.

I annex the usual statement of specimens received as gifts and those acquired by purchase, an examination of which will show there is no diminution of that liberality which the intelligent manufacturers of Great Britain have shown from the first to encourage the establishment of such Museums. Indeed, little more is wanted than to carefully consider what is most required in the Museum, and to personally solicit some leading manufacturer to supply it. Some difficulty has been found in overcoming the fears of mercantile men respecting the display of their operations; but year by year this is lessened, and every journey amongst the manufacturers opens up new and interesting fields of industrial art for museum illustration.

LIST of DONATIONS to the INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM of SCOTLAND, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1864.

38 specimens of encaustic, mosaic, and glazed tiles.
19 specimens of glazed, moulded, and arch bricks.
Presented by the Architectural Pottery Company, Poole.

A descriptive catalogue, containing 38 specimens of native cloth collected in the three voyages of Captain Cook to the Southern Hemisphere.
Presented by Mr. David Deuchars, Morningside House, Edinburgh.

A set of apparatus for teaching the science of mechanics illustrating gravity, friction, motion, the mechanical powers, &c.
Presented by Mr. G. M. Hammer, London.

Specimens of perforated kiln tiles, pantiles, and bricks.
Presented by Mr. C. O. Fison, Stowmarket, Suffolk.

Brick from the Great Wall of China.
Presented by Captain George Hamilton, H.M. 31st Regiment.

Specimens of maize and cotton grown in Australia.
Presented by Mr. J. B. Robertson, N. S. Wales.

Specimens of millet and cotton grown in Australia.
Presented by Mr. M. Scobey, N. S. Wales.

Leaf of the cabbage palm, *Corypha Australis*, from Australia.
Presented by Mr. J. Caddy, N. S. Wales.

Tobacco grown in Australia.
Presented by Mr. W. Haigh, N. S. Wales.

Australian manufactured tobacco; and 7 specimens of woods.
Presented by Mr. W. Geddes, N. S. Wales.

2 emu's eggs.
Presented by Mrs. Geddes, Morpeth, N. S. Wales.

Model of a distillery.
Presented by Mr. John Ross, Balblain Distillery, near Tain.

15 specimens illustrating the manufacture of aniline colours and collateral products from coal tar.

Piece of silk dyed with acetate of mauvine.

10 specimens of mordants and thickeners used in dyeing.
Presented by Messrs. G. F. Perkin and Son, London.

Specimen of herring spawn.
Presented by Professor Allman, Edinburgh.

Cocoons of *Bombyx cynthia* raised on ailanthus leaves at Falkirk by the donor.
Presented by Dr. Girdwood, Falkirk.

Cassava bread.
Presented by Mrs. Douglas, 27, Ann Street, Edinburgh.

Drawing paper made of Esparto fibre.
Presented by Mr. David Chalmers, Kates Mill, Slateford.

Embroidered cloak of white camel's hair.
Specimens of pina gauze and pina cloth from Manilla.
Silk batik scarf.
Presented by Mrs. R. W. Thomson, 3, Moray Place, Edinburgh.

Portion of a tree fern stem from New Zealand.
Presented by Mr. Robert Thomson, Leith.

Crude Pennsylvanian and Canadian petroleum, and 6 specimens of their volatile constituents.
Presented by Dr. Edmond Ronalds, Bonnington Chemical Works, Edinburgh.

2 specimens of Sabicu wood, *Acacia formosa*.

One specimen of an ornamental wood.
Presented by Mr. James Whitsunday, 10, Brighton Street, Edinburgh.

Bucha leaves, *Barosma serratifolia*, used in pharmacy.
Fine Valencia saffron; Jatropha seed; Diospyros seed; Quillaia bark.
Presented by Messrs. Jackson and Gardner, Liverpool.

Architectural ornament, showing the application of colour to Portland cement for external decoration.
Presented by Mr. William J. Taylor, 5, Church Street, King's Road, Chelsea, London.

Ballata gum, *Sapota Mullieri*, a kind of gutta percha.
Presented by Mr. J. P. Wright, Liverpool.

Microscopic photographs, set in various objects, as follows:—6 proofs of eye-glass pieces, unmounted; 18 single eye-glasses; 2 opera glasses; 12 imitation gems, unmounted; 5 rings; one scarf pin; and one charm.
Presented by Messrs. Dagron and Co., Paris.

Kaffir chief's head dress, kilt, shield, and two assegai or spear heads; boar's tusk, worn in the ear.
Presented by Mr. A. H. Turnbull, 3, George Street, Edinburgh.

Sheet of zinc for roofing; sheet of galvanized iron for roofing; frame of painted zinc ornaments; and 45 patterns of perforated sheet zinc.
Presented by Messrs. F. Braby and Co., Fitzroy Works, London.

Specimen of Liberian coffee.
Presented by Messrs. R. Jamieson and Co., Catherine Street Court, Edinburgh.

Specimens of "curly" ash wood, old hawthorn wood, and old black oak, from Nithsdale.
Presented by Dr. T. B. Grierson, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.

20 specimens illustrating the manufacture of a kind of polished plaster work, called "chunam," as practised at Madras.
Presented by Colonel Marshall, through Mr. Moxon, George Street, Edinburgh.

Quartz containing gold, from New South Wales.
Australian boomerang.
Presented by Mr. John Struth, Sydney.

Rhea's egg, with picture painted upon it.
Presented by Mr. R. H. Hall, 24, North John Street, Liverpool.

32 specimens illustrating the manufacture of felted cloth, including specimens of table covers and carpets, and of the wools employed.
Presented by the Patent Woollen Cloth Company, Elmwood Mills, Leeds.

Models of a Chinese lady's feet.
Presented by Dr. S. Coull Mackenzie, Edinburgh.

Appendix F.

REPORT BY PROF. ARCHER.

Maple sugar, from Prince Edward Island.
Presented by Mr. Andrew Scott, jun., W.S., 15, Windsor Street, Edinburgh.

17 specimens illustrating the dyeing and printing of Turkey red on calico.

7 specimens illustrating the dyeing and printing of a cotton handkerchief.
Presented by Messrs. Henry Monteith and Co., Glasgow, through Mr. Crawford.

58 specimens illustrating the manufacture of paperhangings, including flocks, colours, bronze powder, sizes, and papers in the various stages of printing.
Presented by Mr. W. Cooke, Grove Works, Leeds.

Specimens showing the process of drawing a seamless brass tube for a locomotive boiler.
Presented by the Stephenson Metal Tube and Copper Roller Company, Birmingham.

Panelled frame of scagliola, containing imitations of 20 kinds of marble and other ornamental stones.
Presented by Messrs. Bellman and Ivey, 14, Buckingham Street, London.

34 specimens illustrating the manufacture of linen and silk covered buttons.

32 specimens of buttons, door knobs, draughts, and crucifix of "Manton's Patent Composition," a preparation of shell-lac.
Presented by Messrs. Dain, Watts, and Manton, Birmingham.

34 specimens of materials and finished goods illustrating the elastic web manufacture.
Presented by Messrs. T. W. Hodges and Son, Leicester.

Mahogany case, containing 35 specimens illustrating the manufacture of pins.
Presented by Messrs. Edelsten and Williams, Birmingham.

65 specimens illustrating the manufacture of needles.

46 specimens illustrating the manufacture of fish hooks.
Presented by Messrs. W. Bartleet and Sons, Redditch.

4 large specimens of parquetry flooring.
Presented by Messrs. A. J. Arrowsmith and Co., 80, New Bond Street, London.

2 terra cotta vases; 19 specimens of salt-glazed pipes, junctions, traps, &c.; 16 varieties of fire bricks.
Presented by Messrs. Gibbs and Canning, Tamworth.

Schiele's patent turbine.
Presented by the North Moor Foundry Company, Oldham.

4 specimens illustrating the manufacture of the yellow prussiate of potash, including a finely crystallized specimen of the finished salt.
Presented by Mr. John McKinnon, Manchester.

10 specimens illustrating the manufacture of bone buttons.
Presented by Mr. John Barnsley, Birmingham.

4 specimens of perfumes used by the Chinese in scenting tea.

Specimen of lemon grass.

Soap nuts from Penang.
Presented by Mr. Septimus Piesse, 2, New Bond Street, London.

20 specimens illustrating the manufacture of tin from the ore.
Presented by Messrs. R. R. Michell and Co., Penzance.

38 specimens illustrating the manufacture of a razor, pocket knife, and sportsman's knife.
Presented by Messrs. M. Hunter and Son, Talbot Works, Sheffield.

67 specimens of polishing materials in the raw and prepared state.
Presented by Messrs. J. Oakey and Sons, 172, Blackfriars Road, London.

Shells of the pearl mussel containing inferior pearls, and specimens of distorted pearls.
Presented by Mr. Moritz Unger, 62, Castle Street, Edinburgh.

12 specimens of preserved fruits in French glass vases, and 2 specimens of mixed pickles in glass vases.
Presented by Messrs. Batty and Co., Finsbury Pavement, London.

119 specimens illustrating the metallurgy of nickel and cobalt, and manufactures in German silver.
Presented by Messrs. Evans and Askin, Birmingham.

70 specimens of Esquimaux objects, including dresses, ornaments, models of canoes, implements, tools, pipes, &c.
Presented by Mr. R. MacFarlane, Fort Anderson, Hudson's Bay Territory.

Millboards made from hop bine.
Presented by Mr. Joseph Barling, Maidstone.

Brazilian coal, from which a burning oil is distilled.

Calabar beans, *Physostigma venenosum.*
Presented by Dr. Edwards, Royal Institution, Liverpool.

Fine piece of jet, engraved with the Whitby arms, and 13 specimens of ornaments manufactured from jet.
Presented by Messrs. Turnbull, Brothers, Whitby and Birmingham.

15 specimens illustrating the manufacture of a German silver thimble.
Presented by Mr. Thomas Pratt, Summer Lane, Birmingham.

34 specimens of "mungos" of different colours and qualities, with the rags from which they are prepared.
Presented by Messrs. S. Bentley and Son, Meadow Lane, Leeds.

Shoddy waste, containing oil and with the oil extracted.

Oil obtained from the shoddy waste.
Presented by Messrs. W. E. Kenworthy and Co., Leeds.

23 specimens, in glazed mahogany cases, illustrating the manufacture of fine cotton yarn, including a sample of the finest yarn which has ever been spun.
Presented by Messrs. Thomas Houldsworth and Co., Manchester.

4 sheets of microscopic illustrations of the preparations of opium.
Presented by Mr. H. B. Brady, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Specimen of œnanthic ether.
Presented by Mr. James Oldham, London.

12 specimens illustrating the manufacture of woollen cloth.
Presented by Messrs. Littles, Leach, and Co., Leeds.

Crude hyposulphite of soda; patent resin size for paper makers.
Presented by the Walker Alkali Company, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

22 specimens illustrating the manufacture of copper from roasted pyrites.

7 specimens illustrating the manufacture of hyposulphite of lime from soda waste by Dr. Jullien's patent process.

Specimens of roasted and unroasted Milo sulphur ore.

Specimen of caustic soda.
Presented by the Jarrow Chemical Company, South Shields.

111 specimens illustrating the manufacture of patent safety matches and vestas, including the materials used.

6 photographs of the donor's works and workpeople.
Presented by Messrs. Bryant and May, Fairfield, Bow, London.

Works in Ransome's patent concrete stone made without burning, viz., 2 ornamental trusses; 2 balusters and a piece of an ornamental balustrade; 4 pieces of surface decoration; and 1 medallion, "Head of Garibaldi."
Presented by Mr. Frederick Ransome, Ipswich.

Mounted section of a 1-pounder barrel of a Whitworth rifled gun with projectile, and a 12-pounder projectile.
Presented by the Incorporated Company of Joseph Whitworth and Co., and the Manchester Ordnance and Rifle Company.

2 specimens of Quinoa, *Chenopodium Quinoa*, on the stalk.
Presented by Mr. D. Milne Home, of Milnegraden.

2 specimens of charr, *Salmo salvelinus*, from Loch Calder, Caithness.
Presented by Mr. Sinclair of Foors, Caithness.

8 specimens of raw and prepared chicory.
Presented by Messrs. H. Thorne and Co., Leeds.

Works in enamelled iron, viz., 5 framed pictures and 3 specimens of ornamental work, including a model grate front, clock dial, and panel, in enamelled colours; and 27 specimens of various objects, as name plates, hand plates for doors, &c.
Presented by the Patent Enamel Company, Birmingham.

Appendix F.

REPORT BY PROF. ARCHER.

Japanned iron tea-tray, showing the stages in its manufacture.
Presented by Messrs. Griffiths and Browett, Birmingham.

10 specimens of the different kinds of common salt.
Presented by Messrs. Clay and Newman, Droitwich.

4 specimens of tea substitutes, viz., *Saxifraga crassifolia*, *Ledum latifolium*, *Myrtus ugni*, and *Prinos glaber*.
Presented by Messrs. Peter Lawson and Sons, Edinburgh.

10 specimens illustrating the manufacture of mustard from the seed.
3 coloured engravings of the mustard plant.
Presented by Messrs. J. and J. Armistead, Leeds.

37 specimens of hair, wool, woollen rags, shoddies, flocks, flax, hemp, and China grass.
7 specimens illustrating the manufacture of a nigger blanket.
Presented by Mr. Henry Ludolf, Leeds.

Dried apricots, preparation of apricots, lettuce seed, seeds of a species of Grewia and Botargo, from Egypt.
Presented by the Leeds Philosophical Society, through Mr. R. Reynolds.

Plant of the *Chenopodium Quinoa*.
Presented by Mr. John Haig, Stow.

23 specimens illustrating the processes in wood engraving, with the materials and tools employed.
Presented by Mr. Robert Paterson, 18, Lothian Street, Edinburgh.

5 silver and 8 copper Indian coins, and 13 copper coins, various kinds; Russian steel for striking fire.
Presented by Captain Pearson, 108, Nicolson Street, Edinburgh.

Plant of the *Oxalis crenata*.
Presented by Mr. William Gorrie, Bangholm, Edinburgh.

Seeds of the stinkweed, *Cassia occidentalis*, used as a substitute for coffee, and in medicine.
Presented by Mr. Proudfoot, Glasgow.

72 specimens of richly cut and engraved glass, including decanters, claret jugs, water goblets, finger glasses, wine glasses, &c. of various designs.
Presented by Messrs. Pellatt and Co., Manufacturers to the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, London.

2 specimens of Lower Carboniferous limestone, with remains of coniferous trees, from near Kelso.
4 microscopic preparations of fossilized wood from same.
Presented by Mr. A. Matheson, Jedburgh Museum.

35 specimens of flavouring essences for culinary purposes.
6 specimens of varnishes.
Presented by Mr. John Mackay, 119, George Street, Edinburgh.

DONATIONS to the EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.

29 volumes of rudimentary works, 3 sheets of reading lessons, and two maps.
Presented by Messrs. Griffith and Farran, London.

33 volumes of educational works, chiefly on history and the classics; 46 copy-books and 12 drawing lessons.
Presented by Messrs. Aylott and Co., London.

133 books for the blind on Moon's system.
Presented by Mr. William Moon, 104, Queen's Road, Brighton.

Synoptic table of the measures and weights of the metric system.
Presented by Mr. James Yates, M.A., Lauderdale House, London.

Nesbit's land surveying.
Presented by Messrs. Longman and Co., London.

Euclid's elements of geometry and the first four books of Euclid's elements, by R. Potts, M.A.
Presented by the author.

65 volumes of educational works, 18 sets of reward cards, 83 diagrams, and 4 maps.
Presented by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London.

49 models of geometrical figures, 1 box of crystal models, 2 maps mounted on rollers, 30 diagrams in chromo-lithography, 10 grammars of languages, 1 vol. poids et mesures.
Presented by Messrs. Hachette and Co., 18, King William Street, London.

18 books on music in the international system.
Presented by Mr. J. F. Borschitzky, London.

Donations to the Library.

Treatise on the cotton fibre.
Presented by Mr. Walter Crum, F.R.S., Glasgow.

Technologie du Bâtiment Par Théodore Chateau. 1 vol. 8vo. unbound. Paris, 1863.

Guide Pratique de la Meunerie et de la Boulangerie. 1 vol. 8vo., and atlas of plates, unbound. Paris, 1863.
Presented by Messrs. Williams and Norgate, Edinburgh.

List of Specimens added to the Industrial Museum of Scotland, by purchase, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1864.

	£	s.	d.
Models of devilling machine, scribbler, fulling stocks, and milling machine used in the manufacture of woollen cloth	51	5	11
Carved ivory cup	21	0	0
24 wax models for food series	6	18	0
7 water-colour drawings of economic plants	3	10	0
4 specimens of minerals	0	8	0
3 Japanese cups and saucers, and 1 engraved saucer	0	12	6
21 ditto baskets	1	15	0
6 Chinese baskets	0	10	0
1 straw glove box	0	6	0
2 Chinese bamboo match pots	3	15	0
1 porcelain snuff bottle	1	10	0
Tortoiseshell cup and saucer	2	0	0
Ivory ball, with shade and stand	5	0	0
Ningpo inlaid table	10	0	0
Chinese crackle ware gourd-shaped bottle	2	0	0
Old Japan lacquered cups and saucers	0	15	0
2 ornamental brackets, carved in lime tree	12	0	0
Wood carving, "The Dead Robin"	12	0	0
Fine specimen of crystallised spermaceti	4	6	5
3 mounted gourds	2	4	0
6 small groups of porcelain flowers	1	12	0
3 coloured ivory brooches	1	10	0
Carved cowrie bracelet	0	14	0
7 polished specimens of serpentine and 1 of asbestus	1	0	0
Cup and saucer, snuff box, and jug in polished agate	4	12	0
10 polished agates	0	7	0
Böttcher ware bowl	0	15	0
Chinese crackle ware vase	0	10	0
Furstenburg cup and saucers	0	13	0
5 pieces of old Staffordshire ware	0	10	0
Cocoa nut on tripod stand	1	0	0
11 coquilla nut carvings	0	18	0
Piqué bracelet	0	7	6
Elephant's tooth snuff box	1	16	0
Whale tooth powder flask	1	5	0
Carved ivory vase	4	10	0
Pair of Mexican stirrups	0	5	0
An ostrich egg	0	5	0
Set of models of machines and tools used in the needle and fish-hook manufacture	9	0	6

Appendix F.

Report by Prof. Archer.

	£	s.	d.
2 richly ornamented silk Japanese dresses - - -	20	0	0
2 candelabra in ironstone porcelain - - - -	11	12	6
Sectional model of microscope - - - - -	5	10	0
Ditto of reflecting telescope - - - -	1	10	0
Ditto of refracting telescope - - - -	1	10	0
Ditto of opera glass - - - - -	1	10	0
Series of Brazilian insect ornaments - - - -	25	0	0

Number of Specimens acquired for the Museum in 1864.

Presented - - - - - -	2,081
Purchased - - - - -	240
	2,321

The Secretary,
Science and Art Department.

Thos. C. Archer,
Superintendent.

Report by Prof. Allman.

2. Report of the Regius Keeper of the Museum of Natural History, Edinburgh, for the Year 1864.

The number of visitors to the Natural History Museum during the year 1864 shows an increase over the already very large number of the previous year, an increase which, even though other evidence were wanting, would yet afford abundant proof of the continued interest taken by the public in the Museum.

The total number of visitors for the year 1864 is 80,350, which includes both those who visited the Museum on close days at a charge of sixpence each, and those who were admitted without charge on free days or with special permission on close days. (*See* the detailed Table at the end of the Report.)

The receipts derived from admission on close days amount for the year to the sum of 76*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

The following Table presents a comparative view of the number of visitors, and of the total sum received for admission during each of the last five years.

Year.	On Free Days.	At a Charge of Sixpence.	Others.	Total.	Receipts. £	s.	d.
1860 - - - -	79,956	2,769	589	83,314	69	4	6
1861 - - - -	96,756	2,646	752	100,154	66	3	0
1862 - - - -	75,821	2,489	671	78,981	62	4	6
1863 - - - -	74,978	3,093	1,152	79,223	77	6	6
1864 - - - -	75,571	3,047	1,832	80,350	76	3	6
Total for five years -	403,082	14,044	4,996	422,112	351	1	0

The preparation, labelling, and registering of specimens continues; and to these duties Mr. J. B. Davies, the assistant conservator, has

devoted himself most diligently, as must be evident when it is borne in mind that during the past year 2,000 specimens have been labelled, nearly as many mounted, and 1,000 registered.

Detailed lists of the objects acquired during the year, both by purchase and donation, will be found appended to the present report.

Among the donations must be especially mentioned a specimen in spirits of the *Potomogale velox* from Old Calabar. It is the only perfect specimen known of a remarkable mammal first described by M. du Chaillu, but of which the true relations had been entirely misunderstood until the present specimen afforded the means of determining them. For this valuable addition the Museum is indebted to Mr. Hewan, Medical Missionary in Old Calabar, and at present a student in the University.

A fine specimen of Alligator from South America has been presented by D. L. Jolly, Esq. This important addition, which for want of room has not yet been exhibited, will form an attractive feature in the collection when the completion of the new buildings shall afford the required space.

A very interesting specimen of the nest and eggs of the Eider Duck, obtained in the Shetland Islands, has been presented by Mr. S. McDonald, Commander of the fishery cutter, Princess Royal.

To Dr. McIntosh the Museum is indebted for an extensive collection of Nudibranchiate Mollusca obtained by him from the seacoast round St. Andrew's, and to Mr. A. G. H. Bösenberg, student in the University, for a very perfect skin of a Cobra di Capello cast by the natural sloughing process of the animal.

Considerable attraction has been caused by the exhibition in the Museum of three adult and nine young Rattlesnakes, which were brought alive from Pennsylvania by Mr. Thomas Waddel, and presented by him to the Museum. While for various other additions to the zoological collection thanks are due to Dr. J. A. Smith and to many other donors, whose names will be found in the appended list.

But by far the most important acquisition which the Museum has received during the year, is the skeleton of the Great Northern Rorqual or Razor-backed Whale (*Balænoptera Boops*). This magnificent specimen measures 78 feet in length, and was originally prepared at a large expense by Dr. Knox from an animal which in 1831 was stranded on the shores of the Firth of Forth near North Berwick. After having been for some time exhibited in Edinburgh it became the property of the Town Council, and by that body it has now been handed over to the Museum. That portion of the new buildings which has been allocated to the Natural History Museum being in a sufficiently advanced state for the reception of the skeleton, it has been re-mounted and suspended in the principal hall.

In the department of Geology and Mineralogy the most important donation has been that of two fine specimens of *Eozoon Canadense*, recently obtained from the Laurentian Gneis of Canada, and presented to the Museum by Sir W. Logan. The special interest possessed by this remarkable fossil is in the evidence it affords of the presence of life upon our globe in times vastly anterior to the earliest period which had been hitherto assigned to it.

Special thanks are also due to Dr. Wm. Hamilton for numerous specimens of fossil fish from the Old Red Sandstone of the North of Scotland, to Wm. Brodie, Esq., for specimens of fossil footprints from the Brick Clay near Dunbar, and to Dr. Lauder Lindsay for flags with fossil crustecean footprints from Yorkshire.

Among the various objects obtained by purchase must be specially mentioned a large and valuable collection of fossils, including remarkable forms of *Cephalopoda* from the Trias of Hallstadt, Austria, purchased

Appendix F.

Report by Prof. Allman.

from M. Louis Sæmaan of Paris, and some fine fossil Chelonians from the Tertiary deposits at Harwich purchased from Mr. Charlesworth.

An interesting addition has been made to the collection of Meteorites by the purchase from M. Sæmann of a fragment of the Meteoric stone which fell on the 14th of May 1864 at Orgueil near Montauban. This Meteorite is remarkable for the very large amount of carbon which enters into its composition.

Some useful additions have also been made to the models constructed for the illustration of types of animal form and structure. These models are admirably fitted for enabling the student to obtain a correct idea of the objects they are intended to illustrate, while by their aid some of the most important features in the structure and forms of animals will be rendered more intelligible to the general visitor than would be possible by any other means.

Notwithstanding the care which has been bestowed during the past year in rendering the collections under my charge efficient as an instrument of public instruction, much still remains to be done in their arrangement and display; and until that portion of the new buildings which is intended to receive the contents of the Natural History Museum can be placed at my disposal, it will be vain to attempt anything beyond a temporary and imperfect arrangement, while such an exposition as can alone convey to the general visitor that instruction which ought to form one of the chief objects of a Public Museum is altogether impossible.

Ample materials however exist for rendering the Natural History Museum, when the additional space shall become available, an institution of great national importance, not only in aiding the pursuits of the scientific student, but in imparting to the general public that acquaintance with natural objects which experience has shown to have so powerful an influence in refining the tastes and elevating the intellectual and moral condition of the community.

Geo. J. Allman, Regius Keeper.

Donations received during the Year 1864.

Description of Specimens.	No.	Donors.
A skeleton of the Great Northern Rorgual, Balænoptera boops, 78 feet long.	1	The Town Council of Edinburgh.
A large fragment of rock crystal from Burmah.	1	A. H. Wylie, Esq.
A ring snake from Australia - -	1	Dr. Getty.
Skin of a snake from Australia - -	1	Dr. Thomson.
Black snake from Australia - -	1	J. Roberts, Esq.
Miscellaneous minerals and fossils -	16	Prof. L. Playfair, C.B.
Fossil fish remains from Old Red Sandstone, Nairne.	24	Wm. Hamilton, Esq., M.D.
A Solen goose (Sula bassana) in plumage of second year, and a number of agates from the Tay.	7	Mr. John Smith.
Snakes in spirit - - - -	3	Wm. Forrester, Esq.
Flags with tracks of crustacean, &c., from Ingleton, Yorkshire.	4	Wm. L. Lindsay, Esq., M.D.
Specimens of Pinna pectinata from Courtmaesherry Bay.	3	Mrs. McDaniel.
Large specimen of Goniaster equestris from the Northumbrian coast.	1	E. Charlesworth, Esq.
Nest with five eggs of the eider duck, Somateria mollissima, from Shetland.	1	S. McDonald, Esq.
A collection of Nudibranchiate molluscs from the coast of Scotland, preserved in spirit.	22	W. C. McIntosh, Esq., M.D.

Description of Specimens.	No.	Donors.
Specimen of Müller's top-knot, Rhombus hirtus.	1	J. A. Smith, Esq., M.D.
Stuffed specimen of the alligator from Tampico.	1	D. L. Jolly, Esq.
Specimen in spirit of Potomagale velox from Old Calabar.	1	A. Hewan, Esq.
Lizards, land shells, insects, &c., from Malta, Levant, &c.	12	D. Duckworth, Esq., M.D.
Fossils and animal impressions in brick clay from West Barns, near Dunbar.	10	Wm. Brodie, Esq.
A young otter from Old Calabar -	1	J. A. Smith, Esq., M.D.
A jungle cock, Gallus bankiva, from India.	1	A. O. Brodie, Esq.
Three adult and nine young rattlesnakes (Crotalus horridus), brought alive from Pennsylvania.	12	Mr. Thomas Waddel.
A young swift, Cypselus opus, caught alive in the streets of Edinburgh.	1	Mr. J. B. Davies.
A fine specimen of the reeve, Machetes pugnax.	1	P. S. Monteath, Esq.
Specimens of silicified wood found lying on the low heights bordering the Irrawadie river, Burmah.	7	A. Christison, Esq., M.D.
Flying fishes, Exocetus volitens, in spirit	2	Henry F. Watt, Esq.
Slough of the Cobra di capello from the Cape of Good Hope.	1	A. G. H. Bösenberg, Esq.
Specimens of Eozoon canadense, from La Petite Nation, Canada East.	2	Sir Wm. Logan.
A very beautiful specimen of Arseniosulphide of iron from Devonshire.	1	Thomas Kay, Esq.
Specimen in spirit of the circular crab, Atelecyclus heterodon, from the Firth of Forth.	1	J. A. Smith, Esq., M.D.
Total - -		

List of Specimens purchased during the Year 1864.

No.	Description of Specimens.	Price.		
		£	*s.*	*d.*
12	Various zoological Models - - - -	27	12	0
1	Sandstone concretion from a railway cutting at Hawick,	0	5	0
2	Casts in plaster of flat-headed Indian and Carib skulls	0	8	0
2	Coal fossils - - - - - -	0	7	0
10	Rare English fossils - - - - -	3	19	6
2	Ditto, ditto - - - - - -	4	15	0
16	Minerals and fossils, chiefly Irish - - -	2	1	6
14	Mammalian remains from the Pleistocene at Peckham	4	17	6
10	Coal fossils from neighbourhood of Edinburgh -	0	16	0
5	Ditto, ditto - - - - - -	0	10	0
6	Ditto, ditto - - - - - -	0	9	0
1	Trionyx (a new species) from the cement beds at Harwich.	4	15	0
1	Chelone crassicostata from the cement beds at Harwich	2	15	0
8	English fossils - - - - -	1	13	0
114	Fossils, chiefly Cephalopoda from the Upper Trias at Hallstadt, Austria.	26	10	0
1	Portion of a meteorite which fell May 14th, 1864, at Orgueil, Montauban.	0	15	0
1	Storm petrel, Thalassidroma pelagica, caught alive in the Cowgate, Edinburgh, during a great storm, October 24th, 1864.	0	5	6
1	Fossil fish from Edinburgh Coal Measures - -	1	7	0
3	Cast of Anthracosaurus russelli, and two coal fossils -	3	0	0

TABULAR ABSTRACT of the NUMBER of VISITORS to the NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, EDINBURGH, for the Year ending 31st December 1864.

Month.	Number of Visitors.										Receipts.		
	Paying 6*d.* each.	Free.	Professors, Town Councillors, and others introduced by them.	Students of Natural History.			General Students.			Total for each Month.	£	*s.*	*d.*
				University of Edinburgh.	Free Church College.	With Special Ticket.	University of Edinburgh	Free Church College.	United Presbyterian College.				
1864.													
January -	97	19,799	8	7	—	1	—	—	—	19,912	2	8	6
February -	67	2,599	—	4	—	2	2	—	—	2,674	1	13	6
March -	91	2,378	3	24	—	15	2	—	—	2,513	2	5	6
April -	148	2,704	10	25	—	70	10	—	—	2,967	3	14	0
May -	234	8,037	4	20	—	6	1	—	—	8,302	5	17	0
June -	307	3,298	16	65	—	10	1	—	—	3,697	7	13	6
July -	469	7,525	105*	73	—	14	—	—	—	8,186	11	14	6
August -	736	7,843	308†	—	—	6	—	—	—	8,893	18	8	0
September -	395	5,254	894‡	—	—	6	—	—	—	6,549	9	17	6
October -	258	6,761	15	—	—	19	—	—	—	7,053	6	9	0
November -	162	3,704	—	32	6	6	4	—	—	3,914	4	1	0
December -	83	5,569	—	21	11	1	5	—	—	5,690	2	1	6
Total -	3,047	75,471	1,363	271	17	156	25	—	—	80,350	76	3	6

* Including a party of workmen from Dura Den, numbering 89, and admitted by the Regius Keeper.
† Including a party of free gardeners, numbering 289, and admitted by the Regius Keeper.
‡ Including a party of miners from the district of Coatsbridge, numbering 766, and admitted by the Regius Keeper at the request of the Lord Provost and Magistrates.

GEO. J. ALLMAN, Regius Keeper.

APPENDIX G.

Report on the Condition and Progress of the Museum of Irish Industry, and Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts, for the Year 1864, by Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director.

Since last report (January 1864) the arrangement and classification of the collections of this Museum have been carried on principally in such Departments as were required to be available for educational purposes, the further preparation of the catalogues being deferred, until instructions shall have been received from the heads of the Department as to the destination of the collections.

The collection of birds and fishes, which had been originally cleaned and arranged under the superintendence of the late Dr. Ball, has been carefully examined and refitted by Mr. Gages, and accurately arranged and labelled.

The collection of earthenware, of porcelain, and of the materials employed in that branch of manufacture has been re-arranged according to a better system of classification, than the nature of the collection had previously admitted.

The collections of models and materials of the chemical manufactures have been re-arranged, and placed so as to exhibit more completely the practical connexion and relations of those branches of industry.

A special collection has been formed representing the properties and industrial uses of the alkaline and earthy metals.

A collection of physical instruments employed in the study of minerals has been obtained, and about 400 specimens of characteristic silicates, micas, and other minerals have been added to the collection of types. A new series of 495 specimens of minerals, arranged according to their crystallographic relations have also been obtained for illustration of the geometrical properties of crystalline bodies.

Among the more important donations to the Museum during the past year may be enumerated,—

Specimen of selenium in a glass tube from the Zollverein Collection in the Great International Exhibition of 1862, presented by Trenham Reeks, Esq., Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, London.

Portion of the exterior crust of a large mass of meteoric iron, weighing about 4 tons, and known as the "Brun Meteorite," from Cranbourne, South Australia, presented by A. R. Selwyn, Esq., through Trenham Reeks, Esq., Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, London.

A large crystal of quartz from the North of Ireland, presented by Lady Cotton Sheppard, Crakemarsh Hall, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.

Three pieces of crude metallic magnesium, and two coils of magnesium wire, presented by William Mather, Esq., Salford Iron Works, Manchester.

The Museum galleries were open on week days from 11 till 4 o'clock, and were visited during that time by 25,755 persons. The galleries were also opened to the public in the evenings during the delivery of the

Appendix G.
REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY.

several courses of lectures from 7 till half-past 9 o'clock, and in addition, on Mondays and Thursdays, at the same hours during the winter months.

The total number of visitors in the evenings for the year was 10,387. The total number during the year was therefore 36,142.

The use of the theatre of this Institution for the delivery of a course of lectures on Literature, as in last year, having been granted by the Heads of the Department, those lectures were delivered in March, April, and May, under the direction of the same committee as before, and were attended by 2,448 persons, who are not included in the numbers given as visiting the Museum or attending the lectures of the professors.

Chemical Department.

The business of the Chemical Department has been conducted during the past year by Professor Galloway as usual. 96 analyses of various chemical substances were made, all of which were for private individuals.

Library.

The Museum library has been as usual availed of by the registered students during the session.

Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Industrial Arts.

The several courses of lectures on the Sciences as applied to Industry were delivered by the professors during the past year. The arrangement of subjects and hours described in the programmes for the sessions of 1862–63 and 1863–64 were carried out as approved by my Lords, and with very satisfactory results.

The public courses delivered partly in the Royal Dublin Society and partly in the Museum of Irish Industry will be reported on by the Committee of Lectures, under whose direction those lectures are given.

Professor Jukes' systematic lectures on Geology given in the theatre of this Institution were attended by 50 registered students. At the termination of the course 12 students presented themselves for prizes, of whom 11 received certificates of proficiency.

For Professor Sullivan's systematic course of lectures on Chemistry, 39 students were registered. At the end of the course 12 students competed for prizes at the examination, of whom 8 received certificates of proficiency.

Professor Barker's systematic course of lectures on Natural Philosophy was attended by 27 registered students; and at the examination closing the course, 6 competed for prizes, of whom 5 received certificates of proficiency.

Professor Harvey's course of systematic lectures on Botany was delivered partly in the Royal Dublin Society's Botanic Garden, Glasnevin. It was attended by 9 registered students, of whom 4 presented themselves for examination, and 4 obtained certificates of proficiency.

For Dr. Morgan's systematic course of lectures on Zoology, 17 students were registered. At the end of the course 11 students competed for prizes at the examination, of whom 6 received certificates of proficiency.

Instruction in practical chemistry was given in the laboratory by Professor Galloway to the students attending the day and evening classes. The numbers registered in the three terms of which the session consists, were for the day class 15, and for the evening 50; total 65 students. (See Appendix F.)

At the examinations closing the courses, 23 competed for prizes, of whom all obtained certificates of proficiency.

The illness and death of the late Earl of Carlisle, who had as Lord Lieutenant been pleased to preside for many successive years on the occasions of the delivery of the prizes to the students of this Institution, having prevented that ceremony from taking place at the usual time of opening the session in October, it was considered better to defer the distribution of prizes awarded at the examinations in June last until his Excellency Lord Wodehouse should have visited the Institution, and should have intimated his wishes on the subject.

The distribution of prizes, therefore, took place on the 28th January, when his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant presided, and I had the honour to read an address on the Cost of Power in Manufacturing Operations. The meeting was attended by 650 persons. His Excellency was pleased to express his approval of the proceedings, and his interest in the Institution.

(Signed) Robert Kane,
January 30, 1865. Director of the Museum of Irish Industry.

APPENDIX A.

List of Specimens presented to the Museum of Irish Industry from the 1st January to the 31st December 1864.

Specimen of selenium in a glass tube from the Zollverein Collection, in the Great International Exhibition of 1862.
Presented by Trenham Reeks, Esq., Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, London.

Portion of the exterior crust of a large mass of meteoric iron, weighing about 4 tons, and known as the "Brun Meteorite," from Cranbourne, South Australia.
Presented by A. R. Selwyn, Esq., through Trenham Reeks, Esq., Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, London.

A large crystal of quartz, from the north of Ireland.
Presented by Lady Cotton Sheppard, Crakemarsh Hall, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.

Three pieces of crude metallic magnesium, and two coils of magnesium wire.
Presented by William Mather Esq., Salford Iron Works, Manchester.

APPENDIX B.

List of Specimens purchased and added to the Museum Collections, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1864.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Mineral specimens	20	0	0
Leeson's goniometer	5	5	0
Universal polariscope	15	15	0
Hand polariscope	2	12	6
Senarmont's apparatus for showing thermonic axes	3	13	6
Apparatus for showing the laws of reflection and refraction	0	10	6
Mineral specimens	20	0	0
Stand for apparatus	0	4	6
Magnetscope, 7*s.* 6*d.* Electroscope, 5*s.*	0	12	6
Set of models to illustrate "Cleavage"	1	1	0
Bell's mineralogical forceps	0	10	6
Cleavage chisel and mallet	0	10	6
Platinum capsule, 4 oz. capacity	3	0	0
Mineral specimens	15	0	0

Appendix G.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY.

	£	s.	d.
Platinum plate and wire	2	0	0
Bohnenberger's delicate electroscope	5	5	0
Wheatstone's magnetscope	0	15	0
Large Nichol prism	2	2	0
Harding's dichrascope, as improved by Stokes	2	2	0
Mineral specimens	18	0	0
Collection of crystals for Harding's dichrascope	3	3	0
Microscopic body support for goniometer	1	1	0
Achromatic object views; 3-inch, 12*s.* 6*d.*; 2-inch, 21*s.*; 1-inch, 21*s.*	2	14	6
Mineral specimens	14	0	0
Achromatic object view, $\frac{1}{4}$-inch	1	11	6
Collection of rare minerals to illustrate crystal modifications	5	5	0
Specimen of hæmatite	0	8	0
Crystals of arragonite	0	1	0
Mineral specimens	13	0	0
Specimen of limestone	0	16	0
One ingot of pure distilled magnesium	5	0	0
One Aneroid barometer, &c.	4	10	0

APPENDIX C.

EXAMINATION in ZOOLOGY.—Session of 1863-64.

Examiner, JOHN MORGAN, F.R.C.S.I.

First Prize	Edmond O'Donovan.
Second Prize	William O'Donovan.
Third Prize	James Whitla.

EXAMINATION in GEOLOGY.—Session of 1863-64.

Examiner, J. BEETE JUKES, A.M., F.R.S.

First Prize	Bryan J. Clinche.
Second Prize	Miss J. A. Leeper.
Third Prize	Henry James Penny.

EXAMINATION in GENERAL CHEMISTRY.—Session of 1863-64.

Examiner, WILLIAM K. SULLIVAN, Ph. D.

First Prize	James Killeher.
Second Prize	James Whitla. / John Butler. } equal.
Third Prize	Samuel M. Hewitt.

EXAMINATION in PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—Session of 1863-64.

Examiner, WILLIAM BARKER, M.D.

First Prize	Edmond O'Donovan.
Second Prize	William P. Fay.
Third Prize	Richard Lloyd.

EXAMINATION in BOTANY.—Session of 1863-64.

Examiner, WILLIAM H. HARVEY, M.D., F.R.S.

First Prize	Edmond O'Donovan.
Second Prize	Richard S. Smith.

EXAMINATION in PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Session of 1863-64.
Examiner, ROBERT GALLOWAY, F.C.S.L.

First Division.

Prize.

Chichester A. Bell.

Second Division.

Prizes.

Nicholas B. Cooke.
Robert J. Downs.
Richard E. Lloyd.
Henry J. Sibthorpe.
John M'Allum.
Edward W. Collins.
William Edgar.
Frederick G. Roberts.
Vincent A. Smith.

Third Division.

Prizes.

Charles V. Bayly.—William Carr.—Henry B. White.

APPENDIX D.

Medallists.

Edmond O'Donovan.
Bryan J. Clinche.
James Killeher.
James Whitla.
John Butler.
Nicholas B. Cooke.
Robert J. Downs.
Richard E. Lloyd.
Henry J. Sibthorpe.
Chichester A. Bell.

APPENDIX E.

SUMMARY.

	Totals.
The number of persons who visited the Museum from the 1st January to the 31st December 1864 inclusive was - - -	25,755
Number of persons who visited the Library of the Museum from the 1st January to the 31st December 1864, including the usual recesses - - - - - - - -	20
Professor Jukes' Systematic Lectures - - - - -	1,233
Dr. Sullivan's ditto - - - - - -	866
Dr. Barker's ditto - - - - - -	341
Dr. Morgan's ditto - - - - - -	103
Dr. Sullivan's Free Lectures - - - - -	2,689
Dr. Morgan's ditto - - - - - -	1,018
Dr. Barker's ditto - - - - - -	1,162
Dr. Harvey's ditto - - - - - -	507
Number who attended the Afternoon Course of Lectures on Literature - - - - - - - - -	2,448
Number who attended the distribution of prizes - - -	650
	36,792

Appendix G.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY.

NUMBER of STUDENTS who competed for Prizes in the Year 1864.

Natural Philosophy	6
General Chemistry	12
Practical Chemistry	23
Geology	12
Botany	4
Zoology	11

APPENDIX F.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY CLASSES.—Session of 1863-64.

The sessional course of instruction in Practical Chemistry being divided into three terms, and a student being allowed to enter for each part separately, it has happened in former returns that a student entering for two terms was counted twice, and a student entering for the whole three terms of the session was counted three times in estimating the numbers attending. To afford, however, more perfect information, the number of individuals who entered is now given, and in the following table the numbers of the Practical Chemistry Classes for the session 1863-64, arranged in the form which had been previously adopted are given.

DAY CLASS.

Students entered.	Number of Terms.	Numbers returned.
3	3	9
3	2	6
9	1	9
15		24

EVENING CLASS.

27	3	81
6	2	12
17	1	17
50		110
Total - 65		Total - 134

APPENDIX H.

Annual Report of the Royal Dublin Society for the Year 1864.

To the Lords Committee of Privy Council for Education.

Members of the Society.

The number of members added to the Society during the session ending June 1864 amounted to 64. The Society had upon its roll at the termination of the session in June last members as follows:—

Corporate Members, Life	836
„ Annual	359
	1,195
Honorary Members	55
Corresponding Members	22
Associate Member	1
Agricultural Associates	4

Select Committee of the House of Commons on Scientific Institutions, Dublin.

In the course of this inquiry held during the last session of Parliament the circumstances of the Royal Dublin Society were fully investigated. With reference to the sums required for the completion of the Society's several departments, the Committee unanimously agreed upon their necessity, and reported on that branch of the inquiry as follows:—

"A sum of 9,500*l.* has been recommended by the report of the Commissioners of 1862, and approved of by the Secretary of the Treasury by letter, dated 10th June 1863, for the immediate wants of the Society, and a further sum of 7,000*l.* has been proved by evidence before the Committee to be necessary to place the different departments in a proper state of efficiency."

"The estimate of the sums necessary to complete the different departments of the Royal Dublin Society is stated to be as follows:—

	£	£
Museum of Natural History		4,500
Library fittings and furniture		1,405
Botanic Gardens—		
Museum of Botany and fittings for same	£3,000	
Doubling conservatories	3,000	
Nursing and propagating houses	425	
Curator's residence, apartments for pupils	1,000	
Completing palm house	230	
		7,655
Agricultural department		3,000
		£16,560

"An additional sum to the annual grant for the maintenance of the several departments, and more especially for the purchase of books, is also stated to be necessary."

Appendix H.

Report of Royal Dublin Society.

Examinations for Certificates of Merit.

The annual examinations for general and commercial certificates were held on each evening of the week, commencing on Monday, May 16th, 1864, from half-past 7 to 10 o'clock. In the following table will be found some of the results of the examinations, viz.:—

Candidates.		Certificates.		Prizes.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
121	9	30	—	10

Lectures.

In addition to the courses regulated by the Committee of Lectures (see their report), the following were delivered under the Society's authority:—

Date.	Subject of Lectures.	Names of Lecturers.	No. of Lectures.	Total Attendance.	Average Attendance.
1864.					
Feb. 15	Memory - -	Dr. Edward Pick -	1	550	550
Mar. 30	Agricultural Chemistry	E. W. Davy, M.D. -	18	1,917	106·5
April 11	French Literature -	Mons. D. Pontet -	13	1,935	149
„ 25	Mineralogy - -	Robert H. Scott, A.M.	13	342	25·5
		Total -	45	4,744	258

Rent of National Gallery.

The Council have to report that the arrears of ground rent of the National Gallery premises on the 29th September 1864, amounting to 600*l.*, are still due to the Society.

Botanic Garden.

This department was much affected by the unusual drought which prevailed during the past summer.

In the period from the 1st April to the 30th September 1864 the rain gauge recorded a fall of but 6·840 inches, and the river Tolka, which runs through the grounds, and is the principal source of water supply, became almost dried up. Under these circumstances the curator was compelled, at a considerable expense, to resort to artificial watering, drawing the supply from holes dug in the bed of the river. By these means no damage occurred to any but the classified herbaceous plants, many of which perished.

The conservatories have been kept in good repair by the Board of Public Works.

The curator reports that he requires additional accommodation in the warm propagating pit for the growing of young plants and for preserving very delicate kinds during the winter. A small and inexpensive addition to this structure would be sufficient to give the additional space required.

The substitution in the octagon house, which is used for the growth of very valuable tree ferns, of a hot water apparatus for the present

method of heating the house by a small flue is urgently required. The escape of smoke, which at present frequently occurs, has destroyed many of the beautiful fronds of some of the rarest and most valuable species, thus disfiguring the plants for an entire year.

The new palm house, although by no means ornamental to the gardens, has proved, by the rapid growth and healthy state of the plants, well adapted for the purpose of its erection.

It is earnestly hoped that sufficient funds will soon be obtained for meeting the cost of widening the principal range of conservatories. The space is too contracted to allow of the passage, without injury to the plants, of the crowds of visitors which frequent the gardens, especially on Sundays.

The *Arboretum* is becoming each year more interesting and instructive. The beautiful Californian *Pinus Nobilis* has several times produced cones, containing perfect seeds, from which plants have been raised. The *Pinus Cilicica, P. Koriensis, P. Hookerii,* and *P. Nobilis,* var. *Glauca,* are some of the more interesting recent additions to this depart.

Although the *herbaceous plants* suffered considerably during the summer, yet the several natural orders and classes are still sufficiently full to meet the requirements of most botanical students.

The *Agricultural* and *Horticultural Experimental* departments have been well filled with their appropriate plants. The seedling potatoes noticed in previous reports have produced crops of excellent varieties, samples of which were recently exhibited at the Society's Christmas Show of Farm Produce, and others were distributed to cultivators throughout different parts of the country, who have reported favourably of their merits.

The donations to the Garden have been very considerable, consisting of 248 species of plants and 657 kinds of seeds.

The following is the return of visitors to the Gardens during the year 1864:

On week-days	51,660
On Sundays	194,400
Total	246,060

The curator reports that, notwithstanding so great a number of visitors' no wilful mischief was committed by them on Sundays. During the dry weather the grass edgings of the walks and roundings of the corners were very much injured by being trodden upon, but means are now in progress to prevent, as far as possible, the recurrence of a similar injury.

Museum of Natural History.

The flooring of the lower apartment of the Museum has been completed, and if the room were furnished with cases it would be ready for the reception of the geological and other specimens intended to be exhibited therein. Four large wall-cases which were in the old Museum, but which are unsuitable for the upper or principal Museum room, have been placed in that apartment, and will be used for the protection of the smaller mammalia, which the want of suitable cases prevents being exhibited in the upper room.

The fine collection of casts of Irish fishes, the liberal donation of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, has been properly mounted; several have been coloured to nature, and were displayed in the department allotted to the Commissioners of Fisheries during the late exhibition of the Society.

The several specimens presented during the year have been identified,

Appendix H. — Report of Royal Dublin Society.

named, and placed carefully in store until such time as money shall have been granted to furnish the Museum with the necessary cases. The Society is indebted to a member of the Natural History Committee, Andrew A. Dunlop, Esq., for his kindness in naming and arranging the collections of Eastern Lepidoptera which have been at different times presented.

During the year the Society voted a sum of 50*l.* to Mr. Robert H. Scott, in order to have a large collection of minerals, presented by Mrs. Wight, tested, named, and catalogued, a task which is now in progress. Many specimens in this collection supply desiderata in that of the Society, which is now newly arranged, the former being incorporated with the general collection. The native minerals are distinguished from foreign specimens by being placed on trays differing in colour from those of the latter.

During the year the Museum, although in so very imperfect a state as it has been allowed for so long a time to continue, was visited by 10,132 persons.

Evening Scientific Meetings.

Ten meetings were held during the Session 1863-64, at which 1,095 persons were present. The Society's Journal contains the most important of the papers read upon these occasions.

Library.

During the year ending 31st December 1864, the Library was unavoidably closed from September 3rd to November 1st, being 48 reading days, in consequence of the house being under repair by the Board of Public Works in Ireland. The Library was therefore open only on 245 week-days, from 11 to 5 o'clock, and on 112 evenings, from 7 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

	Total.	Average.
Day readers (exclusive of members of the Society) - - -	13,689	56
Evening readers - - -	1,480	13
	15,169	

Thus the average in gross of morning and evening readers is nearly equal to that of the preceding year, 1863.

The non-completion of the shelving and furnishing of the new library rooms, which has long been the subject of complaint, materially interferes with the utility of this department.

Agricultural Department.

Chemistry applied to Agriculture.

At the termination of Professor Davy's course of lectures an examination of seven registered students was held, to three of whom the Society's prizes, in books and certificates, were awarded. Ten laboratory students have received instruction in chemico-agricultural analysis.

Fifty-two examinations and analyses of agricultural produce, soils, manures, waters, &c., for the public and for purposes of research, were completed during the year.

The Council anticipate that when the recommendations of the Treasury Commissioners of 1862, relative to this department, are carried out, it will become in every respect more efficient and useful to the public, which the want of sufficient funds alone prevents it from being.

Agricultural Museum.

The Agricultural Museum was necessarily amalgamated with and formed a part of the Exhibition of Manufactures held during the year 1864, hence it is impossible to give a separate return of the attendance of visitors to it.

Spring Cattle Show, 1864.

This Exhibition was held on Tuesday, March 29th, 1864, and two subsequent days, the result being as follows, viz.:—

Description.	Entries.	Prizes.		Certificates.
		Money.	Medals.	
		£ s. d.		
Bulls	154	87 0 0	17	3
Cows and heifers	90	73 0 0	25	—
Fat stock	79	15 0 0	37	—
Sheep (lots)	49	28 0 0	17	—
Swine (lots)	59	14 0 0	17	—
Horses	14	25 0 0	4	—
Poultry	150	31 0 0	1	—
Implements	799	—	—	—
Total	1,394	273 0 0	118	3

The challenge plate presented by Colonel Townley was won the first time by Thomas Butler of Ballycarron, Golden, county Tipperary.

The Irish railway challenge cup was won the first time by Thomas Barnes, Moynalty, co. Meath.

His Excellency the late Earl of Carlisle visited the show, and presided at the meeting for the announcement of prizes, at which 358 persons attended.

The number of persons who attended the show, exclusive of members of the Society, herds, and attendants, amounted to 6,690.

Christmas Show of Fat Stock and of Farm and Dairy Produce.

This show was held on Tuesday, December 13th, 1864, and two following days.

The results of the show are exhibited in the following table:—

Description.	Entries and Lots.	Prizes.	
		Money.	Medals.
		£ s. d.	
Implements	94	—	—
Oxen	28	15 0 0	3
Cows and heifers	64	30 0 0	1
Sheep	47	35 0 0	—
Swine	12	9 0 0	2
Poultry	125	35 10 0	—
Animal produce	37	14 15 0	9
Vegetable produce	222	38 10 0	1
Total	629	177 15 0	16

Appendix H. — Report of Royal Dublin Society.

A silver challenge cup, presented by Mr. Allan Pollok for the best fat cow or heifer, was won the second time by Mr. Gavin Low, of Skahard, Cregs, county Galway.

The show, which was held in conjunction with the Exhibition of Manufactures, was visited by his Excellency Lord Wodehouse, and was attended by 2,609 persons, exclusive of members, herds, and stewards.

Exhibition of Irish Manufactures and of Home and Foreign Machinery suitable for Manufacturing Purposes, and of the Fine Arts, 1864.

This Exhibition, for which a sum of 10,681*l.* was guaranteed by the public, was opened on the 25th May 1864. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the late lamented Earl of Carlisle, was prevented by indisposition from attending upon that occasion, but he deputed Viscount St. Lawrence and his suite to represent him.

After the performance of the inauguration ode, which was written for the occasion by John Francis Waller, LL.D., a distinguished member of the Society, the music for which was composed by R. P. Stewart, Mus. Doc., Professor of Music in the University of Dublin, the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin declared the Exhibition open.

The Exhibition remained open to the public until the 1st January 1865, within which period the attendance numbered 380,288. This includes members of the Society, school children, and other free admissions, as well as season ticket holders and persons admitted on payment at the doors.

School of Art.

This Department has made very satisfactory progress during the session which ended on the 31st July 1864.

The number of students who received instruction in and through its agency is as follows:—

Central School - - -	434
Out Schools - - -	1,900
	2,334

At the annual examination of the works of the students held in March last prizes were awarded as follow:—

Local Medals - - -	20
Honourable Mentions - -	5
National Medallions - - -	4

At the examination of the students in October 1864 the followi results were obtained:—

Central School:—	
Prizes - - - -	18
Certificates - - - -	24
Out Schools:—	
Prizes, 1st Grade - - -	118
Passed Examination - - -	187
Prizes, 2nd Grade - - -	8
Passed Examination - - -	5

The Taylor Art prize was awarded to F. Walker for his cartoon of the Good Samaritan.

Twelve silver medals of the Society were awarded for painting from the life, drawing from the antique, landscapes from nature, design for

manufactures, architecture, anatomy; and three bronze medals for geometrical drawing, perspective and model drawing.

On December 24th His Excellency Lord Wodehouse presided at the distribution of art prizes, when 745 persons were present.

In January 1864 Mr. Walker, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Byrne were appointed as Art scholars.

Two exhibitions of the works of students were held, to which 860 persons were admitted.

The following is an abstract of the receipts and expenditure on account of the School of Art for the year ending 30th of September 1864:—

Session of 1863-64.

Receipts.

		£	s.	d.
1863.				
Oct. 31 -	Amount of pupils' fees for this month to date -	47	10	0
Nov. 30 -	„ „ „ -	36	15	9
Dec. 31 -	„ „ „ -	15	19	6
1864.				
Jan. 31 -	„ „ „ -	15	9	0
Feb. 29 -	„ „ „ -	25	13	6
Mar. 31 -	„ „ „ -	60	16	6
April 30 -	„ „ „ -	58	5	6
May 31 -	„ „ „ -	46	1	2
June 30 -	„ „ „ -	27	1	6
July 31 -	„ „ „ -	18	6	0
		351	18	5
	Allowance by Department of Science and Art for prize students - - - -	5	0	0
	Total from all sources -	£356	18	5

Session of 1863-64.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Head Master's salary, one year to 30 Sept. 1864 -	160	0	0
Second Master's ditto - - - -	80	0	0
Art Mistress - - - - -	80	0	0
Clerk's salary, 11 months to 31 August - -	45	16	8
Male and female servants, wages one year to 30 September - - - - -	69	19	0
Fuel and light - - - - -	28	17	11
Painting, glazing, furniture, and repairs - -	47	5	0
Fittings and sundry incidentals - - -	24	11	5
Printing, binding, lithography, &c. - -	18	18	11
Advertising - - - - -	6	18	6
Prize medals - - - - -	6	14	6
Total payments -	£569	1	11

	£	s.	d.
Expenditure - - - - -	569	1	11
Receipts - - - - - -	356	18	5
Balance paid out of the Society's funds -	£212	3	6

Appendix H. Report of Royal Dublin Society.

The following is a summary of the attendance of the public during the year 1864, viz.:—

Natural History, Museum	10,132
Botanic Gardens week days	51,660
„ Sundays	194,400
Examinations for Certificates of Merit (Candidates)	130
Library	15,169
Exhibitions of the Works of Art Students	860
Distribution of Art Prizes	745
Evening Meetings (Monthly Scientific)	1,095
„ Agricultural	358
Agricultural Exhibitions	9,299
Manufactures Exhibition	380,288
School of Art Students	434
Lectures, exclusive of those delivered under the authority of the Committee of Lectures	4,744
Total	669,314

By order of the Council,
Wm. Edw. Steele, M.D.,
Assistant Secretary.

Appendix I. Report of Royal Zoological Society of Ireland.

APPENDIX I.

Abstract of Report of Council of Royal Zoological Society of Ireland for the Year ending 1st May 1864.

The Council of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland beg to submit their report for the year ending May 1st, 1864.

During the past year the number of visitors to the gardens amounted to 115,652 persons, who are thus classified:—

Admitted free on members' privileges		3,550
„ free, from schools and public institutions		1,483
„ at 2*s.* 6*d.* } Annual promenade		164
„ at 1*s.* } Annual promenade		50
„ at the ordinary rate of 6*d.*		14,433
„ at the reduced rate of 1*d.*		95,972

It will be observed that 18,197 persons were admitted as members, or at rates exceeding one penny, while 95,972 persons were admitted at the penny rate.

These numbers are nearly in the proportion of sixpence to one penny, so that the income derivable from the two classes is nearly identical, as will appear from the subjoined statement of accounts:—

Appendix I.

BALANCE SHEET OF ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS of the ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY of IRELAND, for the Year ending 1st May 1864.

CHARGE.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Admission to gardens:			
Members free	3,550	—	
Visitors at 2*s.* 6*d.*	164	20 10 0	
„ 1*s.*	50	2 10 0	
„ 6*d.*	14,433	360 16 6	
„ 1*d.*	95,972	399 17 8	
	114,169		
Schools and public institutions, free	1,483		
Total admissions	115,652		783 14 2
Government grant			500 0 0
Members' subscriptions and admission fees			217 0 0
Animals, &c. sold			488 0 1
			1,988 14 3
Balance due to treasurer			60 9 1½
			£2,049 3 4½

DISCHARGE.

	£ s. d.
Balance against Society last year	114 7 0½
Animals purchased and cost of conveyance	147 16 11
Provisions	911 3 3½
Incidental expenses	221 11 11½
Salaries and wages	374 11 9
Buildings, plantations, &c.	276 12 5
Interest on debentures	3 0 0
	£2,049 3 4½

The Council regret to observe that their income from members' subscriptions amounts to 217*l.* only.

With a view to induce a larger number to join the Society, the Council propose to give for the future a more scientific character to the Society, by establishing occasional meetings, to be held in the city during the winter season, at which papers on subjects connected with zoology and comparative anatomy will be read and discussed by the members. Such meetings, it is expected, will prove extremely interesting in this city, in which the study of natural history has always found many and ardent admirers.

The Society regret to state that during the past year some valuable animals have died, including the splendid lion purchased in 1855, and the two ostriches presented by Her Majesty the Queen in 1858. The sudden occurrence and long continuance of severe frost occasioned the death of one of the ostriches, whilst the lion, it appears, was upwards of 12 years of age, which, although not old for the animal in its wild state, is stated to be about the average duration of its life in the domesticated condition.

For some time past careful examinations have been made in all cases of deaths amongst the animals, and the results carefully noted and recorded. In this way, from time to time, information is obtained which

Appendix I. — Report of Royal Zoological Society of Ireland.

has proved of value as to the management of the different classes of animals.

From the treasurer's account it will appear that a considerable sum was expended on buildings. The Council, although most unwilling to incur expenses which there were not funds in hand to meet, could no longer defer repairs of several of the buildings, which were in so dilapidated a condition as to endanger the health of the animals contained in them, some of which were of considerable value. It was also necessary to provide the requisite accommodation for a rhinoceros, procured, at a cost of 165*l.*, for the Society by Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B., and shortly expected to arrive in this country; and this, it was found, could most economically and effectually be done by altering, and at the same time re-roofing, the Albert tower, originally built for a giraffe.

The Council have much gratification in announcing that the Lords of the Treasury have at length granted to the Society the ground on the opposite side of the lake, which for many years was anxiously sought for by the Society, and without which the original design of the gardens was incomplete. The grant was accompanied by the condition that a boundary fence of a peculiar construction should be erected. As the Society had no funds available for such a purpose, the Council issued a circular asking for subscriptions to enable them to enclose the ground in the manner required. They thankfully acknowledge that several persons have liberally responded to this appeal. Nearly half the sum required, including a liberal donation from Her Majesty, has been subscribed, and they entreat the co-operation of all the members of the Society to obtain the balance still required. When this shall have been accomplished, and the lake enclosed, the Council believe that the Society will possess a garden of singular beauty, and a collection of animals well selected and attractive; but they cannot too strongly urge on the Society that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to maintain the collection at present in their possession, unless a larger amount of support is given by the public; and they earnestly request that every member will endeavour to make others better acquainted with the aim and objects of the Society, and thus, by increasing the number of subscribers, enlarge its means of doing good.

As many persons are not at all aware of the cost of feeding the carnivora, the following, taken from the books of the Society, may be found useful:—

Annual cost of maintenance of	lions	- -	£66 each.
„	„	tigers - -	66 each.
„	„	leopards - -	12 each.
„	„	jaguars - -	12 each.
„	„	hyænas - -	12 each.
„	„	polar bears -	26 each.
„	„	black bears -	16 each.
	„	seals - -	50 each.

APPENDIX K.

Appendix K. — Provincial Lectures, Ireland.

Report of the Committee of Lectures to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, for the Year 1864.

During the past year the usual courses of lectures were delivered in the respective theatres of the Royal Dublin Society and Museum of Irish Industry (see Appendix 1. and 2), with the exception of the course

on Geology, which has been postponed in consequence of the illness of Professor Jukes.

Courses on different subjects were given in the towns of Kells, Ballina, Youghal, Rostrevor, and Bandon (Appendix 3). The parliamentary inquiry into the educational functions of the Royal Dublin Society and the Museum of Irish Industry, as well as of this committee, which was pending during the early part of the year, and the uncertainty as to what its result might be, and how far it might confirm, or vary the recommendation of the Treasury Commissioners of 1862, had as might have been expected, an unfavourable effect on the operations of this committee, and tended to discourage the exertions of those with whom rested those preliminary arrangements which are requisite to ensure success. The necessary arrangements could not be made until the season was far advanced. The report of the Committee of the House of Commons is, however, now before the public, and in it the committee have fully recognized the value and importance of the work carried on for some years by this committee, with very limited resources, and its beneficial tendency as an auxiliary to the excellent system of class instruction, established by the Science and Art Department. That committee adopted the following resolution,—"That Provincial Lec- " tures are calculated to be of great use in arousing and spreading a " desire for scientific knowledge throughout Ireland, and for this pur- " pose the annual grant of 500*l.* should be continued." In the body of their report they remark that, "The continuance of these lectures " has been recommended by every witness examined before your Com- " mittee on the subject." And that "The shortness of the course is " objected to, on the grounds that a few lectures are not likely to teach " science to any one; but this objection arises from a misconception of " the object of these lectures. They were never originally intended to " teach science, but to awaken a taste and pioneer the way for scientific " education." And they state as their opinion that "The provincial " lectures by preparing the way, and creating a desire for scientific " instruction, and the Museum of Irish Industry by forming a body of " competent masters, become material adjuncts to the success of the " Science School system which your committee does not think can " stand alone in Ireland, however successful it may be in England."

A leading obstacle in the way of the introduction of the Science School system into Ireland has hitherto been the want of properly qualified teachers. The arrangement adopted by the Department for the last two years of holding a branch examination for teachers' certificates in Dublin in calculated to lessen the difficulty to some extent. Teachers seem to be more willing to present themselves here than to submit to the greater inconvenience and pecuniary risk of going to London for the purpose. The result of the examinations of the last two years has been the establishment of several additional classes. It is singular how little, notwithstanding all the efforts which have been made, the knowledge of this system is diffused throughout the country, and it will evidently be a matter of time to make its advantages more generally known and appreciated by local committees and teachers. This committee will not fail to continue to direct their attention to the promotion of this desirable object.

It is unnecessary to enter into details relating to the existing classes as the Department is already in possession of them.

Dated this 7th day of January 1865.

MAZIERE BRADY, Chairman.

Appendix K.

PROVINCIAL LECTURES, IRELAND.

APPENDIX 1.

RETURN of the PUBLIC LECTURES delivered in the Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society during the Year 1864.

No.	Date.	Subject.	Lecturers.	Number of Lectures.	Total Attendance.	Average Attendance.
1	January	Physics	W. Barker, M.D.	10	1,134	113
2	February	Ditto	Ditto	10	1,025	112
3	May	Botany	W. H. Harvey, M.D.	11	968	88
4	June	Ditto	Ditto	10	325	32
5	October	Zoology	J. Morgan, F.R.C.S.I.	12	957	80
6	November	Physics	W. Barker, M.D.	12	1,916	160
7	November	Chemistry	W. K. Sullivan, Ph. D.	12	1,830	152

APPENDIX 2.

RETURN of the PUBLIC LECTURES delivered in the Theatre of the Museum of Irish Industry during the Year 1864.

No.	Date.	Subject.	Lecturers.	Number of Lectures.	Total Attendance.	Average Attendance.
1	February	Natural Philosophy	W. Barker, M.D.	6	1,162	193
2	May	Economic Botany	W. H. Harvey, M.D.	6	507	84
3	Oct. and Nov.	Elementary Chemistry	W. K. Sullivan, Ph. D.	12	2,689	224
4	Nov. and Dec.	Zoology	J. Morgan, F.R.C.S.I.	12	1,102	91

APPENDIX 3.

PROVINCIAL LECTURES, 1864.

Date.	Locality.	Lecturer.	Subject.	Average Attendance.	Number attending Examination.	Prizes awarded.	
						1st Class.	2nd Class.
May	Kells	Dr. Shaw	Astronomy	73	5	1	1
August	Youghal	Prof. England	Electricity and Magnetism.	81	4	-	1
September	Rostrevor	Prof. Barker	Terrestrial Physics.	67	8	3	4
September	Ballina	Dr. Divers	Chemistry	155	6	1	3
October	Bandon	Prof. Melville	Physical Geography.	90	6	2	2

APPENDIX L.

Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin.

Report of the Council for the year 1863–64.

The Council present their annual report upon the proceedings of the Academy, and regret that they are unable to point to any very apparent improvement in its financial position and prospects.

Since the last 18th of October nine general meetings have been held and eight Council meetings.

The Exhibition, instead of opening at the usual stated period, viz., the first Monday in May, did not open till the 13th of June. This postponement was caused by the non-arrival of important works which had been promised, and was also owing to the hesitation the Council felt in opening the exhibition in the absence of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, who had always honoured the Academy with his attendance on those occasions.

The Exhibition remained open for a period of 14 weeks, and during 11 weeks of that time it was also open in the evenings by gaslight at a reduced price of one penny admission. The Academy, anxious to contribute to the enjoyment and education of the artizan class, have this year opened their Exhibition during a portion of the Sundays, following in this the example of the National Gallery of Ireland, the Royal Zoological Society, and the Royal Dublin Society. It was availed of during the few hours it was open, viz., from 3 till 6 o'clock, by 2,035 persons. The Exhibition contained 483 works, the great majority being by Irish artists.

The following is an analysis of attendance and receipts:—

203 season tickets,	at 2*s.* 6*d.* each		-	£25	7	6
71 family ditto,	„ 2*s.* „		-	7	2	0
972 admission ditto	„ 1*s.* „		-	48	12	0
18,262 ditto evenings,	„ 1*d.* „		-	76	1	10
2,035 ditto Sundays	„ 1*d.* „		-	8	9	7
3,006 catalogues,	„ 4*d.* „		-	50	2	0
Commission on sales	-	-	-	50	14	0
Caring of sticks, &c.	-	-	-	10	2	3
				£276	11	2

This shows a considerable falling off in the receipts as compared with last year's returns, although the Exhibition remained open four weeks longer; and this, no doubt, must be attributed to the fact of the Royal Dublin Society having an exhibition of paintings, &c. open during the same period. The expenses exceed the receipts, and thus the Exhibition, instead of being a source of income, will entail a loss upon the Academy. It also follows that the different officers of the Society will have still to perform their duties gratuitously, and the Council cannot but observe upon the position those gentlemen are placed in, responsible for the efficiency and proper working of the institution, for the due expenditure of the annual grant of 300*l.*, obliged to make returns to and conduct the necessary correspondence with Government, and yet having to act without any remuneration whatever as the requirements of the Government towards the Academy are that the grant must be strictly applied to educational purposes, and not one farthing can be apportioned

Appendix L.

REPORT OF ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.

to the payment of salaries, although a large portion of the officers' duties are in connexion with the educational department. Those duties, it is only just to say, have been faithfully performed, but the Academy never can become thoroughly efficient without an increased grant. In foreign countries such institutions are sustained by Government support, and in Ireland, where Art is so feebly sustained by the public, it cannot be expected that an institution like the Academy should become self-supporting.

The Council regret also to observe that the purchase of works in the Exhibition have declined, both from private sources as well as from the Art Unions.

The annual conversazione took place in the exhibition rooms on the 4th of July. It was attended by about 300 of the nobility and gentry, but the Council regret that the illness of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant prevented him from attending as usual, and the Academy deplore the subsequent retirement of the Earl of Carlisle from the Irish Viceroyalty as a loss to the Academy and to Irish Art.

The Council has also to record with regret the loss during the past year of two members of the Academy, viz., Patrick Byrne and Edward Hayes, Esqs., distinguished in their several walks of architecture and painting.

The School of the Living Model opened for the winter and spring sessions on the 26th of October, and closed on the 2nd of April, when the usual preparations for the annual Exhibition commenced. As the Exhibition, besides opening later, remained open for a longer period than usual, the school did not re-commence till the 3rd of October, when the special competition for the silver medal commenced; average attendance of students weekly, 36. The visitors (masters) were—Thomas Bridgeford, Thomas Farrell, M. Angelo Hayes, and Matthew Kendrick, Esqs.

The School of Painting opened for the winter and spring sessions on the 26th of October, and closed on the 2nd of April, re-opening for the special competition on the 3rd of October; average attendance of students weekly, 28. The visitors (masters) were—Patrick V. Duffy, John Faulkner, Edward Hayes, and Matthew Kendrick, Esqs.

The Antique School, under the supervision of the keeper, M. Kendrick, Esq., opened for the winter and spring sessions on the 26th of October, and closed on the 2nd of April, re-opening on the 3rd of October for the special competition; average attendance of students weekly, 13. The various visitors were punctual and efficient in the discharge of their duties, and to enable the students to complete their studies for the special competition in the necessarily short time between the opening of the schools and the visit of the inspector, extra days and extra hours attendance was given by the visitors on duty.

The annual visit of the inspector from the Department of Science and Art, Eyre Crowe, Esq., took place on the 17th of October, and in conjunction with the President, C. Smith, Esq., and the Keeper, M. Kendrick, Esq., the following awards were made:—

In the special competition for the best study in any of the schools.
For drawing from the life:—
The silver medal - - To Mr. Arthur J. Mayne.
In the Life School.
For drawing from the life:—
The bronze medal - - To Mr. Francis Walker.
In the Painting School.
For painting copies from pictures:—
The bronze medal - - To Mr. David Briscoe.
In the Antique School.—No award.

The presentation of the medals by the President took place on the evening of the 17th of October, at which members and associates of the Academy and visitors were present. Thomas A. Jones, Esq., R.H.A., read a very interesting paper descriptive of a tour through the galleries of Northern Italy. The works of the students were exhibited, amounting to 93, being very considerably more than the preceding year.

Annexed is the abstract of income and expenditure as furnished by the treasurer, G. F. Mulvany, Esq. :—

(Signed) JOSEPH R. KIRK, R.H.A.
MATTHEW KENDRICK, R.H.A. } Members of the Council.
J. RICHARD MARQUIS, R.H.A.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY for the year ending 31st March 1864.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To balance indebted on the 31st March 1863	1	4	10	By rent, taxes, and insurance	10	16	0
To parliamentary grant	300	0	0	By repairs of building	25	0	9
To commission on the sale of pictures	63	16	9	By fuel, gas and other lights	76	4	8
To receipts of annual exhibition, namely—				By annual exhibition	204	14	7
442 season tickets at 2*s.* 6*d.* each	55	5	0	By advertising and printing	59	15	11
147 family tickets at 2*s.* each	14	14	0	By salaries, wages, and allowances	61	0	0
1,513 day tickets at 1*s.* each	75	13	0	By life and painting schools	170	10	0
7 children's ditto at 6*d.* each	0	3	6	By books	—		
1,120 evening tickets at 6*d.* each	28	0	0	By incidental expenses	76	10	8
22,836 evening tickets at 1*d.* each	95	3	0	By balance in bank and treasurer's hands	13	14	6
3,861 catalogues at 4*d.* each	64	7	0				
	£698	7	1		£698	7	1

ABSTRACT of the TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS for the half-year ending 30th September 1864.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To balance indebted on 31st March 1864	13	14	6	By rent, taxes, and insurance	19	17	7
To parliamentary grant	300	0	0	By repairs of building	—		
To commission on the sale of pictures	31	15	0	By fuel, gas and other lights	42	18	6
To receipts of annual exhibition	225	17	2	By annual exhibition	160	6	6
				By advertising and printing	78	5	3
				By salaries, wages, and allowances	39	0	0
				By life and painting schools	3	8	0
				By books	—		
				By incidental expenses	11	2	8
				By balance in bank and in the treasurer's hands on 30th September 1864	216	8	2
	£571	6	8		£571	6	8

CATTERSON SMITH, President, R.H.A.

18th October 1864. M. ANGELO HAYES, R.H.A., Secretary.

APPENDIX M.

REPORT on the CONSERVATOIRE DES ARTS ET MÉTIERS and BREVETS D'INVENTION.

To the LORD PRESIDENT of the COUNCIL.

South Kensington Museum,
January 1865.

MY LORD,

IN obedience to your Lordship's instructions that we should proceed to Paris and examine into the relations which exist between the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers* and system of French patents, we have prepared and have now the honour of submitting, the following report.

1. The *Conservatoire* of late years, under the able direction of General Morin and M. Tresca, has become one of the most popular institutions in Paris.

2. This establishment, first created in 1788, has passed through many phases of constitution and management. At the present time it has three predominant features: (*a*), the public exhibition of machinery, manufactures, and models of an industrial and scientific nature; (*b*), a scientific library open gratuitously to all; and (*c*), courses of gratuitous lectures given during the autumn and winter in the evening by the most eminent professors in France. These lectures are attended by several hundred persons. A prospectus of the courses for the present session is appended (page 280).

3. Besides these three features, the *Conservatoire* is the repository for the *Brevets d'Inventions* and the models deposited with them, which have exceeded the age of 15 years from the first issue of them. This connexion of the institution with extinct *Brevets d'Invention* is a subordinate feature to its chief operations.

4. The *Conservatoire* consists of a series of ancient and modern buildings. The ancient, belonging to the abbey of St. Martin des Champs, date from A.D. 1060, and are highly interesting to the archæologist. They have been well adapted to the purposes of the establishment, especially the old refectory, now converted into the library.

5. The principal façade is now opened to the new *Boulevard de Sevastopol*, fronting a large square. Additional parts of the old monastic buildings of the convent of St. Martin are being restored and brought into use, whilst new buildings are being constructed to afford additional space. The ground already occupied by the establishment is 5·178 acres (or 20,956 mètres carrés), and this is being extended to 6·558 acres, or 26,540 mètres carrés de terrain. The buildings themselves occupy at present 8,383 mètres carrés, or 10,026·346 square yards, which will be enlarged to 16,744·565 square yards.

6. The laying out of the ground and the divisions into which the collection is arranged are shown by the accompanying plan (App. C).

7. The divisions are—machinery in motion, hydraulics in motion, agricultural implements, locomotives, horology, building models, &c.

8. These plans show the position of the two chambers, the lower of which contains the specifications of *Brevets d'Invention*, whilst the upper contains the models. These chambers are on the opposite side of the court to the library, and have no connexion with it. These rooms are about 60 feet long by 20 feet wide. The contents are very miscellaneous, and covered with dust, such as old hats, and woven fabrics, traps, tin ware, surgical appliances, and broken wooden models. It is

PLAN OF THE CONSERVATOIRE DES ARTS ET METIERS AT PARIS

Showing the existing (hatched) & proposed Buildings (tinted blue)
And the uses to which they are applied.

RUE VAUCANSON — 206 yds

GALLERY

PROPOSED

GARDEN

PROPOSED GALLERY

GARDEN

GROUND FLOOR APPARTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR
1st FLOOR GALLERIES FOR CHEMISTRY POTTERY GLASS PAINTING
WARMING APPARATUS ACOUSTICS OPTICS
UPPER FLOOR MAGAZINES & WORKSHOPS

GROUND FLOOR GALLERY OF AGRICULTURE
1st FLOOR GALLERY OF PHYSIC

GROUND FLOOR GALLERY OF METALLURGY WEIGHTS & MEASURES ROOM FOR SCHOOLS GROUND FLOOR GALLERIES OF TOOLS AND ARTS TEXTILES DYES PRINTS

1st FLOOR GALLERY OF CONSTRUCTION

CONSERVATOIRE DES ARTS ET METIERS

1st FLOOR GALLERIES OF GEOMETRY & CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROADS & MACHINES

1st FLOOR GALLERY

1st FLOOR GALLERIES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

MACHINES

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

GROUND FLOOR OFFICES
1st FLOOR APPARTMENT STAIRCASE

COURT OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

GROUND FLOOR DRAWING SCHOOL
1st FLOOR SPECIFICATIONS & PATENTS
UPPER FLOOR MODELS & PATENTS

GRAND STAIRCASE & VESTIBULE

PRINCIPAL COURT

LIBRARY

SMALL AMPHITHEATRE

COURT OF THE AMPHITHEATRES

LARGE AMPHITHEATRE

LABORATORIES AND PROFESSOR'S ROOMS

HALL FOR MACHINERY IN MOTION

LODGE & WORKSHOPS

BUILDINGS TO BE BUILT IN 1865.

COURT OF THE LABORATORIES

COURT OF THE CHURCH

BUILDINGS BEING ERECTED

144 yds

208 yds

RUE SAINT MARTIN

YARDS 10 20 30 40 50 60

Day & Son Lith. to the Queen

Appendix M. — Report on Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, &c.

of the statement was fully borne out by the condition of the room. He said that all the models in this small chamber were the products of some 20 years.

17. These facts show that the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers* did not arise and is not at all dependent on any connexion with models accidentally delivered with the *Brevets d'Invention*, which are not recognized by the French law. The *Conservatoire* is a great educational institution, teaching the general public through its exhibitions, and a special public through its lectures. It seems to us to afford an example which our own country might imitate with advantage generally as to scope and also in many of its details.

We have, &c.

(Signed) Henry Cole,
Francis Fowke, Capt. R.E.

APPENDIX 1.

Conservatoire Impérial des Arts et Métiers.—Cours publics et gratuits de Sciences appliquées aux Arts, 1864-1865.—Ces Cours s'ouvriront le Jeudi, 3 Novembre, aux Amphithéâtres du Conservatoire Impérial des Arts et Métiers, Rue Saint Martin, 292.

Geométrie appliquée aux Arts.—M. le Baron Ch. Dupin, Professeur ; —Un Avis ultérieur annoncera l'ouverture de ce Cours.

Géométrie descriptive.—Les Lundis et les Jeudis à huit heures trois quarts du soir.—M. De la Gournerie, Professeur, ouvrira son Cours le Jeudi, 3 Novembre.

Objet des Leçons.—Applications de la géométrie descriptive à la coupe des pierres et à la coupe des bois.—Appareils des berceaux, des voûtes, des escaliers, des grandes arches biaises. — Combles et escaliers en charpente.

Mécanique appliquée aux Arts.—Les Lundis et Jeudis à sept heures et demie du soir.—M. Tresca, Professeur, ouvrira son Cours le Jeudi, 3 Novembre.

Objet de Leçons.—Des divers points de vue sous lesquels doit être envisagée l'étude de la mécanique industrielle.—Cinématique.—Méthodes d'observation. — Phénomènes dus à l'action de la pesanteur. — Statique. — Dynamique. — Mécanique rationnelle. —Résistance des matériaux. — Sources de travail.—Machines industrielles. — Lois principales et faits les plus saillants dans chacune de ces grandes divisions.

Constructions civiles.—Les Mercredis et Samedis à sept heures et demie du soir.—M. E. Trélat, Professeur, ouvrira son Cours le Samedi, 5 Novembre.

Objet des Leçons.—Emploi des matériaux. — Fondations. — Soutiens verticaux et parois verticales : piles, piliers, murs, cloisons. — Soutiens horizontaux : poutres, planchers, arcs, voûtes.—Combles.—Couvertures.—Revêtement et saillies sur les parois.—Eléments secondaires employés dans la construction des édifices.

Physique appliquée aux Arts.—Les Dimanches à onze heures et demie, et les Mercredis à huit heures trois quarts du soir.—M. E. Becquerel, Professeur, ouvrira son Cours le Dimanche, 6 Novembre.

Objet des Leçons.—Principes fondamentaux de la physique générale.—Applications diverses de la chaleur ; formation des vapeurs ; emploi de leur force élastique ; sources de chaleur ; chauffage et ventilation.—Actions moléculaires.—Généralités sur l'acoustique.—Propriétés fondamentales de la lumière.—Sources de lumière.—Construction des instruments d'optique.

Chimie appliquée aux Arts.—Les Dimanches à une heure, et les Jeudis à huit heures trois quarts du soir.—M. E. Peligot, Professeur, ouvrira son Cours le Dimanche, 6 Novembre.

Objet des Leçons.—Première partie du Cours. Phénomènes généraux de combinaison et de décomposition.—Equivalents.—Nomenclature et notations.—Histoire détaillée des corps simples non métalliques et de leurs principales combinaisons.—Air atmosphérique.—Eau.—Acides minéraux. —Ammoniaque, etc.—Métaux usuels.—Art de l'essayeur des matières d'or et d'argent.

CHIMIE APPLIQUÉE À L'INDUSTRIE.—Les Mardi et Samedi à huit heures trois quarts du soir.—M. PAYEN, Professeur, ouvrira son Cours le Mardi, 8 Novembre.

Objet des Leçons.—Cellulose.—Rouissage.—Gélose. — Bois : conservation ; bois durcis.—Fécule.—Dextrine. — Conservation des blés et farines.—Gluten granulé.—Pâte d'Italie.—Pain.—Glucose.—Sucre.—Café.—Cacao. —Alcool.—Vins.—Bières.—Substances alimentaires.—Papiers.—Gélatine. —Huiles.—Suifs.—Savons.—Industrie stéarique.—Paraffine.— Eclairage au gaz.

CHIMIE AGRICOLE.—Les Dimanches à dix heures et demie du matin, et les Vendredis à huit heures trois quarts du soir.—M. BOUSSINGAULT, Professeur, ouvrira son Cours le Vendredi, 25 Novembre.

Objet des Leçons.—Des engrais.—De l'atmosphère considérée dans ses relations avec les êtres organisés.—De l'alimentation de l'homme et des animaux.—Démonstration des procédés de l'analyse chimique.

Les leçons de chimie agricole auront lieu les Vendredis.—Les démonstrations auront lieu les Dimanches.

AGRICULTURE.—Les Mardis et Jeudis à sept heures et demis du soir.—M. MOLL, Professeur, ouvrira son Cours le Mardi, 8 Novembre.

Objet des Leçons.—Théorie des assolements et rotations.—Étude comparée des principaux assolements en usage dans les diverses parties de la France, en Angleterre, en Allemagne, etc.—Passage d'un assolement à un autre.—Direction du l'Entreprise agricole.—Entrée en ferme.—Emploi des capitaux.—Choix des élémemts de production.—Organisation et direction du personnel.

TRAVAUX AGRICOLES ET GÉNIE RURAL.—Les Mercredis et Samedis à sept heures et demie du soir.—M. H. MANGON, Professeur, ouvrira son Cours le Samedi, 5 Novembre.

Objet des Leçons.—Exécution à bras ou par machines, des divers travaux de l'Agriculture.—Travaux du sol : labourage, hersage, roulage, etc.— Semailles.—Récoltes : battage des grains, hache-paille, pressoir, etc.— Topographie et hydrographie agricoles.—Irrigation, drainage, dessèchement.—Constructions rurales.

FILATURE ET TISSAGE.—Les Lundis et Vendredis à sept heures et demie du soir.—M. ALCAN, Professeur, ouvrira son Cours le Vendredi, 4 Novembre.

Objet des Leçons.—Exposé général du travail dans les arts textiles.—Revue des progrès récents.—Propriétés et caractères comparés des substances fondamentales, des substances en expérimentation et à expérimenter.— Desiderata.—Fabrication des étoffes réticulaires : tricots, crochets, filets, dentelles.—Épuration, apprêts et ornémentation des fils des tissus : machines à cheviller, à lustrer, à guiper, à broder, à soutacher, à coudre, etc.

TEINTURE, APPRÊT ET IMPRESSION DES TISSUS.—Les Lundis et Vendredis à huit heures trois quarts du soir.—M. PERSOZ, Professeur, ouvrira son Cours le Vendredi, 4 Novembre.

Objet des Leçons.—Fin de la première partie du Cours.—Études des matières premières d'origine organique (acide, gomme, fécule, albumine, gélatine, coton, lin, chanvre, laine et soie, etc.).—Deuxième partie. Blanchîment, apprêt, teinture et impression (dessins, gravures, instruments et machines. —Considérations théoriques sur la formation et la fixation des couleurs.

ECONOMIE POLITIQUE ET LÉGISLATION INDUSTRIELLE.—Le Mardis et Vendredis à sept heures et demie du soir.—M. WOLOWSKI, Professeur, ouvrira son Cours le Vendredi, 25 Novembre.

Objet des Leçons.—Notions générales.—Definitions. —Origine et progrès de l'économie politique.—Lois du travail.—Les forces productives.— Le travail.—La propriété.—Le capital.—L'échange.—L'épargne.—Le crédit.—La monnaie.—Les banques.—Les douanes.—La distribution des

produits.—Le salaire.—Le profit.—L'intérêt.—La rente.—Le domaine de l'État.—L'impôt.—Les imprunts publics.

Économie Industrielle et Statistique.—Les Mercredis et Samedis à huit heures trois quarts du soir.—M. J. Burat, Professeur, ouvrira son Cours le Samedi, 5 Novembre.

Objet des Leçons.—De la production.—Des principes et des lois économiques qui régissent l'industrie agricole, minérale, manufacturière et commerciale.—Des institutions qui facilitent la production et l'échange : poids et mesures ; de la monnaie ; de la lettre de change ; des voies de communication, routes, canaux, chemins de fer.

Le Général de Division, Directeur du Conservatoire Impérial des Arts et Métiers,
A. Morin.

Tableau des Jours et Heures des Cours.

		Dimanche.	Lundi.	Mardi.	Mercredi.
Amphithéâtres	ancien.	MM. heures.	MM. heures.	MM. heures.	MM. heures.
		Boussingault - 10 1/2 m.	Alcan - 7 1/2 s.	Moll - 7 1/2 s.	Mangon - 7 1/2 s.
			De la Gournerie - 8 3/4 s.		Burat - 8 3/4 s.
	nouveau.	Becquerel 11 1/2 m.	Tresca - 7 1/2 s.	Wolowski 7 1/2 s.	Trélat - 7 1/2 s.
		Peligot - 1 soir.	Persoz - 8 3/4 s.	Payen - 8 3/4 s.	Becquerel 8 3/4 s.

		Jeudi.	Vendredi.	Samedi.
Amphithéâtres	ancien.	MM. heures.	MM. heures.	MM. heures.
		Moll - - 7 1/2 s.	Alcan - - 7 1/2 s.	Mangon - - 7 1/2 s.
		De la Gournerie 8 3/4 s.	Boussingault - 8 3/4 s.	Burat - - 8 3/4 s.
	nouveau.	Tresca - - 7 1/2 s.	Wolowski - 7 1/2 s.	Trélat - - 7 1/2 s.
		Peligot - - 8 3/4 s.	Persoz - - 8 3/4 s.	Payen - - 8 3/4 s.

APPENDIX 2.

Préfecture du Département de la Seine.—Brevets d'Invention.—Instruction sur l'Application de la Loi du 5 Juillet 1844, et de la Loi modificative du 31 Mai 1856.

Dispositions Générales.

Art. 2. Seront considérées comme inventions ou découvertes nouvelles :
L'invention de nouveaux produits industriels ;
L'invention de nouveaux moyens ou l'application nouvelle de moyens connus, pour l'obtention d'un résultat ou d'un produit industriel.

Art. 3. Ne sont pas susceptibles d'être brevetés :
1° Les compositions pharmaceutiques ou remèdes de toute espèce.
2° Les plans et combinaisons de crédit ou de finances.

Art. 30. Seront nuls et de nul effet les Brevets délivrés dans les cas suivants, savoir :
1° Si la découverte, invention ou application n'est pas nouvelle ;
2° Si la découverte, invention ou application n'est pas, aux termes de l'article 3, susceptible d'être brevetée ;
3° Si les Brevets portent sur des principes, méthodes, systèmes, découvertes et conceptions théoriques ou purement scientifiques, dont on n'a pas indiqué les applications industrielles ;

4° Si la découverte, invention ou application est reconnue contraire à l'ordre ou à la sûreté publique, aux bonnes mœurs ou aux lois du royaume, sans préjudice, dans ce cas et dans celui du paragraphe précédent, des peines qui pourraient être encourues pour la fabrication ou le débit d'objets prohibés ;

5° Si le titre sous lequel le Brevet a été demandé indique frauduleusement un objet autre que le véritable objet de l'invention ;

6° Si la description jointe au Brevet n'est pas suffisante pour l'exécution de l'invention, ou si elle n'indique pas, d'une manière complète et loyale, les véritables moyens de l'inventeur ;

7° Si le Brevet a été obtenu contrairement aux dispositions de l'article 18.

Seront également nuls et de nul effet les certificats comprenant des changements, perfectionnements ou additions qui ne se rattacheraient pas au Brevet principal.

Art. 31. Ne sera pas réputée nouvelle toute découverte, invention ou application qui, en France ou à l'étranger et antérieurement à la date du dépôt de la demande, aura reçu une publicité suffisante pour pouvoir être exécutée.

Art. 4. La durée des Brevets sera de cinq, dix ou quinze années.

Chaque Brevet donnera lieu au payement d'une taxe, qui est fixée ainsi qu'il suit, savoir :

500 francs pour un Brevet de cinq ans ;
1,000 francs pour un Brevet de dix ans ;
1,500 francs pour un Brevet de quinze ans.

Cette taxe sera payée par annuités de 100 francs, sous peine déchéance si le Breveté n'a pas acquitté l'annuité due par lui avant le commencement de chacune des années de la durée de son Brevet.*

Des Demandes de Brevets.

Art. 5. Quiconque voudra prendre un Brevet d'invention devra déposer *sous cachet, au Secrétariat de la Préfecture,* dans le département où il est domicilié, ou dans tout autre département en y élisant domicile :

1°. *Sa demande au Ministre de l'Agriculture et du Commerce ;*

2°. *Une description de la découverte, invention ou application faisant l'objet du Brevet demandé* (laquelle devra porter en tête le mot *Original*) ;

3°. *Le duplicata de ladite description* (lequel devra porter en tête le mot *Duplicata*) ;

4°. *Les dessins ou échantillons qui seraient nécessaires pour l'intelligence de la description* (ils devront porter en tête le mot *Original*) ;

5°. *Le duplicata desdits dessins ou échantillons* (il devra porter en tête et le mot *Duplicata*) ;

6°. *Un bordereau des pièces déposées.*

Art. 6. La demande sera limitée à un seul objet principal, avec les objets de détail qui le constituent et les applications qui auront été indiquées.

Elle mentionnera la durée que les demandeurs entendent assigner à leur Brevet dans les limites fixées par l'article 4, et ne contiendra ni restrictions, ni conditions, ni réserves.

Elle indiquera un titre renfermant la désignation sommaire et précise de l'objet de l'invention.

La description ne pourra être écrite en langue étrangère ; elle devra être sans altérations ni surcharges. Les mots rayés comme nuls seront comptés et

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* Est aussi déchu de tous ses droits : 1° le Breveté qui n'a pas mis en exploitation sa découverte, invention ou application, en France, dans le délai de deux ans, à dater du jour de la délivrance du Brevet, ou qui a cessé de l'exploiter pendant deux années consécutives, à moins que, dans l'un ou l'autre cas, il ne justifie des causes de son inaction ; 2° le Breveté qui, sans avoir obtenu une autorisation du Ministre de l'Agriculture et du Commerce, a introduit en France des objets fabriqués en pays étranger et semblables à ceux qui sont garantis par son Brevet.

Appendix M. — Report on Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, &c.

constatés ; les pages et les renvois paraphés. Elle ne devra contenir aucune dénomination de poids ou de mesures autre que celles qui sont portées au tableau annexé à la loi du 4 Juillet 1837.

Les dessins seront tracés à l'encre et d'après une échelle métrique.*

Toutes les pièces seront signées par le demandeur ou par un mandataire ; dans ce dernier cas, celui-ci devra produire un *pouvoir qui restera annexé à la demande.*

Nota.—Ce pouvoir devra être remis séparément au moment du dépôt à la Préfecture.

Art. 7. Aucun dépôt ne sera reçu que sur la production d'un *récépissé constatant le versement d'une somme de* 100 *francs* à valoir sur le montant de la taxe du Brevet.

Nota.—Les 100 francs doivent être versés chez le Receveur central du département, qui en délivrera un récépissé, lequel devra être remis *séparément* au moment du dépôt à la Préfecture.

La Caisse du Receveur central est Rue du Mont-Thabor, No. 24.

Un procès-verbal, dressé sans frais par le Secrétaire général de la Préfecture, sur un registre à ce destiné et signé par le demandeur, constatera chaque dépôt en énonçant le jour et l'heure de la remise des pièces. *Une expédition* dudit procès-verbal sera remise au déposant moyennant le remboursement des frais de timbre.

Art. 8. La durée du Brevet courra à partir du jour du dépôt prescrit par l'article 5.

De la Délivrance des Brevets.

Art. 11. Les Brevets dont la demande aura été régulièrement formée sont délivrés, sans examen préalable, aux risques et périls des demandeurs, et sans garantie, soit de la réalité, de la nouveauté ou du mérite de l'invention, soit de la fidélité ou de l'exactitude de la description.

Un arrêté du Ministre, constatant la régularité de la demande, sera délivré au demandeur, et constituera le Brevet d'invention.

A cet arrêté sera joint le duplicata certifié de la description et des dessins, après que la conformité avec l'expédition originale en aura été reconnue et établie au besoin.

La première expédition des Brevets sera délivrée sans frais.

Toute expédition ultérieure demandée par le Breveté ou ses ayants cause donnera lieu au payement d'une taxe de 25 francs.†

Nota.—Ces 25 francs seront également versés à la caisse du Receveur central.

Les frais de dessin, s'il y a lieu, demeureront à la charge de l'impétrant.‡

Art. 12. Toute demande dans laquelle n'auraient pas été observées les formalités prescrites par les numéros 2 et 3 de l'article 5, et par l'article 6, sera rejetée. La moitié de la somme versée restera acquise au trésor, mais il sera tenu compte de la totalité de cette somme au demandeur s'il reproduit sa demande dans un délai de trois mois à compter de la date de la notification du rejet de sa requête.

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* Ils seront exactement semblables, ne renfermeront aucune surcharge ni altération quelconque. Les légendes y annexées devront être inscrites en marge sur l'original et sur le duplicata. Les deux exemplaires devront être conformes et ne pourront être écrits en langue étrangère ; ils ne pourront être ni raturés, ni surchargés, ni contenir aucunes dénominations de poids et mesures autres que celles du système métrique ; les renvois et mots nuls seront constatés comme dans la description.

Quant aux échantillons, ils ne devront jamais être fixés sur les descriptions ou dessins, mais être livrés en même temps que les pièces, en paquets séparés et cachetés.

† Cette expédition devra être demandée au Ministre.

‡ Les personnes qui en veulent des copies doivent aller au Ministère les faire copier elles-mêmes ou envoyer un mandataire pour exécuter ce travail à leurs frais.

Art. 13. Lorsque, par application de l'article 3, il n'y aura pas lieu à délivrer un Brevet, la taxe sera restituée.

Des Certificats d'Addition.

Art. 16. Le Breveté ou les ayants droit au Brevet auront, pendant toute la durée de ce Brevet, le droit d'apporter à l'invention des changements, perfectionnements ou additions, en remplissant, *pour le dépôt de la demande, les formalités déterminées par les articles* 5, 6 *et* 7.

Ces changements, perfectionnements ou additions seront constatés par des certificats délivrés dans la même forme que le Brevet principal, et qui produiront, à partir des dates respectives des demandes et de leur expédition, les mêmes effets qui ledit Brevet principal avec lequel ils prendront fin.

Chaque demande de Certificat l'addition donnera lieu au payement d'une *taxe de* 20 *fr.**

Les Certificats d'addition pris par un des ayants droit profiteront à tous les autres.

Art. 17. Tout Breveté qui, pour un changement, perfectionnement ou addition, voudra prendre *un Brevet principal de cinq, dix ou quinze années*, au lieu d'un Certificat d'addition expirant avec le Brevet primitif, devra remplir les formalités prescrites par les articles 5, 6 et 7, et *acquitter la taxe mentionnée dans l'article* 4.

Art. 18. Nul autre que le Breveté ou ses ayants droit, agissant comme il est dit ci-dessus, *ne pourra pendant une année*, prendre valablement un Brevet pour un changement, perfectionnement ou addition à l'invention qui fait l'objet du Brevet primitif.

Néanmoins, *toute personne* qui voudra prendre un Brevet pour changement, addition ou perfectionnement à une découverte déjà brevetée, pourra, *dans le cours de ladite année*, former une demande qui sera transmise et restera *déposée sous cachet* au Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Commerce.

L'année expirée, le cachet sera brisé et le Brevet délivré.

Toutefois, le Breveté principal aura la préférence pour les changements, perfectionnements ou additions pour lesquels il aurait lui-même, pendant l'année, demandé un Certificat d'addition ou un Brevet.†

De la Transmission et de la Cession des Brevets.

Art. 20. Tout Breveté pourra céder la totalité ou partie de la propriété de son Brevet.

La cession totale ou partielle d'un Brevet, soit à titre gratuit, soit à titre onéreux, ne pourra être faite que par *acte notarié* et après le *payement de la totalité de la taxe* déterminée par l'article 4.‡

Aucune cession ne sera valable, à l'égard des tiers, qu'après avoir été *enregistrée au Secrétariat de la Préfecture du département* dans lequel l'acte aura été passé.

L'enregistrement des cessions et de tous autres *actes emportant mutation* sera fait sur la production et le dépôt d'un *extrait authentique* de l'acte de cession ou de mutation.§

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* Ces 20 fr. devront être également versés chez le Receveur central.

† Toute personne peut obtenir copie d'une description en la demandant au Ministre et en lui transmettant le récépissé de la taxe de 25 francs versée comme celle du Certificat.

‡ Aucun dépôt d'acte de cession ne doit être admis que sur la production et le dépôt, 1° du récépissé établissant le payement, en temps utile, de la dernière annuité échue, autre que la première ; 2° d'une récépissé du Receveur central à Paris, constatant le versement intégral du complément de la taxe du Brevet (*Circulaire de M. le Ministre de l'Agriculture et du Commerce, du* 31 *Octobre* 1844).

Toutefois, si le Brevet avait été déjà l'objet d'une cession antérieure, ces deux récépissés ne seraient pas nécessaires. (*Même Circulaire.*)

§ La mutation peut résulter d'un jugement, dans le cas d'action en revendication de la propriété de la découverte, d'un décès, d'un partage, d'une séparation d'associés, etc. Dans ces différents cas, l'enregistrement de l'extrait de l'acte qui opère la mutation n'est pas subordonné à la condition du payement préalable du complément de la taxe : il suffit de produire le récépissé constatant le payement de la dernière annuité échue. (*Même Circulaire.*)

Art. 22. Les cessionnaires d'un Brevet, et ceux qui auront acquis d'un Breveté ou des ayants droit la faculté d'exploiter la découverte ou l'invention, profiteront de plein droit des Certificats d'addition qui seront ultérieurement délivrés au Breveté ou à ses ayants droit. Réciproquement, la Breveté ou ses ayants droit profiteront des Certificats d'addition qui seront ultérieurement délivrés aux cessionnaires.

Tous ceux qui auront droit de profiter des Certificats d'addition pourront en lever une expédition au Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Commerce, moyennant un droit de 20 francs.

Communication du Catalogue des Demandes de Brevets.

Art. 23. Les descriptions, dessins, échantillons et modèles des Brevets délivrés resteront, jusqu'à l'expiration des Brevets, déposés au Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Commerce, où ils seront communiqués sans frais à toute réquisition.

Toute personne pourra obtenir, à ses frais, copie desdites descriptions et dessins, suivant les formes qui seront déterminées dans le règlement rendu en exécution de l'article 50.

Art. 24. Après le payement de la deuxième annuité, les descriptions et dessins seront publiés, soit textuellement, soit par extrait. Il sera en outre publié, au commencement de chaque année, un catalogue contenant les titres des Brevets délivrés dans le courant de l'année précédente.

Art. 25. Le recueil des descriptions et dessins et le catalogue publiés en exécution de l'article précédent seront déposés au Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Commerce et au Secrétariat de *la Préfecture* de chaque département, *où ils pourront être consultés sans frais.**

Art. 26. A l'expiration des Brevets, les originaux des descriptions et dessins seront déposés au Conservatoire royal des Arts et Métiers.

Des Droits des Etrangers.

Art. 27. *Les étrangers pourront obtenir* en France des Brevets d'invention.

Art. 28. Les formalités et conditions déterminées par la présente loi seront applicables aux Brevets demandés ou délivrés en exécution de l'article précédent.

Art. 29. L'auteur d'une invention ou découverte déjà brevetée à l'étranger pourra obtenir un Brevet en France, mais *la durée de ce Brevet ne pourra excéder celle des Brevets antérieurement pris à l'étranger.*

Payement des Annuités.

Art. 32. Sera déchu de tous ses droits:—

1°. Le Breveté qui n'aura pas acquitté son annuité avant le commencement de chacune des années de la durée de son Brevet;

2°. Le Breveté qui n'aura pas mis en exploitation sa découverte ou invention, en France, dans le délai de deux ans, à dater du jour de la signature du Brevet, ou qui aura cessé de l'exploiter pendant deux années consécutives, à moins que, dans l'un ou l'autre cas, il ne justifie des causes de son inaction;

3°. Le Breveté qui aura introduit en France des objets fabriqués en pays étranger et semblables à ceux qui seront garantis par son Brevet.

Sont exceptés des dispositions du précédent paragraphe, les modèles de machines dont le Ministre de l'Agriculture et du Commerce pourra autoriser l'introduction dans le cas prévu par l'article 29.

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* On peut aussi consulter, *sans frais*, à la Préfecture, la collection des Brevets expirés.

Cette collection comprend aujourd'hui 93 volumes in-4°.

Art. 33. Quiconque, dans des enseignes, annonces, prospectus, affiches marques ou estampilles, prendra la qualité de Breveté sans posséder un Brevet délivré conformément aux lois, ou après l'expiration d'un Brevet antérieur, ou qui, étant Breveté, mentionnera sa qualité de Breveté ou son Brevet sans y ajouter ces mots : *sans garantie du Gouvernement*, sera puni d'une amende de 50 francs à 1,000 francs.

En cas de récidive, l'amende pourra être portée au double.

APPENDIX 3.

M. Tresca's Answers to Inquiries on the above Subject.

1. Quel est le nombre d'objets exposés dans le Conservatoire?

Les inventaires des collections comprennent 7360 numéros. Quelques uns de ces numéros représentent de véritables collections, mais un certain nombre d'objets ont été détruits ou rendus au domaine.

2. Sur ce nombre de ces objets combien sont modèles livrés avec leur spécifications?

Pas plus de *dix*.

3. Quel est le nombre de spécifications dans le Conservatoire, qui ont été demandés et examinés pendant l'année 1864?

Le registre indique que 1400 brevets déposés au Conservatoire ont été consultés en 1864.

4. Quel est le nombre de modèles livrés avec leurs spécifications examinés ou demandés pendant l'année 1864?

Aucun modèle n'a été consulté.

5. Les modèles qui expliquent et démontrent les spécifications, forment-ils une partie utile ou attractive du Conservatoire?

Le nombre ci-dessus indiqué répond négativement à la question.

6. Des modèles explicatifs sont-ils nécessaires pour les spécifications?

On peut toujours suppléer à un modèle par un dessin. On arrive ainsi à un résultat plus complet, plus exact, et plus sur, tout en évitant des dépenses inutiles.

7. Si ces modèles étaient renvoyés du Conservatoire, la perte en serait-elle beaucoup aperçue?

Personne ne pourrait s'en apercevoir, et ils [illegible] presque tous trop mal executés pour qu'il soit possible de les placer dans un musée.

8. Veuillez avoir la bonté de donner aucun autre détail au sujet de ces dits modèles?

Ils créent sans acune utilité réelle un embarras de conservation obligatoire, pour des objets qui représentent rarement l'idée finale de l'inventeur. Ils se trouveront pour la plupart détruits par le tems, sans avoir été consultés par personne.

28 Janvier 1865. (Signé) H. Tresca.

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